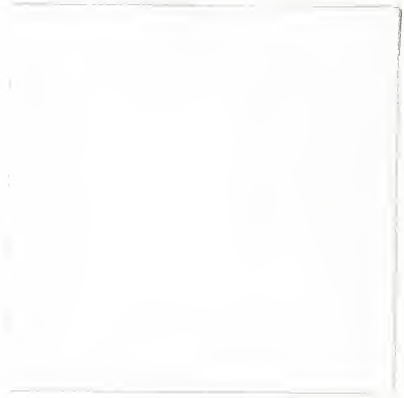



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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY—DECEMBER, 1863.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME XV. OF A NEW SERIES,

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTEENTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,
THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.
(IN ITS PRESENT STATE, JUNE, 1856.)

London:
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1863.

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PREFACE.

SYLVANUS URBAN has the pleasure of offering to his patrons the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Volume of the labours of himself and numerous learned co-workers. A glance at the Table of Contents of each of the six Numbers of which it is composed will, he trusts, shew that he has not neglected any opportunity of treating in a full and satisfactory manner the various questions in Archæology in general, and in History, Genealogy, Biography, and Architecture in particular, that have arisen to claim his attention. A few instances of this treatment he may be allowed to enumerate. In general Archæology he may point to the account of the Nydam Moss Excavations, carried on under the personal direction of the late King of Denmark, and to the almost equally important Researches in Cleveland Grave-hills, which are the unassisted work of a Yorkshire Incumbent. Early Christian Art has been illustrated from the ivory Consular Diptychs. Architecture has been duly regarded, alike in descriptions of existing Cornish Churches, as in papers specially devoted to aid in the restoration of those noble, though hitherto neglected edifices, the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great and that of Austin Friars; and the subject will be carried on in the Volume for 1864 with special reference to the Architecture of Ireland—a subject, he may remark, that has not hitherto received anything like its fair share of attention, but will be found to present many points of peculiar interest. Numerous Original Documents have been published, which have much value for genealogical purposes. Of a similar class may be regarded papers on the Monumental Inscriptions of the West Indies, (which will be

continued in the next Volume). Many works of historical or archæological importance, and some which possess claims to notice on other grounds, have received candid consideration. The proceedings of the various Archæological Societies have been duly reported, the record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths among the upper classes has been carried out, with a due sense of its importance to the future County Historian and Genealogist, and no eminent person deceased has been suffered to pass away without a more lengthened Obituary notice, wherever trustworthy materials have been procurable. On this point SYLVANUS URBAN solicits the communications of relatives, which will ever have his best attention.

In connexion with the fact that the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has been the constant repository of events affecting very many families for the whole period of its existence, SYLVANUS URBAN may permit himself to quote a passage from a letter received in December, 1863, from a lady, who applied to him for information on a point of family alliance :—

"I may add that my family are, I suppose, amongst your most ancient subscribers. My great-grandmother, ——, who married —— of —— in Jamaica, bound my mother by a promise never to discontinue taking the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, so that from my infancy it has been my constant friend, and I may truly say that many of my happiest hours have passed in reading it."

To continue to deserve such approbation will be the constant effort of SYLVANUS URBAN, not only in the ensuing year, but, as he hopes and believes, in very many years to come.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

As mentioned by us in May last, the Annual Meeting for 1863 will be held at Rochester, commencing Tuesday, July 28, and concluding Tuesday, August 4, under the presidency of the Most Noble the Marquis Camden, K.G., President of the Kent Archæological Society. At the time we write, of course the arrangements are not in all points definitively settled, but we believe that the following programme of proceedings will be found to be substantially correct.

Tuesday, July 28. The Town Hall, Council Chamber, Corn Exchange, and the Court Room of the County Court, have been placed at the disposal of the Institute for meetings, &c., and the Hall of the Bridge Chapel, on the Esplanade, as a reception room. The opening meeting will be held at 2 p.m., after which a tour of the city will be made, under the guidance of some members of the Local Committee; the temporary Museum will be established in the Corn Exchange; and the Evening Meeting will be held in the County Court at half-past 8.

Wednesday, July 29. Meetings of Sections in the Town Hall, at 10, to read papers (similar meetings in the mornings of July 31, Aug. 1, and Aug. 3, at the same hour)—Excursion in the afternoon—Evening Meeting in the County Court.

Thursday, July 30. Excursion—Conversazione at the Museum in the evening.

Friday, July 31. Professor Willis will give his Discourse on the Architectural History of the Cathedral at 12; and in the afternoon he will accompany the visitors in a tour of the edifice, pointing out the conventual remains, &c.—Conversazione in the evening.

Saturday, Aug. 1. Excursion in the afternoon—The Museum will be lighted up in the evening.

Monday, Aug. 3. Excursion in the afternoon—Conversazione in the evening.

Tuesday, Aug. 4. Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute, for Election of new members and other business, about nine—Meeting at ten, at the Town Hall, for reading Memoirs of interest, for which time may have previously been insufficient.—General Concluding Meeting.—An excursion to some available object of interest will be arranged for the afternoon.

At the Reception Room at the Hall of the Bridge Wardens, on the Esplanade, visitors, immediately on their arrival, may obtain more precise information regarding all the arrangements of the week, conveyances for the excursions, &c. Tickets for the Meeting will there be issued. Price of Tickets—for Gentlemen, One Guinea (not transferable); for Ladies (transferable), Half-a-Guinea, entitling the bearer to take part in all meetings and proceedings of the week, to visit the Cathedral, Museum of the Institute, and all other objects of interest which may be thrown open to the Institute during the week. The Earl of Darnley offers facility of inspecting his Gallery of Pictures at Cobham Hall, at certain hours, which will be announced in the Reception Room.

It is hoped that the Institute will visit Leeds Castle, Malling Abbey, Maidstone, Old Soar, the Moat at Ightham, Knole, Dartford, Darent, Lullingstone Castle, Otford, Cliffe Church, Cowling Castle, &c.; and if a sufficient number of individuals should desire it, Mr. Roach Smith, we believe, will be ready to head exploring parties to the Upchurch marshes, &c., and Mr. Benstead will conduct those interested in Celtic remains to several fallen cromlechs and chambers between Aylesford and Kits Coty; but we must remark that these excursions are fit only for sturdy pedestrians, and it would be embarrassing to the leaders if any others should offer themselves.

The Reception Room will be opened on Monday morning, July 27, at Ten o'clock, when Tickets for the Meeting may be obtained, and more precise information will be given.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting will be held, under the presidency of the Marquis Camden, K.G. at Penshurst, on Thursday, July 16. The chair will be taken for the transaction of the business of the Society in one of the rooms of Penshurst Place at one o'clock. A luncheon will be provided by Lord De L'Isle at Penshurst Place for the members of the Society and their friends at two o'clock, after which Mr. J. H. Parker (of Oxford), F.S.A., will deliver a lecture on the House and Church at Penshurst. The meeting will this year be limited to one day, and the usual public dinner will be dispensed with, in consequence of the congress of the Archæological Institute at Rochester in the same month.

The Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DEAN ALFORD'S NEW TESTAMENT[a].

THE attempt of Dean ALFORD is one that ought to be made. He feels, that they who take the Bible as the objective form of all Divine Revelation are bound to say what they mean by the Bible, bound to put it before men in the shape in which they are prepared to vindicate for it this character, and bound to shew that they are not theorists, but practical men.

Our Sixth Article affirms that "Holy Scripture *contains* all things necessary to salvation;" i.e. contains the *truth* concerning those things, (—not the "things" themselves, viz. the grace of the SPIRIT, or the Sacraments). In other Articles, we are told by what means the truth so "contained" is to be proved or ascertained:—"The *Church* has authority in controversies of Faith;" (Art. XIX.); but in settling what is truth, the Church must decree nothing "against" Scripture, of which she is "keeper, and witness." By "Scripture" is meant the Original Hebrew of the Old Testament, and Greek of the New, and not any Translation, however authorized; that is, if we may adopt the explanation in the *Reformatio Legum*, given by the same writers, (cap. 12.):—"In lectione Divinarum Scripturarum, si qua occurrerint ambigua vel obscura in Veteri Testamento, eorum interpretatio ex fonte Hebraicæ veritatis petatur; in Novo autem Græci codices consulantur." This rule at least practically excludes that licence of individual interpretation among the multitude, which is the stronghold of popular wilfulness and fanaticism. It remits men "in controversies of faith" not simply to scholars, but to scholars of the Church.

[a] "The New Testament for English Readers: containing the Authorized Version, with Marginal Corrections of Readings and Renderings, Marginal References, and a Critical and Explanatory Commentary. By Henry Alford, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. In Two Volumes. Vol. I., Part i., The Three First Gospels." (London: Rivingtons, Waterloo-place; and Deighton, Bell, and Co., Cambridge. 8vo., 452 pp.)

Within the Church, it is equally implied that the "Authorized Version" of the Church is the sufficient guide of the devotion of the laity of the Church, and of her average teachers.

There is, we need hardly say, another view extensively held among us. It is supposed that the Christian Revelation is so absolutely *identical* with the Sacred Volume,—so entirely commensurate with it,—that a man of competent, i.e. average, faculties, if possessed of a Bible, is a judge of it, and of all Christianity. The rumours of "various readings," disputed versions, discrepancies, and criticisms, have, however, carried dismay into the hearts of millions of English readers, who, holding this view, thought themselves but recently masters of the theological position. And the present work is put forward by the Dean of Canterbury to enable such persons to judge of the latest results of criticism, even though they read no language but English. Whether any considerable number of *merely English readers* will be able to profit by such a book, we greatly doubt. The habits of mind necessary for a tolerable weighing of various readings, or a balancing of criticisms, are lacking in those to whom this work professedly addresses itself. This seems to be quite overlooked by the Dean.

But the work which he has produced is one of great interest, though faulty in its conception, and (we fear) delusive in its promise, and, too often, inconsistent with itself.

In an Introduction of fifty pages the author lays out the principles which have guided him, and explains the plan of his work. He rightly, and with much simplicity, reminds the English reader (lest he should at once be startled at his manner) that human *language*, human *writing*, and human *transmission* of such writing, are all most imperfect; and as to any supernatural care, or special providence, in correcting these imperfections, or guarding against them in the Sacred Volume, he is more silent than this "English reader" will comprehend.—The various degrees of understanding among various readers will here also present a serious class of difficulties to many minds, and make them still less sanguine as to the religious completeness of the apparatus set before them. For it is not as a matter of spiritual *edification* that this Book is to be given to the lay Churchman, but to enable any English reader to "correct for himself" unauthoritative readings and "inadequate renderings" of Scripture. The object is a critical one, rather than devotional.

Revelation coming to the world in the objective form of *literature* must be expected—so we understand the Dean—to have the usual infirmities of literature; a statement which, however indisputable, will be unacceptable to those for whose benefit this work is designed.—The prospect thus opened will seem, to all but the most conceited of "mere English readers," perfectly appalling; and they will only feel, with an intensity never known before, that if their religion be a matter of criticism to this extent, they had better hand it over to the critics at once. English people, thus far, have absolutely taken the English Bible on trust from the Church; nineteen millions out of the twenty in our land *must* do so still if they take it at all. To put before *such* the sketchy and incomplete statements of such an "Introduction" as this, we cannot but think will bewilder them as much as anything in Part I., II., or III. of Bishop Colenso.

It will not be supposed that in thus saying we deprecate the minute investigation of every part of God's Holy Word. What we deprecate is the supposition that unlearned persons can by such a book as this be made equal to such investigations; or that it is in the interest of *piety* for the Church's "Authorized Version" to be subjected thus to the "improving" processes of each individual mind. When the Greek Church gives the Septuagint to her people, or the Council of Trent the Vulgate as "infallible" for edification, and the Church of England the Authorized Version as "sufficient," (Art. VI.) the object is not to preclude criticism but to furnish "spiritual gifts,"—"*πνευματικοῖς πνευματικὰ συγκρίνοντες.*"

But the conclusions summarily stated on some points of fundamental importance in this "Introduction" will assist the faithful laity, we think, as little as the admissions of the necessary imperfection of the language of the Bible. It is not in harmony with the common belief among us as to the Divine inspiration of the New Testament to treat the first three Gospels as Galilæan documents, and the fourth Gospel as Judæan. This division only serves to enhance the difficulty of the assertion of actual "discrepancies" in the former Gospels. The results arrived at by our author when he has reached his sixth chapter are thus stated:—

"That the three Gospels have arisen independently of one another, from sources of information possessed by the Evangelists: such sources of infor-

mation being the narrative teaching of the Apostles; and in cases where their personal testimony was out of the question, oral or documentary narratives preserved in and received by the Christian Church in the apostolic age; that the three Gospels are not formal and complete accounts of the whole incidents of the Sacred history, but each of them fragmentary, containing such portions of it as fell within the notice or the special design of the Evangelist."—(p. 21.)

After which sum of his conclusions, the Dean examines the question, *in what sense* the Evangelists are to be regarded as *inspired?*

With much deference we would suggest that it might have led to a more satisfactory statement, if the fact of inspiration had been well considered first, and also the Evangelists' own description of their work. St. Luke tells us that there were *many accounts* in circulation, and that his work was intended to present those points which were "surely believed" among Christians, and delivered to them by apostolic "eye-witnesses" (ch. i. 2), and St. Matthew and St. Mark evidently had access to the same documents; while St. John expressly declares that he writes "the things which *he saw*," and that that which he wrote was enough to teach men faith in Christ, but did not pretend to be a complete life of HIM.

The turning-point of the enquiry, however, as to the character of the Gospels, may be found in the statement that the *Holy Spirit* was to "bring to the remembrance" of the Apostles "whatsoever things" Christ had said or done; and hence they were infallibly guided in taking as much or as little as they thought right of the various accounts of Christ prevalent among His followers. In thus contemplating the Four Gospels there is no difficulty whatever in understanding the verbal coincidences in some passages, and divergencies in others. We may learn from the Gospels themselves all that is necessary to explain the phenomena, without resorting to any elaborate and suspicious-looking propositions, arrived at apart from the fact of inspiration.

We cannot, however, disguise from ourselves that Dean Alford's way of arriving at his conclusions was necessary to his views. He abandons immediately afterwards *all* attempts to harmonize the Four Gospels, as hopeless. He believes that, in some points at least, the Evangelists contradict each other, *quoad verba*, directly and irreconcilably. This is shocking to the faith of most Christians; and while the examples given in

support of this despairing theory ought to be very strong, we find them to be extremely weak, and we will illustrate our so saying by reference to that which seems to be the Dean's strongest, or as he says "obvious" instance, "The Title on the Cross:"—

"According" (he says) "to the verbal inspiration theory, each Evangelist has recorded the exact words of the inscription,—*not the general sense*, but the inscription itself,—*not a letter more or less*."

Now is this true? Does St. John profess to give the whole "inscription," *not a letter less or more*, when he distinctly says that the title was in "*Hebrew*, in *Greek*, and in *Latin*," and yet gives only one version? Does St. Mark or St. Luke profess to give the whole inscription, when they mention nothing but the "accusation," and pass in silence the "title?"—Such rash and crude criticism really surprises us. In giving *the accusation*, "The King of the Jews," *all* the Evangelists agree *ad literam*, and St. John alone professes to give the "title," (which in Hebrew was "Jesus of Nazareth,") "*which* title read many of the Jews." We are no advocates for a fanatical scheme of "verbal inspiration," but we deprecate such inconsiderate assaults on the accuracy of the Sacred writers as Dean Alford's principles must lead to.

But we must not tarry longer on our author's first chapter. The three succeeding chapters briefly state his views as to the "authorship," language, object, and time of St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke. We dislike the *tone* of much of this part of the "Introduction." It is not without reason that the Dean disclaims sympathy with the Rationalistic sections of the Church, for without such disclaimer all persons might almost be apt to conclude, from the style of "handling," that he was adopting their system, though with modifications. In assigning to St. Luke's Gospel the greatest completeness and regularity, Dean Alford appears to us to betray some lack of the critical faculty; but here we shall probably find many to differ from us, and we would not, on a work like this, venture mere opinion. It is the view adopted by the author, and it accounts, to our mind, for all that he says about the impossibility of "harmonizing" the Gospels. He has taken (as we conceive) a false clue.

But if we are asked to explain what we object to as semi-

German in our author throughout, we give the following extract:—

"It is likely that Mark, from continual intercourse with and listening to Peter, and possibly from preservation of many of his narrations entire, *may have been able* after his death, or at all events when separated from him, to preserve in his Gospel *those vivid and original touches* of description and filling out of incidents, which we now discover in it."—(p. 36.)

This would be tolerable, if "Mark," as the Dean says, were a merely human author; but how if he were Divinely taught? —At least, the expressions should, we think, be softened.

Passing from the "Introduction" to the Book itself; there is much which we think will be useful to the young student of Scripture. The notes call attention to the principal difficulties of the text in an easy and instructive way. Their appearance is striking, and the arrangement clear. They would have been doubly valuable had they not been sectarian. As an example, we may refer to a note which degenerates into a comment, on Matt. xvi. 19. The promise of the "keys," and the power of "binding and loosing," cannot, says Dean Alford, "relate to the remission and retention of sins." But Origen, St. Chrysostom, St. Jerome, and other Catholic writers of the best times, understand the passage in the sense which Dean Alford deems "impossible," viz. in relation "to the remission and retention of sins." And indeed, Nicolas de Lyra refers to the whole catena of fathers as teaching the same. We are not, however, objecting so much to the opinion expressed by Dean Alford, as to his introducing with such positiveness a sectarian comment in a work which ought to have been purely literary.

Our readers will now have some idea of the portion of Dean Alford's book already published. We shall watch with interest the succeeding parts, and on their completion shall be glad if we are able to recognise increasing carefulness and orthodoxy. We shall also review, if we have opportunity, some points of scholarship on which so much of the critical value of the book must depend.

SCANDINAVIAN BOOK-LORE.

For various reasons people are happily now beginning to feel more and more interest in the valuable and original literature and language of our Scandinavian brothers. We now begin to see that a knowledge of the High-Northern dialects is a key to that of our own, and that the history and traditions of the two countries, the native home and the mighty colony, are so twisted and interwoven that we cannot study the one and neglect the other. From the host of publications crowding our library table we therefore select a couple of the latest and the best about which to talk with our readers.

And first as to the first, our rich and ancient folk-speeches, whose value and age are not less than the common book-dialect. Perhaps no country in Europe has so goodly an array of glossaries, and collections, and lists of its provincial words as we have, and some of these have even linguistic and scientific merit, while others are improved by folk-lore and customs. But among all these pieces we have *not one* which treats any one dialect grammatically. Sometimes there may be a paradigm or two (of course, careless and incorrect,) on a page or two, but a careful and minute search into the grammatical forms of the dialect described, with the changes experienced by the letters, the peculiar genders of nouns, the parts of speech of the strong verbs, the many wonderful peculiarities in the particles and phrases, the influence of the neighbouring shire-talk—all this is unknown. Who would not laugh at the announcement that N. N. had lately published a grammar of the Yorkshire dialect, or the Lancashire dialect, or any other, in a learned volume of two, or three, or four hundred pages! And yet until this be done we are mere children and barbarians, and cannot pretend to grasp the various independent folk-speeches which pervade our beloved fatherland.

Now in this particular direction there has lately been great activity in the North. The precious North-Frisic dialects, which are so nearly allied to our own, have been very carefully treated, the Moring-talk by Bendsen[a], and the Föhring and Amrum by Johansen[b]. Both these works are very instructive to us all, and both contain copious specimens

[a] "Die Nordfriesische Sprache nach der Moringer Mundart, zur Vergleichung mit den verwandten Sprachen und Mundarten. Von Bende Bendsen, Privatlehrer in Arröeskjöbing. Herausgegeben von Dr. M. De Vries." (8vo., Leiden, 1860, xxvi. and 479 pp.)

[b] "Die Nordfriesische Sprache nach der Föhringer und Amrumer Mundart. Wörter, Sprichwörter und Redensarten. Von Chr. Johansen." (8vo., Kiel, 1862, viii. and 286 pp.)

in the shape of conversations, anecdotes, poetry, &c. Close upon Frisland is the great Jutland Peninsula, with its varied and ancient half-English dialects, the West-Danish folk-speech as contrasted with the East-Danish. A year ago the whole of this speech-group was extremely well handled by the Rev. L. Varming [c], and now a still more talented work has appeared on the dialects of South Jutland from the pen of the Rev. J. Kok [d]. This last is the very best grammar of any dialect we have hitherto seen, and triumphantly works out its object, to shew that these South Jutland dialects are very antique and valuable, are not made up of Saxon shreds and patches, and are easily understood when compared with the other Northern dialects, they having preserved numberless archaistic words, and phrases, and forms never found in the East-Danish and Norse-Icelandic, or which have long since passed away from the written dialects. In this way the South Jutland speech is more Northern than the Danish book-forms. This was the natural consequence of the Danish court being fixed in Sealand. The Western dialects stagnated, and therefore preserved so much of the old. Mr. Kok's long introduction is excellent, lively, popular, and shews that though he can grasp grammatical *minutiæ* he is as far as possible from being a pedant. The latter part of the volume, pp. 261—429, is a Wordbook, abounding in valuable linguistic elucidations. Every English student of language should master this admirable work—and then go and do likewise.

From grammars we naturally pass over to lexicons. Here also are several most useful novelties. The Swedish Folk-speech (all the chief dialects) is well handled by a well-known Swedish clergyman, the archæologist Dean J. E. Rietz [e]. Three parts of his work have appeared, coming down to "Hamsa." The author uses largely the English dialects in explanation, and Englishmen should be most grateful for his labours, the work of many years. Then comes the valuable Norse-Icelandic. A dictionary by a Norwegian priest, the Rev. J. Fritzner [f], is in course of publication. The last is the third part, and ends with "Hrimdrif." In this book we have an excellent peculiarity—many words exclusively Norse, and a large number of phrases and citations.

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[c] "Det Jydske Folkesprog grammatisk fremstillet. Af L. Yarming." [Published at the expense of the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences.] (8vo., Kjöbenhavn, 1862, xiv. and 264 pp.)

[d] "Det Danske Folkesprog i Sönderjylland forklaret af Oldnordisk, Gammeldansk og de nynordiske Sprog og Sprogarter. Ved Johannes Kok." Vol. I. (8vo., Kjöbenhavn, 1863, 433 pp.)

[e] "Ordbok öfver Svenska Allmoge-språket. Af Johan Ernst Rietz." (Small 4to., double columns, Lund, 1862, Pts. I.—III. 240 pp.)

[f] "Ordbog over det gamle norske Sprog. Af Johan Fritzner." (8vo., Kristiania, Pts. I.—III. 288 pp. double columns.)

A second Wordbook is that just published by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries[g]. This is the work of two Icelanders, Messrs. Jonson and Thordson, and others. It also has a good peculiarity, it gives the genders of the nouns, the forms of the verbs, and inserts irregular words in their places—a great help to beginners. Both these works contain words not found in the other, and so both should be bought by the student. Thus the rich Icelandic literature is now open to us all. There is an interesting Introduction, forty-six pages, apparently from the pen of the learned Icelander the Archivary Sigurdson, mostly treating of the names popularly given in old times in Scandinavia to this book-dialect, namely, either Old-Danish or Norren. Two Runic inscriptions are also given, the one at Tvibjarg in South Slesvig, and the famous one at Karlevi in Öland, Sweden, the latter as deciphered by Gisli Brynjulfsson. The latter, for many reasons, is *not* older than the colonization of Iceland, and was probably written by an Icelandic Scald.

Closely allied to these works come the books already published by the lately established Norwegian Old-Skrift Society. These are an Old-Norse Homily-book, Part I., 8vo., edited by Professor C. R. Unger, invaluable from its great antiquity and charming contents; an Old-Norse Grammar by J. Aars, though written for beginners, instructive to those far advanced; and Gunnlaug Ormstunge's Saga, edited with explanations and glossary by O. Rygh.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries has also published a new volume of its *Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed,* for 1860, 384 page 8vo., with four plates of antiquities. The first article, by the accomplished G. Brynjulfsson, treats of Brage the Old's Lay on the Shield of Ragnar Lodbrog, with a prose Danish translation of the verses. We have, next, a treatise by A. J. Europæus on the Peace of Nöteborg and its results. This illustrates old Swedish and Finnish history. Next comes a paper by V. Boye, on the Early Iron Age in Denmark, with several engravings in the text besides the four copper-plates. Professor P. A. Munch prints a long article (pp. 62—189) on Archbishop Jens Grand of Denmark, with many documents in Latin and Danish. We have then remarks on the dialect of the Shetland Isles, by Arthur Laurenson, with additional observations by K. J. Lyngby. At p. 217 is a short paper on the Manor of Plovstrup, near Ribe, followed by an excellent paper on the Hrungner myth, by Benedict Gröndal, who here takes the opportunity to discourse excellently on the Old-Northern poetry in general. Professor K. Gislason gives remarks on the Reduplicated Past-tense forms of the Old-Icelandic, and on the oldest Ice-

[g] "Oldnordisk Ordbog ved det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. Af Erik Jonsson." (8vo., double columns, Kjöbenhavn, 1863, xlvi. and 808 pp.)

landic forms of the Mans-name Olafr. Then comes a second essay by Professor P. A. Munch, on the position of Finmark to the Norwegian state. The volume closes with documents printed and edited by J. P. F. Königsfeldt on the marriage of the Bavarian Duke Johan and the Danish Princess Katharine, and on the Treaty of Spandan, April 22, 1340.

Lieutenant A. P. Madsen[h] continues his charming and accurate engravings of Danish antiquities,—when needful coloured or gilt, &c.,—with a short text. The last two parts contain the finds at Körminge, Siem, and Treenhöi, from the bronze age, including the splendid golden and bronze vessels, the trunk-coffins with the "Bronze-man," &c., all most admirably copied—a veritable treasure for our antiquaries.

Passing over to folk-lore of another sort, the learned world has just received a new part (pp. 385—933, and twenty-five pages of introduction) of Svend Grundtvig's masterly edition of the Old Ballads of Denmark, (*Danmarks Gamle Folkeviser*). This is Part II. of the third volume, and continues the historical ballads from Marsk Stig, about the year 1300, to the "Herredag" in 1613. But in addition hereto we have a mass of notes, and addenda, and illustrations to the previous parts, and the whole is a rich mine of ballad-lore, carefully collected from all known sources, and exactly printed from the manuscripts and from tradition.

We will conclude with *Seal-lore* (for why should a freeborn Englishman be compelled to take into his mouth that abominable crack-jaw *Sphragistics?*) as exemplified in a new Swedish work by the "Royal Swedish Antiquary"—Chief Keeper of the National Antiquities—Bror Emil Hildebrand[i]. This gentleman is best known in England by his excellent quarto on the Old-English Coins preserved in Sweden. But he is also a zealous labourer in other archæological fields. His last work, which we have not seen, is on Swedish Medals. The present is a timely and valuable publication on a large scale. The seals are carefully engraved. The whole are divided into three classes—Royal and Princely Personages, Clerks and Ecclesiastical Establishments, Laymen and Secular Establishments. The text and plates are so arranged that those who prefer it can bind them up separately in this way. Altogether we have here 342 seals, down to the close of the thirteenth century—43 in the first division, 151 in the second, 148 in the third. There is an excellent Introduction, and the text to each seal is quite sufficient for the purpose. The whole will carry the name of the distinguished

[h] "Afbildninger af Danske Oldsager og Mindesmærker. Ved A. P. Madsen." (Folio, Pts. I. to V. 4 plates in each, Kjöbenhavn.)

[i] "Svenska Sigiller från Medeltiden. Utgifna af B. E. Hildebrand. Ita Häftet." (Folio, Stockholm, 1862, xii. 5, 11, and 11 pp., with 26 plates.) [Printed by the Royal Swedish Academy of History and Antiquities.]

compiler all over Europe. Such a collection is a mine of information for all sorts of men, from the formal herald down to the mere student of the fine arts and of popular culture. Still we think it a pity that the work has taken this form. All these expensive seals are lost to science, that is, they cannot be used again in other works or monographs. A large stone or plate with twelve, or fifteen, or twenty objects is useless, we cannot cut out the piece we want. We cannot buy, or borrow, or hire the block or its cast. We must re-engrave. Therefore, even though they may cost a trifle more, such pieces should always be woodcuts or chemitypes. And then they should be printed *in the text*. It is very inconvenient to refer to the separate plates, and the size is far too large and unwieldy. If engraved on wood, and printed in the text, we might have had a handy large 8vo. or small 4to., instead of this large evil. Having thus used our privilege to complain, we will now thank the learned author for so valuable a contribution to this branch of antiquities, adding that an excellent index is given of all the proper names. As might be expected, the oldest seal is not very antique. The series opens with the year 1164. The secular pieces are even still later, they begin with 1219. But we must remember that although Scandinavia, and its colony England, had a very high civilization and remarkable monuments of their own from the oldest times, still a whole new kind of civilization came in with Christianity. The Northmen were splendid workers in metal, and struck their wonderful golden Runic bracteates 1,500 years ago and more. But seals, and heraldry, and a thousand other things came in from the West and South. Their first seal-cutters were doubtless Englishmen, as were their first moneyers, but they would soon obtain native artists able to excute work of this kind. We will not enter into details. Some of these pieces are very elegant, others the opposite, many very instructive. The counter-seals follow suit, as do the "clypes," or shield-shape, another name of the counter-seals. There are also several names and expressions of value to the philologist. Best of all, nothing has been doctored, or fancied, or added; whole or broken, bad or good, the seal is given as it stands. This alone stamps the work with ten-fold value.

DIPTYCHS OF THE ROMAN CONSULS[a].

THE collection laid before the meeting, and on which the following observations were founded, consisted of numerous exact fac-similes of carved ivory diptychs, or book-covers, which with their contents were presented by the consuls to the senators on their accession to office, or other special occasions. The importance attached to these objects may, in fact, be learned from one of the clauses of the Theodosian Code :— "Illud etiam constitutione solidamus ut exceptis Consulibus ordinariis, nulli prorsus alteri, auream sportulam, aut *diptycha ex ebore* dandi facultas sit. Cum publica celebrantur officia, sit sportulis nummus argenteus, alia materia diptychis. Data viii. Kal. Augusti. Herculeo, Ricimere et Clearcho Coss."

Books in those days either consisted of long strips of vellum, which were rolled up when unemployed, or else were flat, often consisting of sheets of wax fastened within two carved covers united together by hinges, and which in that case were called diptychs. A point or style of metal or ivory was used to indent the letters upon the surface of the wax. If there were three such tablets fastened together, they were called triptychs. Sometimes there were as many as five, but when more than three, they were generally called polyptychs. These ivory bindings were generally about a foot long, and three or four inches broad, and more or less carved *on the outside* according to the taste of the donor, the skill of the artist, and the rank of the persons to whom they were given. To those of the higher ranks, the purest ivory that could be obtained was given, while, on the other hand, some are in existence of carved bone, rude and rough.

The lecturer then explained by what means the very exact representations of the ivories laid upon the table had been made. A mixture, in the first instance, was made of fine gutta-percha and wax. This mixture was known, he said, by the name of Nesbitine. When put into hot water it became so soft that it might be pressed upon the ivory, and it would yield so easily to the least irregularity on the surface, that an exact reverse of the original was obtained, even to the minutest scratch. He believed the first account of gutta-percha, and its applicability to forming perfect casts of objects, was given in the upper room of the Ashmolean Museum, where his audience were then assembled, at one of the early meetings of the British Association. After the mould was

[a] A paper by Professor Westwood, read by him at the Meeting of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, June 4, 1862, when a great variety of fictile ivory fac-similes were exhibited.

complete, the finest plaster of Paris, moistened with water, is poured into it, and an exact fac-simile of the ivory was the result; but to give it the smooth character of ivory, and to render the cast more permanent, it was dipped into stearine, made fluid by heat. It might then be tinted with common water-colour in exact imitation of the original. These objects possessed also another important advantage, since they really formed almost the only links in the history of art from the decline of the Roman empire till the reign of Charlemagne. The remains of stone art, such as buildings, sculpture, &c., were almost entirely, if not quite wanting, during this period. Painted glass and the paintings of manuscripts were also quite unknown during this period, and it was only in the Catacombs that wall paintings entirely of a religious character supplied an evidence of the practice of pictorial art. And it was no slight space of time that those ivories represented; nearly three hundred years—viz. A.D. 248 to 541—having occurred between the earliest and latest of the inscribed series.

The indication of dates reckoning from the era of the foundation of Rome never became popular, and it was generally by the names of their annually elected chief magistrates that they dated their events. "Thus, for instance," as M. Pulszky remarks, "instead of saying, 'In the year 690 of Rome,' they said, 'Under the consulship of M. Tullius Cicero and C. Antonius.' This custom implied a thorough knowledge of Roman history, and shews at once why so much importance was attached to the register of the consuls, the so-called *Fasti Consulares* increasing every year in bulk by two names: Roman chronology was therefore an epitome of Roman history, to be mastered by everybody who took an active part in public affairs; that is to say, by all the citizens of Rome as long as the Republic existed. When Julius Cæsar applied his genius to selfish aims, and to the violent destruction of the established constitution of his country, by founding his monarchy upon the support of a standing army more attached to his person than to Rome, and upon the favour of the lowest classes of the capital, he still had not the boldness to alter the forms of the Republic. His crafty successor, Augustus, developed upon principle what his grand-uncle had by necessity left standing. The consuls remained therefore nominally the first magistrates of the empire, and continued to give the name to the year; and even when Constantine transferred the seat of the empire to Byzantium, and transformed it into a Christian state, the office and dignity of the consuls was not discontinued; and when Theodosius finally divided the Roman world into two independent states, it became even still more important, the consuls being the last links of union between the two empires, and the symbol of their original union."

The following is a list, more complete than any hitherto given, of the consuls whose diptychs have survived to our times. In most instances

the identification of the consul is complete by the inscription on the ivory, but in a few cases the details of the sculpture have afforded sufficient indication of the personage intended.

A.D.
248. M. Julius Philippus Augustus.
308. M. Aurelius Romulus Cæsar.
322. Probianus.
406. Anicius Probus.
428. Flavius Felix.
430. Flavius Theodosius Junior Augustus.
434. Flavius Areobindus.
449. Flavius Asturius.
454. Flavius Aëtius.
487. Narius Manlius Boethius.
505. Theodorus.
506. Flavius Dagalaiphus Areobindus.

A.D.
513. Flavius Taurus Clementinus.
516. Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Justinianus.
517. Flavius Paulus Probus Pompeius.
518. Flavius Anastasius Paulus Probus Magnus.
519. Flavius Anicius Justinus Augustus.
525. Flavius Theodorus Philoxenus.
528. Flavius Anicius Justinianus Augustus.
530. Rufinus Orestes.
541. Anicius Basilius.

In addition to the above, there are several other Roman consular diptychs in existence of unknown identification, of which fac-similes were also exhibited, as well as of several important diptychs with mythological subjects sculptured during the same period as the others. In the following descriptive list one or two asterisks are affixed to those diptychs of which fac-similes of one or both leaves were exhibited.

1*. The earliest diptych to which a date has been assigned is a leaf in the Fejervary Collection now belonging to Mr. Mayer of Liverpool, representing the youthful consul Marcus Julius Philippus, and his father the emperor, M. Julius Philippus the Arab, associated together in the consulate A.D. 248, on the one-thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Rome [b]. In this beautifully executed ivory these two personages are seated in a latticed gallery, in company with a third, probably the Flamen Romæ, in the upper portion, the younger holding the *mappa circensis*, or consular napkin; while in the lower part is represented a stag-encounter in the circus, some of the combatants entering the arena through open doors at the sides, while others were engaged in combat in the centre [c].

2*. A single leaf of a diptych formerly belonging to Cardinal Quirini is remarkable for its strong analogy with the tablet of Philip the Arab, already described, and offers several striking peculiarities, distinguishing it so much from the more recent diptychs that Pulszky is inclined to

[b] M. Pulszky, in his learned dissertation on the Fejervary ivories, has satisfactorily established this identification, which is further confirmed by the exquisite beauty of the workmanship of the piece.

[c] Millin, Voyages, i. pl. xxiv. fig. 3; Waring, Art Treasures, Manchester, 1857, Sculpt., pl. i. fig. 3.

refer it to the middle of the third century rather than the beginning of the sixth, to which it had been assigned. Across the upper part of this leaf is the mutilated inscription (LA)MPADIORVM, in large rounded Roman capitals. Beneath this inscription, seated in front of a tetrastyle portico, in a kind of gallery with lattice-work in front ornamented with four heads, are three personages of middle age, the centre one, clad in richly ornamented robes, holding the sceptre and *mappa circensis:* the figure on his left hand also holds the latter object. Pulszky, knowing this piece only by the figures of Gorius [d], &c., and being ignorant of its present whereabouts, questions whether the latter figure may not be represented as beardless, thus proving it to be another representation of the younger Philip. The leaf, however, still exists in the Bibliotheca Quiriniana at Brescia, and a cast of it (exhibited) proves that all the three figures have short beards, and are apparently all of middle age. In the lower part of the piece is represented a chariot race between four *quadrigæ*, executed with great skill around an area, in the centre of which is raised an Egyptian obelisk. Hence Pulszky considers it may also be assigned to the year 248, as a memorial of the secular games. His idea, however, that the inscription may be a palimpsest, is certainly untenable on examining the excellent cast now exhibited; but the entire style of the piece precludes it from being assigned to the Consul Lampadius, A.D. 530, although it is much inferior to the diptych of Philip, wanting also the elegant ornamental border of that piece. Notwithstanding the difficulty resulting from the imperfect inscription on this piece, the lecturer was induced to regard it as a memorial of the Emperor Theodosius, by whom the Egyptian obelisk placed by Constantine in the centre of the Hippodrome at Constantinople, and afterwards thrown down by an earthquake, was re-erected at the end of the fourth century, where it still remains, the four sides of its base being ornamented with bas-reliefs representing the Emperor seated, surrounded by attendants, receiving homage or observing groups of dancers and organ-players. (Zoega, *De Origine Obeliscorum Rom.* 1797; D'Agincourt, *Hist. de l'Art, Sculpt.*, pl. x.) On the east side of the pedestal the Emperor is in the act of distributing rewards, and stands behind a latticed-work gallery, *the ornaments of which exactly correspond with those of the lattice-work in this ivory diptych,* whilst in the reverse of his large medals Theodosius is represented in the *quadriga.* Hence the lecturer was induced to suppose that this ivory was intended as a memorial of the re-erection of this column.

3. The Gherardesca diptychon [e], containing a representation of the

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[d] Thes. Dipt. ii. tab. xvi.; D'Agincourt, Sculpt., pl. xii. fig. 9.

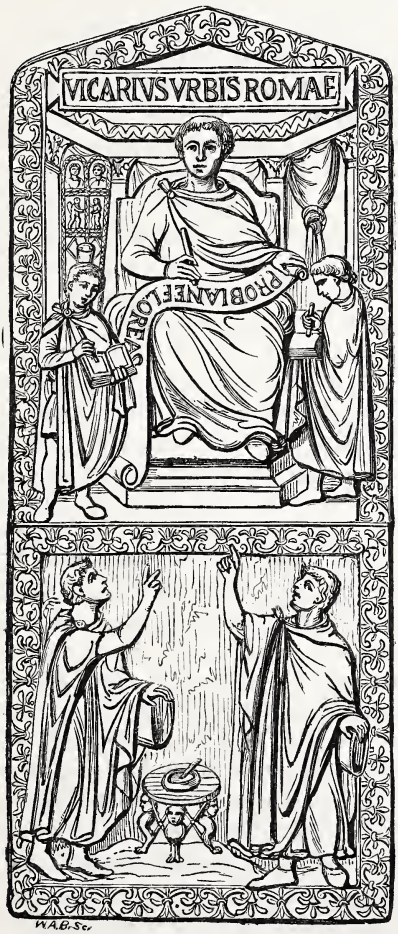
[e] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. i. tab. xix.; D'Agincourt, Sculpt., pl. xii. fig. 12.

Apotheosis of Romulus, which has so much puzzled historians, is satisfactorily shewn by Pulszky to have been carved in honour of Aurelius Romulus, (son of M. Aurelius Maxentius,) who in A.D. 308 was declared Cæsar and Consul of Italy, and who having died during his consulship received the honours of an apotheosis. In the upper part of the tablet is a monogram including all the letters of the name Romulus, together with A and C, which together stand for Aurelius Romulus Cæsar. Beneath, the Emperor Maxentius holds a laurel twig and the *hasta pura*, and is borne by four elephants in a kind of shrine on four wheels towards the funeral pile, from which the young C. A. Romulus rises to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses accompanied by two eagles, whilst above him two hirsute, winged, and horned genii of winds and storms carry the first Romulus, the founder of Rome, to the assembly of the gods, seated above the six autumnal and hibernal signs of the zodiac. The gods, six in number, are evidently the patrons of the days of the week—Apollo, Diana, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn, Mars being absent, but Romulus his son is to take the seat of his father as the seventh among them.

This exceedingly interesting piece has quite recently been obtained for the British Museum.

4**. The Royal Library of Berlin possesses a perfect diptych of great beauty of the Consul Rufius Probianus, formerly in the Paulinisch Library at Munster, now forming the cover of a MS. Life of St. Ludgerus, of which the lecturer believed that no figure had hitherto been published[f]. Each leaf is divided into two compartments, in the upper of which the Consul is represented seated on a cushion, in front of a tetrastyle building with Corinthian capitals, and curtains suspended between the columns, fastened up with a knot on the right side; whilst on the left is suspended a long banner ornamented with busts and figures, apparently embroidered. On either side of the Consul is a scribe standing with an open book in his left hand, and a style in his right. In the lower compartment are two figures standing erect, looking and pointing upwards towards the Consul, each holding a half-opened scroll. Between these two figures is a small circular tripod, altar, or seat, on which appears an object probably intended for a saucer, with ink and a style. On the front leaf the Consul elevates his right hand, with the first and second fingers extended, as in the act of benediction, his left hand holding a scroll; on the second leaf the scroll, held by the left hand, is unrolled, resting on the knees, and is inscribed PROBIANE FLOREAS, the right hand apparently holding a style, as though the Consul had himself traced the inscription, an idea which seems

[f] Salig, De Veter. Dipt., pp. 6, 7; Schwarz, De Vetust. Dipt., pp. 7, 8; Westw., Journ. Arch. Inst., xvi. p. 240.



No. 4**. Second Leaf of the Diptych of Probianus, Royal Library, Berlin.

scarcely probable to have been intended. The name of the Consul is inscribed across the upper part of each leaf, and is

RVFIVS PROBIANVS V.C
VICARIVS VRBIS ROMAE [g].

5. In the treasury of the cathedral of Aosta is preserved the complete diptych of Consul Anicius Probus, A.D. 406, executed on his assuming the consulate, and sculptured in honour of the triumph of Honorius at Rome in 404, on the victory of Pollentia over the hordes of Alaric. Unlike the majority of diptychs, on each leaf the Emperor (instead of the Consul) is represented standing beneath an ornamental arch, below which is inscribed on each leaf D. N. HONORIO SEMPER AUG. The Emperor is vested in military costume, with a diadem on his head, which is *surrounded by a circular nimbus;* a sword hangs on his left side, suspended by an ornamented band across the breast. On one leaf he holds a labarum inscribed IN NOMINE XPI' VINCAS SEMPER with his right hand, and in his left a globe surmounted with a figure of Victory. On the other leaf he holds a large shield, resting on the ground, with his right hand, whilst his left hand holds a rod of office. At the bottom of each leaf is inscribed PROBUS FAMULUS V. C. CONS. ORD. [h] Thus this diptych of Aosta is an exception to all those figured by Gorius; it, however, recalls the ivory of the Barberini collection figured by that author.

6*. The diptych of Flavius Felix is now known only by the left wing preserved in the Cabinet des Antiques of the Bibliothèque Imperiale of Paris [i], the other leaf having disappeared during the French Revolution. Across the top of the existing leaf is inscribed FL. FELICIS V C COM AC MAG, the lost leaf (as we learn from Mabillon and Gorius) having the continuation, VTRQ MIL PATR ET COS ORD. ('Flavii Felicis, viri clarissimi, Comitis ac Magistri utriusque Militis Patricii et Consulis ordinarii.') He was Consul of the West in A.D. 428, his Eastern colleague being Flavius Taurus, in the third year of the Emperor Valentinian III. In both leaves the Consul is represented standing clad in his ornamented consular robes and holding a long sceptre in his left hand, the figure

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[g] In the published official description of the Berlin Library it is stated that there were two Consuls of the name of Rufius Probianus, in A.D. 377 and 416; but Clinton's "Fasti Romani" and Rossi's recently published "Inscriptiones Christianæ" prove this statement to be incorrect. The excellence of the design induced the lecturer to adopt an earlier date, and to refer it to the Consul Probianus of the year 322.

[h] E. Aubert, Membre de la Société academique en duchè d'Aosta, &c., Revue Archæologique, March, 1862; and see Gazzera in Mem. Acad. Turin., 1834.

[i] Thes. Dipt. i. tab. ii.; Lenormant, Trésor de Glyptique, ii. pl. xii. Referred by Mabillon to the Consul Felix Gallus, A.D. 511.

being not less than 9½ inches in height, the whole surrounded with a classical ornamental border. It is known as the diptych of Compeigne.

7**. The first diptychon of the cathedral of Monza[k], although destitute of inscription, is the noblest specimen of this class of monuments which has survived to our times. On the right wing is represented a warrior (11 inches high) richly clad, holding a spear in his right hand, and a large circular shield resting on the ground, with, as in the Aosta diptych, his sword fastened on his left thigh; his cloak, of large size, is fastened on his right shoulder by an immense cruciform fibula, the precise mode of employment of which is here shewn, the stem of the fibula standing erect. On the other leaf a noble lady is represented standing erect, holding a flower in her left hand over the head of a youth clad in the consular garb, with a large cloak also fastened on his left shoulder, his left hand raised, with the first two fingers extended as if in the act of benediction, and his right hand holding a book[l]. Much controversy has taken place as to the identification of these personages, Mr. Oldfield suggesting the names of Valentinian II. and his mother Justina for the imperial lady and her son, whilst M. Pulszky, with more apparent probability, refers them to Galla Placidia, the daughter of the great Theodosius, sister to the Emperors Arcadius and Honorius[m], and mother and guardian to Valentinian III., who succeeded to the Western Empire at the age of eight years, and who (A.D. 426) two years before and (A.D. 430) two years after Flavius Felix was Consul of the West; his eastern colleague in the empire and consulship in both those years, the Emperor Theodosius the younger, being represented on the other leaf of the diptychon.

8. The Trivulci diptychon[n] is destitute of an inscription, but bears a monogram which contains all the letters of the name of Areobindus, whose bust is represented within an ornamented circle encompassed with arabesques, and who is considered to be the Consul of that name who was Consul of the East A.D. 434, rather than the Consul Flavius Areobindus at the beginning of the sixth century.

9*. The diptychon of Flavius Asturius[o], formerly in the church of St. Martin at Liege, was supposed by Pulszky to be lost. Professor Westwood, however, found one leaf (or rather the chief portion thereof) used as the cover of a book of the Gospels in the Royal Library of Darmstadt, and now exhibited a cast of it. The entire inscription extending across

[k] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. ii. pl. vii.

[l] Digby Wyatt, Sculp. in Ivory, Arundel Soc. Photog., p. 5, fig. opp.

[m] The strong similarity between the warrior of the Monza diptych and the Emperor Honorius of the Aosta diptych is a strong confirmation of the correctness of M. Pulszky's views.

[n] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. ii. tab. xviii.

[o] Ib. i. tab. i.

both leaves was, (FL . ASTVRIVS . V . C . ET . INL COM) EX . MAG . VTRIVSQ . MIL CONS OED (for ORD). ('Flavius Asturius vir clarissimus et illustris Comes, ex magistro utriusque Militiæ Consul ordinarius.') The Consul is seated on a curule chair before a tetrastyle building, wearing armour and a cloak above it, holding a sceptre in one hand and a scroll in the other. Of two youths at his side, one holds a palm-branch (?), the other a vase.

10**. The curious diptychon of the cathedral of Halberstadt, referred by Fostermann[p] to the Emperor Aurelian, on the occasion of his triumph over Queen Zenobia, A.D. 273, is with far more propriety given to Flavius Aëtius, *Magister utriusque Militiæ*, the successful general over the Huns of Attila, and thrice Consul before his Catalaunian victory, and again A.D. 454, to which latter year the diptych is probably ascribable, as it represents the Consul standing in the centre (holding the *mappa circensis* in his right hand and a sceptre in his left on one leaf), attended, on both, by two personages, whilst in the lower part are groups of prisoners, and in the upper are two imperial personages seated on a throne, between figures of Rome helmeted like Minerva, holding a globe and spear, and Sol Oriens, with rays round his head, the emblem of the East, the heads of these two figures being surrounded by a large flat nimbus: two warriors with large shields and spears stand at the sides of the throne, and an attendant behind it. (Weiss, *Kostumkunde*, 1862, p. 19, fig. 10, and p. 21, fig. 12, gives reduced figures of the consular groups, and Kugler, *Kleine Schriften*, i. p. 135, one of the groups of captives.)

11**. The two leaves of the diptych of the Consul Manlius Boethius[q] (father of the celebrated author of the essay *De Consolatione*) are now preserved in the Bibliotheca Quiriniana at Brescia. On them the Consul is represented of a larger size than ordinary (being ten inches high), clad in a richly embroidered *lorum*, and holding a sceptre surmounted by an eagle in one hand, and in the other the *mappa circensis*, and standing before a building ornamented with two Corinthian columns supporting an architrave and tympanum, on which is represented an oaken wreath inscribed with the monogram of Boethius. Over the head of the Consul is inscribed, on one leaf, NAR MANL BOETHIVS VCETINL, and on the other, EXPPPVSECCONSORDETPATRIC. ('Narius Manlius Boethius, vir clarissimus et illustris, ex præfectus prætor præfectus urbis et comes consul ordinarius et patricius.') Under the feet of the Consul, clad in shoes ornamented with ribbons, are palm-branches, money-bags, and silver basins, the prizes of the games of the circus. This diptych is of the year A.D. 487.

(*To be continued.*)

[p] Mem. Thuring. Sax. Soc. vii. Pt. ii. p. 61.

[q] Gorius, Thes. Dipt., vol. i. pl. iv. v.

MARKS AND MONOGRAMS ON POTTERY AND PORCELAIN[a].

In this elaborately illustrated volume Mr. Chaffers has supplied what was much wanted by the collectors of pottery and porcelain, namely, a Guide to enable them to identify and arrange the various classes and varieties of medieval and modern productions of the potter. Without such a Guide these curious and elegant works cannot possibly be appropriated either to the hands which moulded them or to the countries which gave birth to the artists; and thus large collections are usually to be found unarranged and not understood. Foreigners have preceded us in works of reference to pottery and porcelain; but it is only within the last twenty years that most of them have been published, and they are but little known in this country. Marryatt's "History of Pottery and Porcelain" is almost the only general descriptive publication: Mr. Joseph Mayer's excellent treatise, the "History of the Art of Pottery in Liverpool," being, as its title imports, confined to one district, though, for our native manufactories, a most important one.

Mr. Chaffers has not only well studied all the published works on the subject, but he has also brought to his task the practical knowledge acquired from long familiarity with the best collections abroad and at home, which his professional vocation, and an obvious love for the fictile art, gave him excellent opportunities for studying. Thus qualified, he has produced a volume which cannot fail to be extensively patronised, for it stands quite alone in its comprehensive, succinct, and lucid arrangement; and is not likely to be superseded, unless it be by a second edition.

The marks of the various makers of various countries are all given in fac-simile; and those who have not especially studied the subject, will be surprised to see how numerous and curious they are, their interest being greatly heightened by the historical information appended to the greater portion, and the introductory dissertations. From this portion of the volume we select a few passages illustrative of the manufacture of pottery in England.

In Aubrey's "Natural History of Wiltshire," edited by the late Mr. Britton, mention is made of a vein of fine blue clay, which Aubrey thinks might be used by Dwight for his porcelain. Britton observes that he could find no account of this potter; but Mr. Chaffers gives a rather copious account of him; and he is mentioned by Dr. Plot, and by Mr. Faulkner in his historical account of Fulham, where Dwight, or De White, or De Wite, had a manufactory early in the seventeenth

[a] "Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain, with short Historical Notices of each Manufactory, &c. By W. Chaffers, F.S.A." (London: J. Davy and Sons.)

century. Yet so completely have the early works of this manufactory perished, or become incapable of being identified, that it has been doubted if there exist specimens which could be confidently affirmed as Dwight's. But Mr. Chaffers tells us:—

"Mr. C. W. Reynolds has recently obtained a very interesting collection of twenty-four pieces of the Fulham ware, which had been preserved in Mr. White's (a descendant) family as specimens. They consist of some cleverly modelled statues of Jupiter, Mars, Neptune, and Saturn, in brown earth. Busts of Charles II. and James II., with some full-length figures, probably of the Dwight family, all modelled in stone ware in imitation of the Cologne fabric. A mug, moulded with a representation of Hogarth's 'Midnight Conversation.' Some jugs or bottles of mottled brown glaze, with ornaments in white relief; one with busts of William and Mary, and grotesque figures; a marbled vase, &c. But the most interesting relic of this manufactory is a beautiful half-length figure of a female child asleep on a pillow, her hands resting on her breast, clasping a bouquet of flowers; evidently modelled from the child after death: it is in pipe-clay, baked and glazed; at the back is impressed or graved in the clay, 'Lydia Dwight, died March 3, 1672.'"

Products of the Chelsea and Bow manufactories are now scarce and costly. The ware of the latter place—

"is usually embossed and painted with flowers and quaint devices, landscapes in bistre, &c. There is a curious document accompanying a punch-bowl of Bow china in the British Museum, signed T. Craft, 1790, giving an account of the Bow Works, from which we learn that the manufactory was carried on for many years by Messrs. Crowther and Weatherby, whose names were known all over the world; they employed about three hundred persons,—ninety painters (of whom the writer was one), and about two hundred throwers,—all employed under one roof. He states that this bowl was made at the Bow Works, about 1760; that it was painted by him in the old Japan taste, a taste at that time much esteemed by the Duke of Argyll; that there were near two pennyweights of gold, value 15 shillings, upon the bowl; that he had bestowed two weeks' work upon it during three months, and that it could not have been manufactured for less than £4."

It is probable that Mr. Chaffers's volume will lead to the detection of numerous rare examples of local manufactories scarcely before heard of; as of Wrotham in Kent, of which two examples are known dated 1668 and 1699; of York, established about 1665; and of the earlier Staffordshire potteries. It would be still more desirable if we could identify the localities of the curious early English vessels brought to light in excavations; and recover some account of their makers, such as the examples given in this volume. One of the most interesting discoveries in this department of the history of our national manufactories is that recorded by Mr. Jewitt in "The Reliquary," vol. ii.; it is a pitcher bearing the badge of the family of Ferrars, Earls of Derby, and various jugs and pitchers, all of the Norman period, dug up on the site of a pottery near Derby. Some quite as ancient are given in Mr. Chaffers's book in the introductory essay on medieval earthenware vessels; and these, in many instances, are successfully explained by the author from old writers and other contemporary sources of information.

ENGLISH RIVERS.

English Rivers! through green meadows flowing on serenely bright,
Where the flowers and verdant grasses almost hide you from the sight;
Drooping willows, bending o'er you, lave their tresses as in love,
Intercepting flitting shadows of the fleecy clouds above;
Dragon-flies amid your rushes in the sunbeams gleam and sport,
Where the King bird of the waters, decked in jewels, holds his court;
Playful breezes crisp and ripple all your waves as on you go,
Singing ever to the sunshine songs of welcome, soft and low.

English Rivers! broader growing, onward rolls your crystal tide,
Unto where Old Ocean waiteth, like a lover for his bride;
Ere his broad arms can embrace you, many miles you have to flow,
Busy towns and quiet hamlets must your cheering presence know;—
Many fair scenes, rendered fairer by the glisten and the sheen
Of your waters, gently gliding leafy woods and hills between;
Mill-wheels turning, fertilizing all the lands as on you pass,
Where the ripe grain crowns the uplands, and the meads are rank with grass.

English Rivers! now you dally not by parks and hedge-rows green,
But your tide, more swift and turbid, rolls where muddy banks are seen:
Stately ships, all richly freighted, pass like objects in a dream,
And the flags of many nations from their taper top spars stream:
Bridges grand and stately span you, commerce claims you for her own,
By church-spires and fact'ry chimneys o'er you shadows huge are thrown;
Densest vapours brood above you, till the very sun grows dim,
And the hum of noisy traffic—Mammon's everlasting hymn!

English Rivers! ye are haunted by the memories of old,
Rich as Pactolus, or Tiber, flowing over sands of gold;
Bards as great have sung your praises, as in the Augustan age,
Wrote their names in golden numbers upon fame's eternal page.
But the sweet associations clustering round an English home,
Unto which the heart aye turneth, wheresoe'er the feet may roam,
These it is that bless and brighten all the scenes you wander through,
Giving visions of enchantment ever to the gazer's view.

English Rivers! let the mighty Mississippi onward roll,
Through untrodden wilds and prairies, subject not to man's control;
Let the Amazon, outspreading its broad bosom like a sea,
'Mid the boundless Pampas slumber, all in silent majesty;
Let the pestilential Niger, and the dark, mysterious Nile,
Hide and feed their slimy monsters, telling wondrous tales the while;
Let the Jordan and Euphrates testify of truths sublime,
Till the dread archangel's trumpet shall proclaim the end of time:—

English Rivers! ye have beauties—charms which these may never know,
And your fame is spread as widely, circumscribed as is your flow;
Castled Rhine with all its legends; giant Volga dark and stern;
Arrowy Rhone and rushing Danube; all are themes of song in turn:—
But the glories and the graces of our own beloved streams,
Cold indeed must be the British heart that warms not at such themes,
Patriots, bards, and sage historians, worshippers of nature all,
Gather on your banks and borders, as to some high festival.

H. G. Adams.

A SPECULATION ON ENGLISH HISTORY.

LIKE other unhappy folk who are habitually immured in smoky London, we now and then get tired of our prison, and we then break away for a brief season. Unluckily, but too truly, habits are not changed as easily as places, and old occupations soon re-assert their sway. We have left black-letter chronicles and more formidable-looking Close Rolls, and Patent Rolls, and Ministers' Accounts behind us, and we think that we have forgotten them for the first day or two of our saunters on the beach, or our brisk walks over the green uplands. It is quite a mistake, however; grim historical figures quickly begin to people the scene, and, forgetting that we have come out for a holiday, we are soon, mentally at least, as busy as ever.

But as some little counterpoise, we now and then manage to make the historical study to which we incline take somewhat of a shadowy, imaginative form. It is work, and that of no light kind, in many instances, to discover the real course of events, so much are the received narratives coloured by passion or prejudice, but it is a pleasant and perhaps not quite an unprofitable exercise of the fancy to speculate how different might have been the course of history if only the victors and the vanquished had changed places now and then, and the halters and the crowns had been fitted to other necks and heads than they really were.

A stroll on Deal Beach lately threw us into a reverie of this kind, concerning a skirmish little known to fame that once occurred there. As Professor Creasy has not included it among his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," will our readers consider it with us? Our regret is that we cannot communicate to them the bright sun, the gay-coloured flowers, the brisk breeze, and the indescribable feeling of enjoyment which the sea-shore always has for us, and which we trust they will realize for themselves ere this glorious summer-tide passes away.

We were at Sandwich, once the great Kentish sea-port, but now how changed, and a morning even brighter than usual caused us to prolong our early walk to the border of old Ocean. The tract we traversed was half marsh, half sandhill, yet to our eyes it had both interest and beauty. Shallow pools half filled

with handsome flowering plants, and alternating with hillocks of the most vivid green, perhaps indicated the site of Cæsar's naval camp—at least local antiquaries have said so. Behind us was the great Norman church tower of St. Clement, which has survived the castle and the town walls (how often churches do!), before us the heaving, sparkling, bright blue sea, and on its margin sundry unpicturesque coast-guard stations. These are mostly placed within the circuit of Batteries commenced (but never finished) some sixty years ago, to resist that French invasion which has never come yet. Of one of these Batteries, the wall was not much above a yard high, though five times as thick, and there we paused to admire its covering of herbage and wild flowers. Our botanical knowledge being speedily exhausted, we seated ourselves on a hillock, and glancing seaward we soon fell into a day-dream.

A man-of-war steamer, and its ugly trail of smoke on the verge of the horizon, did not belong to the fifteenth century any more than the Battery by which we sat, but these forgotten for the moment, probably there was very little difference in the aspect of Deal Beach from what it presented on the 2nd day of July, 1495, just 368 years ago. The following day then presented a wondrous change, such a change as we trust shall not fall on our sea-girt isle in our time at least. A fleet from Flanders came into the Downs, and it was laden, according to a chronicler who wrote under the Tudors, with "a great army of valiant captains of all nations, some bankrupts, some false English sanctuary men, some thieves, robbers, and vagabonds." Of this "rabblement of knaves," as Hall calls them, a few landed, and announced that their leader, "Richard of York," had come to recover his inheritance from the usurping Henry Tudor. The Kentish men, according to the same authority, at first hesitated what to do, but at length (we record it with grief, for we love Kent) they made up their minds, and acted basely. By "fair promises and friendly words" they allured "no small force" on shore, and when they had drawn them near to Sandwich the trained bands of the town assailed them, killed many, drove others to their ships, and took 169 prisoners, who being delivered to Sir John Pechy, the sheriff of Kent, were by him brought to London, "railed in ropes, like horses drawing in a cart," transferred at the bridge foot to the care of Nicholas Alwine and John Warner, the sheriffs, tried off-hand, and all

executed. Their chief had meanwhile returned to Flanders, and was thus reserved for many strange chances and changes before his own career was terminated in like manner.

There is a sort of contagion in success, which when we first hear of a battle lost and won leads us to identify ourselves with the victors, and to have small regard for the vanquished, but in time more generous feelings take possession of our minds; we can afford to pity those to whom Dame Fortune has proved adverse; and we may perhaps discover that victory is not an infallible test of right. Such at least was the train of thought into which we fell on the scene of this attempt to reduce the fortunate, but innately base, Henry of Richmond from a king to a fugitive. We were ready to believe that Hall's unflattering description of the supporters of "the false duke" might be true in the main, but we thought it might be equally applicable to Richmond's host at Bosworth.

Of the fight among the sandhills we know nothing but the result, as related by the victors, and that his Worship William Salmon, the mayor of Sandwich, was duly thanked for his exertions. Had the day, however, gone otherwise, what a number of crimes Richard of Gloucester would have escaped! He certainly would not have been charged with the murder of more than one nephew, and we probably should never have been taught to believe that he poisoned his wife, procured the death of his brother Clarence, defamed his own mother, or shed the blood of the young Lancastrian prince at Tewkesbury, or of his father in the Tower. Indeed, the cloudy rhetoric of Rous of Warwick, as well as the learning of Sir Thomas More, and the genius of Shakspeare, might probably have been employed in celebrating the virtues of the House of York.

Then how widely different, it may be assumed, would the course of events have been under the re-established dynasty—what different names in the peerage; for the successful "knaves" of course would have been ennobled. The Reformation would doubtless have been in time brought about, as dislike of Rome's assumed power was deeply seated as well as widely spread long before, but we can hardly believe that it would have been accompanied by so many ills as the headstrong self-will, rapacity, and cruelty of Henry VIII. imported into it. Looking before us, we see the tasteless round tower of Sandown, and remembering that it and similar disfigurements were raised from the

ruin of such piles as Fountains and Rievaulx, and Netley and Beaulieu, we execrate the memory of their spoiler, and feel that we do him no wrong when we pronounce him as deficient in love for the beautiful as he notoriously was in honour, gratitude, and kindly feeling. Utterly absorbed in self, he found gratification in gorgeous pageants, where he formed the principal figure, but such a spirit has a natural antipathy to goodness, and greatness, and beauty, and whatever of these came within his power was "marred to a wilderness." Hence it is no wonder to find him cast aside his broken tools, murder his wives, and delight to hold the lives not only of his people but of his very children at his absolute disposal. At least we have hitherto believed that he did so, and our belief is not quite subverted by the ingenious, if not ingenuous, pleadings of a recent writer, who has laboured with more zeal than success to overthrow all previous opinions regarding "bluff Hal," and has edified the world by depicting him as the pattern of every virtue—his glory slightly, very slightly dimmed by his not being a very "attentive husband,"—for he was a prodigy of learning, a "first-rate man of business," and so had not time for the ordinary courtesies of life; but *au contraire*, he was religious, merciful, patient, humble-minded, temperate in all his pleasures, and chaste—surely a sufficient catalogue of excellencies to excuse his breaking the heart of one wife, divorcing another, menacing a third with the stake, and sending two more to the block.

As we have said, we will not carry our speculation so far as to suppose the Reformation other than inevitable, even though Richard IV. had been crowned at Westminster, and royally tombed at Windsor, and the House of Tudor had never been heard of. But probably its course would have presented many points of difference. The wealth of the monastic orders might have led to their suppression (as it had been fatal to the Templars before them) even though they had not been personally obnoxious to the sovereign as the champions of an injured queen. Hence we may presume that the steps taken against them would have been more moderate, the country would not have lost so many of its noblest edifices, and the contest between the holders of the new and the old opinions might not have proceeded to the extremity of beheading or burning such men as More and Cranmer. Thus no Pilgrimage of Grace, no Northern Rebellion, no Spanish Armada, no Gunpowder Plot, possibly

no Civil War, no Revolution, would have a place in English history.

But the admirer of genius may probably think there would be cause of regret had Shakspeare not depicted such a character as his Richard III., and it is true that the portraits he has drawn, though it is abundantly evident that many of them are mere political caricatures, have become part and parcel of our history, so that, as a matter of taste, we could not reconcile ourselves to part with them. But would not the varied career of Richard IV. have furnished as noble a field for the display of

"Thoughts that breathe and words that burn?"

Let us picture to ourselves the young princes in the Tower, one dying, but the living conveyed away instead of the dead by the devotion of some holy priest; the wanderings of the royal boy "for many years as unknown in foreign lands;" his recognition by the friends of his House; the treacherous watchings of Clifford, its hereditary foe, and other spies; the deaths of Fitzwalter and Stanley; the firm attachment of a more humble friend, John Water; the beauty, the love of Lady Katherine Gordon; a victory, a triumphant entry into London, a coronation; "the sun of York" again in the ascendant—fancy these, painted in such colours as Shakspeare alone could use, and who can doubt that as glorious a drama as any that have proceeded from his pen would have immortalized the "strange eventful history" of one now condemned by defeat to bear the brand of an impostor, and never perhaps to be rescued from the Tudor-imposed nickname of Perkin Warbeck?

Another glance at Sandown, a charitable thought for Colonel Hutchinson and others who pined and died there, and we rouse ourselves for the everyday life of the nineteenth century.

THE ABBEVILLE HUMAN JAW.

We have been requested to reprint the following letter on this subject, which appeared in the "Athenæum" of June 6:—

"*Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, June* 2, 1863.

"The articles which have appeared in the 'Athenæum' and the letters of Dr. Falconer in the 'Times' have placed the public in possession of the conclusions at which the conference of English and French men of science arrived with regard to the human jaw and flint implements from the gravel beds of Moulin-Quignon, near Abbeville.

"I had seen both jaw and implements at Easter, and had expressed an opinion as to the implements in question being of recent date, and I was in consequence summoned to the meetings both at Paris and at Abbeville, but unfortunately was not able to attend. From what I had seen of the implements, and what I knew as to the circumstances of their discovery, I was surprised at the verdict agreed to by the majority of those present. I could not see what possible evidence could have been adduced that would determine that 'the human jaw had not been fraudently introduced into the pit at Moulin-Quignon,' for it seemed to me that the utmost that could be proved on this head was that about which there was no dispute, viz., that M. Boucher de Perthes and others saw the jaw-bone still engaged in the bed, and *believed* the surrounding gravel to be undisturbed.

"It was further found, with the one dissentient voice of Dr. Falconer, that the greater part, if not all, of the flint instruments discovered about the same time as the jaw are authentic. This finding was not based upon the characteristics of the implements themselves, but upon the fact that some members of the conference and others who had visited the pit had seen the implements in question exhumed, from what they believe to be undisturbed portions of the gravel. Had it been clearly shewn that the four implements of peculiar character discovered during the excavations made by the conference had been fraudulently introduced into the beds of gravel, there can be no doubt that the whole of the suspected *haches* would have been at once condemned, and that the jaw would in all probability have fallen under the same condemnation. We have here, then, the basis of the whole verdict—the *belief* of such members of the conference as witnessed the finding of the implements that the beds in which they occurred were in their undisturbed natural condition.

"When I look at the eminent names of those who were present at this meeting, for many of whom, indeed, I have the highest possible esteem and regard, and in whose powers of observation I should under ordinary circumstances place the most implicit reliance, I feel how presumptuous it is to suggest that on this occasion they may possibly have been mistaken. The evidence of the flints themselves is as strong as possible in one direction; the evidence of those who found them is equally strong in the other. But in the one case it depends on physical facts, in the other on observation.

"In a case of such conflicting evidence, a judgment, if it be necessary to form one, must be based on a balance of probabilities; and, unwilling as I am to be driven to such a conclusion, it appears to me more probable that, under

circumstances of great excitement, there may have been an error on the part of such able observers, than that there should have been such a conjunction of exceptional circumstances, both as to the flints themselves and the manner of their discovery, as is implied by their being reckoned authentic.

"I will now point out some of these exceptional features, a portion, but not all, of which were discussed at the meeting of the conference. Genuine flint implements, from the drift of the valley of the Somme and elsewhere, as an almost invariable rule, present some one or more of the following characteristics: glossiness of surface, dendritic markings, calcareous incrustations, and discoloration, varying, of course, with the nature of the beds in which they have lain. Of upwards of one hundred and fifty in my own collection there is not one but what presents at least one of these signs of antiquity. The suspected *haches* have not one of these characteristics, but when washed their surface is as fresh as if made the same day. The pebbles in the 'black band' in which the *haches* are said to have been principally found are, without exception, more or less stained by the ferruginous matrix, a stain which cannot be removed by washing. The same remark holds good with those said to have been found in more ochreous beds. The suspected implements, though coated with this matrix, are, when washed, perfectly unstained. All the genuine implements formerly found at Moulin-Quignon are variously discoloured and patinated, and in general slightly rolled. The surface of the suspected implements is as fresh as if recently shaped, and, as a rule, the edges are quite sharp and uninjured. Genuine implements have been hitherto comparatively rare at Moulin-Quignon. The suspected implements are now found in abundance. The usual form of the flint implements from the drift are now well known. Some of the suspected implements are of 'new types,' and all to a certain extent differ from the ordinary forms. Genuine flint implements have been found at Moulin-Quignon for upwards of twenty years. It is only within the last few months that those of the suspected character appear to have presented themselves, and then not only at Moulin-Quignon, but at the Porte St.-Gilles, Mautort and Epargnette, in beds on three different levels, and probably differing in geological age.

"Beyond this, the internal condition of the jaw, pronounced by Dr. Falconer and Mr. Busk to be 'wholly irreconcileable with an antiquity equal to that assigned to the deposits in which it was found,' throws additional doubt on the whole discovery, and still further strengthens the case against the worked flints. When, therefore, we find them combining every attribute of novelty with the absence of every characteristic of antiquity, and 'discovered,' not singly, but by dozens, not in one place only, but in three or four, their authenticity may well be questioned.

"But when I add, that the suspected *haches* first shewn to me by M. Boucher de Perthes were all smeared over with the ferruginous matrix as if to disguise their natural colour, that some have iron marks upon them as if chipped out with an iron hammer, that many of them are apparently made by the same hand, and some are identical in form and character of surface with celts, said to have come from the peat beds of the valley of the Somme, but which present no appearance of antiquity, and that I purchased a twelvemonth ago an indisputably forged drift-implement from one of the *terrassiers* of Abbeville, I think I have said enough to shew that I was justified in pausing before accepting the verdict of the conference as final.

"But I have now been again to Abbeville, in company with several friends, and the further observations I have thus been enabled to make have, in my opinion, placed the question as to the suspected implements beyond all doubt.

"On proceeding to the pit at Moulin-Quignon, a workman, who was there in waiting for us, commenced a search in the gravel, and under the eyes of Mr. Lubbock, Mr. J. W. Flower, and myself, dug out an implement of the suspected character, which had apparently rested on the face of the 'black band,' though concealed at the time by a few inches of talus. It was carefully picked up by the edges and its surface left untouched; and yet, in the parts which were not concealed by portions of the matrix, there were visible small striæ, just as if it had been smeared by hand or brushed with the dark ferruginous clay of the band to give it its colour. On no other smooth surfaces of flints from the same spot could we discover these striæ, but a recently fractured surface smeared by myself with the clay presented the same sort of marks. The implement differed in colour, as well as in the character of its surface, from any other flints dug out at the same time, and when washed was as fresh-looking as if just broken. Having found this specimen, the workman soon gave up digging, as if it were useless then to look for more.

"On our return to the pit the next day, after some difficulty in obtaining work-people, we resumed operations, and a genuine implement and a portion of another were discovered, though not *in situ;* but no others until after we had left the pit, when one was brought after us which was said to have just been found. I at once returned, and our workman of yesterday, who was the solitary witness of the finding of the *hache*, pointed out its supposed place in an ochreous sandy seam, every pebble of which was discoloured. The surface of this implement had been rubbed in places to remove the adhering matrix, but I marked with a pencil round the outline of the parts on which the matrix still adhered apparently intact, and on dipping it into water all the sand fell off, leaving a surface which presented the most evident marks of having been smeared or brushed all over with ochreous clay in order to colour it, as on washing it further it became as fresh as if just broken. These marks or striæ were not such as could have resulted from the passage of sand over the surface, but were evidently hand-made smears, such as would have disappeared had the implement lain any length of time in the ground. These implements must therefore have been smeared or brushed in order to give them a fictitious colouring, but recently before being found as supposed *in situ!* There remains therefore not the slightest doubt on my mind that a fraud, and a most ingenious and successful one, has been practised by some of the Abbeville *terrassiers*.

"Such a result is but the natural consequence of the demand for flint implements from the drift which has arisen since attention has been called to these, the earliest relics of man. It may be paralleled by the frauds practised in Italy and Egypt, where the excessive demand for antiquities is met by a corresponding supply of forgeries.

"It may be asked why, when so many genuine flint implements had been found in the beds of Moulin-Quignon, and there was therefore no reason why the bones of the men who made them might not be found there also, it was worth taking so much trouble to prove that a certain small number of implements reputed to have been found there were false, and the jaw which accompanied them probably unauthentic? To this I reply, that trivial as the

question may appear, the consequences of a wrong answer to it are most important. For if these implements, without a solitary sign of antiquity about them, had been determined to be undoubtedly genuine, we should have then had no characteristics left whereby to distinguish true from false, and should have been at the mercy of every unprincipled flint-knapper and gravel-digger who thought fit to impose upon us.

"Allow me to add a few words to caution a section of your readers against jumping to any such conclusions as that, because there may have been one error in observation, therefore all the observations on the occurrence of the works of man in undisturbed beds of gravel have been illusory; that because certain flint implements are fabrications, therefore all are false; or that because a human jaw, supposed to have been found in the drift, is modern, therefore man did not exist at the time when this drift was deposited. On the contrary, let them rest assured that the energy which has been displayed in investigating a mere minor matter, such as this Abbeville case, shews how thoroughly the great question as to the contemporaneity of man and the extinct mammals of the drift has been examined, and remember that it is the experience thus acquired that has served to detect this imposition, even though it would, if undetected, have told in favour of the views of the detectors.

"JOHN EVANS."

In addition to the statements in this letter, we are given to understand that further evidence will shortly be adduced, which will be conclusive as to the fact, that the implements with the suspiciously modern appearance are systematically placed in the gravel for visitors to find.

SEPULCHRAL REMAINS IN PAGAN RUTLAND.—We have on several occasions alluded to discoveries made on the site of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery between North Luffenham and Edithweston, the land being the property of W. R. Morris, esq., of the former place. The discoveries consist of articles in gold, bronze, iron, glass, pottery, &c., in the form of fibulæ, tweezers, ear-picks, swords, knives, bosses of shields, beads, cinerary urns, &c. They have been found when excavating for sand, of which there is a very fine bed under the soil in which these relics were embedded. When the men were engaged in removing some of the soil in May last, they found at about three feet from the surface two more bronze fibulæ, and about a dozen glass and earthenware beads. Several of the beads were tastefully variegated with stripes of brilliant red and green colours in the form of St. Andrew's cross, but this ornament also could have no connection with Christianity. Mr. Morris has now a large collection of beads, found on the same site, the majority of them being glass of various colours, the ruby being very beautiful. The most prominent portions of the Anglo-Saxon antiquities found in the parish of North Luffenham are the cinerary urns. The pottery of this period found in England occurs chiefly in the cemeteries, where cremation was practised, that is, in Mercia and East Anglia, and consists of burial urns. They are usually made with the hand, without the use of the lathe, of a dark-coloured clay, and are not well baked: their colour is generally a dark brown, passing either to a black or to a dark green tint. The land on either side of Mr. Morris's belongs to Lord Aveland, and near is another gravel-pit where similar sepulchral remains have been found on removing the surface soil, including a battle-axe, no similar weapon of war having been discovered on Mr. Morris's land. The collection of Pagan relics at North Luffenham is a remarkable one, and it will doubtless be further augmented as the excavation extends. The antiquary may rest assured that the greatest care will be exercised in preserving these antiquities and also all others that may be brought to light by Mr. Morris's labourers.—*Stamford Mercury.*

MUSÆ WICCAMICÆ.

We now conclude our extracts from the volume of Winchester School poetry, to which we have before been indebted[a]. Our last selection contained a poem on the Death of Dr. Warton, by Christopher Lipscombe, who died Bishop of Jamaica in 1843. We now print two poems by Dr. Warton himself. His name requires no introduction. He was the Head Master of Winchester College; his brother was the Oxford Professor of Poetry, and was beloved by the boys, whose tasks he used to write, and with whom, Southey says in the "Doctor," he went out rat-hunting.

ON THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

Queen of the East, whose penetrative mind
Disclos'd the light of science to mankind,
Who gave each art's fond offspring to arise,
Who taught astronomy to wing the skies,
Where property and order first began,
And sacred law, chief excellence of man,—
How art thou fall'n! thy glories, Egypt, fled,
Thy sons of wisdom number'd with the dead!
Yet still aspires yon structure's cloud-capt height
O'er Cairo's turrets lessening to the sight;
Still does the Arab wild, who wanders nigh,
Search for the well-known top with weary eye.
High as the Zangier, crown'd with waving woods,—
The father he of Nilus' wand'ring floods,—
Lifts to the heaven-stars his lofty brow,
And frowns upon the humble cliffs below;
Lo, yon aërial pile, whose topmost stone,—
Where hovers round the stork with clam'rous moan,
And fears to place so high her infant brood,—
Is rough with antique charms and numbers rude,
Such as might cause Nile's constant source to fail,
Such as might strip Behemoth's mighty mail,
Such as might blast the hope of Egypt's land,
And plant the fig-tree on the burning sand,
Such as might make Osiris to roam,
Or fix the tented Arabs to a home.
Scarce on the top is heard the well-known song,
And bells that lead the merchant train along,

[a] Gent. Mag., Jan. 1860, p. 31; Sept. 1861, p. 245; Aug. 1862, p. 158.

Whilst camels, rich with many a foreign bale,
Wind, slowly trooping, up the sorrowing vale;
Scarce can ye view beneath the sailor's toil,
'Mid sheeted masts that whiten all the Nile;
Scarce can you hear the name of loud resort,
And busy murmurs of the crowded port.
But what avail the pomp of regal state,
The pride of art so impotently great?
Did nation then with foreign nation join,
And half the world to aid this work combine,
That the swath'd ghosts of kings of ancient race
Might sweep along the walls in ampler space—
That foul corruption 'midst the pomp might reign,
And feast in pillar'd halls her crawling train?
Britannia, think of Egypt and of Rome,
Nor lift for luxury the swelling dome;
O'er every rising structure's tow'ring head
Let Charity her fav'ring pinions spread,
Let Want ne'er curse the building's useless state,
Let Age sit smiling at each palace gate:
So shall thy name endure to future days,
And ev'ry Briton rival Wykeham's praise.

J. WARTON, 1771.

ON THE REV. J. DENNIS, LATE MINOR CANON OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

ON Sunday John Dennis with surly grimace—
A man of dry words and, God knows, little grace—
With unmeaning words and circumrotations,
And odd words of Scripture and patched-up quotations,
Attempted to prove, but attempted in vain,
That he must run fast who wish'd to obtain.
"Egad!" cried a wag, "how the times are depraved!
"A shepherd must fall whilst his flocks may be saved;
"For I am sure that, unless by a violent strain,
"If John runs as he reads he will never obtain."

J. WARTON.

Original Documents.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANTONY A WOOD.

Walter Getsius, the writer of the following letter, was a younger son of the subject of Wood's biography, Daniel Getsius[a], and clergyman of Brixham, Devon. He was a member of Exeter College, in the University of Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. in April, 1668, and M.A. in June, 1671. We are not aware of any memoir or particulars extant respecting his career, but his letter appears worth printing as an attempt to clear his father's character from the charge of time-serving and trimming, urged against him by Wood.

Worthy S^{r}, ... As to the further account you desire of my Father, I cannot find from any of his papers in what year he was incorporated M^{r} of Arts in either of the Universitys, but I find him termed A. M^{r} in D^{r} Beal the vice-chancell^{r} of Cambridge, his testimonial, which bears date Apr. 7°, 1623, and it may be presumed that upon shewing D^{r} Crocius, the Marpu(r)g Professor, his certificate, &c., he was admitted in cambridg *ad eundem*, the first year of his being there, which was A.D. 1620, and it is probable he did y^{e} same in Oxford, the first year, &c., viz. 1623. There is as yet no tomb nor monument erected for him, but I design it when there is peace.

I cannot assent to yo^{r} reasons, for presuming him to be a Presbyterian, before you saw my account of him; and two as renowned Prelates for learning, loyalty, and fidelity to our church as any y^{e} age afforded, viz. B^{p} Morley and B^{p} Sandarson, are against you. The first of these, in his several treatises[b], &c., printed an answer to Father Cressy's calumnies, who censur'd our clergy upon this very account that you did my Father, and these are the Bishop's words (p. 14), Certainly never any church under so great and general a persecution as ours was, had fewer of her children fall away from her than ours had, neither is that which he takes for granted, true; namely that none did or could keep their livings without renouncing the Protestant Religion and their Loyalty. For many livings were so poor, that the haughty Presbyterians disdained to stoop to them, (and this was my Father's D. G^{s} case, who had been sequesterd by some Presbyterians, if his benefice had not been so poor, altho he was sufferd by y^{e} committee to keep it). And further saith y^{e} B^{p} of these, I can name divers whose interest and reputation for piety and learning was so great in y^{e} countrys where they lived, that their enemies thought it better to expect their deaths, then by depriving them of their benefices to contract so much hatred as they should have done unto themselves; and for one he instances in B^{p} Sanderson's. And this was likewise something my Father's case, for when the chairman of y^{e} committee urged the banishing of him out

[a] Vide the *Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iii. col. 973.

[b] Several Treatises written upon Several Occasions, 4to., London, 1683.

of y^e^ kingdom, Mr. Upton[c], one of y^e^ committee, used this motive to prevent it, viz. That they would doe themselves and their cause a greater prejudice then to him an injury, and be very odious to y^e^ world if they should deal so hardly with a confessor that was eminent for learning and piety, which consideration stop'd them from proceeding any further against him, tho it would not have hinderd some spitefull Presbyterians from turning him out of his living, if it had been of greater value.

B^p^ Sanderson likewise kept his benefice till y^e^ restauration, but was never censur'd as a sider with y^e^ usurpers for this, and in his posthumous case about omitting the liturgy in those perillous times he hath this memorable and charitable expression[d], That to doe y^e^ same thing that schismaticks doe (especially in times of confusion, and untill things can be reduced into better order, and when we are necessitated thereunto to prevent greater mischiefs) doth not necessarily infer a partaking with them in schism, no nor so much as probably, unless it doth appear otherwise upon probable presumptions, that it is done out of the same schismatical principles as theirs are. And he was so far from justifying those that adhered so stiffly to the liturgy, as to choose rather y^e^ quitting of their livings then to keep them by omitting it, that he lookd upon it as a needless undoing themselves and their families, and a depriving themselves of y^e^ opportunities of discharging their Ministerial duties publickly in y^e^ church; and he represents it as a delivering over the sheep of Christ, that were under y^e^ hands of faithfull shepherds, into the custody of rauening wolves, when such Guides would be set over their several congregations as would be sure to misteach them one way or other; and he offers this to consideration, whether he that by over nice scrupulosity runs all these hazards, be not in some measure guilty of his own undoing, of deserting his station, and betraying his flocks, and doe not thereby lose much of the comfort, which a christian confessour may take in his sufferings, when they are layd upon him by y^e^ hand of God, and not pulld upon himselfe by his own hands. And this may suffice to vindicate y^e^ keeping of benefices in those times of usurpation from either disloyalty or schism. As for y^e^ dedicating his book to such leading men of y^e^ times, it was out of gratitude, because they stood his friends in y^e^ time of trouble, and 'tis probable he might have this further end in dedicating this to them, which was written against the sectarys, that then encreased very much, to stir them up to use their interest and power, for taking off the toleration which conduced so much to y^e^ growth and multiplying of many pernitious heresys. And if y^e^ having such persons for his friends is enough to make one disaffected, B^p^ Sanderson will fall under y^e^ like censure, who (as the famous Biographer Walton writes in his life) when he was seiz'd by a troup of horse and carryed prisoner to a Garrison, met with many that knew him well and treated him kindly, and if afterwards he wrote to them thankfull acknowledgm^ts^ of their civilities, it would be no stain to his integrity. However I confess that my Father's dedicating his book[e] to such persons

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[c] Arthur Upton, Esq., of Lupton, Devon.

[d] Bp. Sanderson's Works, by Jacobson, 6 vols. 8vo., Oxford, 1854; vol. v. p. 54.

[e] This work is entitled "Tears shed in the behalf of his dear Mother the Church of England, and her Distractions," 8vo., Oxford, 1658, and is dedicated to "The Venerable Francis Rous, Esq., one of the Council of State, and Provosts of Eaton College, the Worshipfull Arthur Upton, of Lupton, Esq., and the Worshipfull

might raise a suspicion in those that did not know him, and the troubles he underwent for his loyalty, that he was of their party. But he never sided with them, nor was guilty of any sordid complyance, he never took ye covenant, nor joyn'd with the Presbyterians in their mock ordinations, nor did he set up their discipline and lay elders in his parish, but he lived in their envy and hatred, which extended allso to his son Dan[f]; in y^e^ ex(c)luding him 3 years from his benefice till y^e^ restauration: he likewise bred up his children according to y^e^ church of England, and when y^e^ king was restored he was one of the first that read y^e^ common prayer before it was re-establish'd, and was sent for by a Gentleman in Totnesse to baptize his child according to y^e^ common prayer, when the then Minister refused to doe it: and lastly, he was in great esteem with y^e^ well affected Gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood during life, and his death was much bewayled by them. I have thus trespassed on yo^r^ patience for y^e^ satisfying you of my Father's integrity in those worst of times, and hope I shall have yo^r^ pardon for this prolixity in his vindication; I have nothing more, but if you thinke I may be serviceable to you in y^e^ making any other enquiry's in these parts, whensoever you shall impart yo^r^ desires to me I shall doe what in me lies for y^e^ gratifying them. So wishing you health and encouragement to finish yo^r^ appendix, for God's glory and the universitys and your own honour, I take my leave, and am

Yo^r^ affectionate humble Servant,

Walter Getsius.

Brixham, nigh Dartmouth, Feb. 16, 169$\frac{2}{3}$.

M^r^ Ellys, M^r^ Burscough[g], M^r^ Prince[h], and M^r^ Smith present their service to you.

John Hall, of Bowringsleigh, in the county of Devon, Esq." It is singular that Watt, in his *Bibliotheca Britannica*, gives the title thus, "Tears shed for the Destruction of the Church of England, that the Common People should not play with Religion," Oxon. 1658;—was the original title-page cancelled?

[f] Sometime Chaplain of All Souls College, and afterwards Rector of Bigbury, Devon.

[g] Rev. Robert Burscough. A letter from him to Wood will be found in Gent. Mag., Oct. 1861, pp. 372, 373; a notice of him will also be found in Wood's *Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iv. col. 533.

[h] Vicar of Berry Pomeroy, Devon, and author of "The Worthies of Devon."

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 5. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., &c., Vice-President, in the chair.

Lord Talbot having expressed his satisfaction at the splendid collection of ivories which had been brought together;

Mr. Charles Tucker, F.S.A., gave a short address, in which he enumerated the names of the chief exhibitors and briefly described their contributions. Though many examples existed elsewhere, the present collection he believed to be unique, as so many and so good specimens of Christian art had never before been brought together, commencing as it did at the earliest period of the art, and extending through its various phases of progress and decay to its final decadence. He was happy to say that the friendly aid and ready encouragement received by the Institute in former years had not been withheld on the present occasion, and he trusted that the result would be considered of an extremely satisfactory nature. Mr. Mayer, F.S.A., of Liverpool, had generously sent the Fejírváry ivories, so that those members of the Institute who had not previously the opportunity of seeing it may examine one of the most interesting and valuable collections in existence.

Mr. M. Digby Wyatt then delivered an address on Sculpture in Ivory, his remarks having especial reference to the collection then before the meeting. In its variety and interest he considered the present collection the most valuable ever amassed. It was far more comprehensive than what he and Mr. Owen Jones had been able to get together. All writers on art had given prominence to the subject of sculptures in ivory, so that any attempt of his to treat it must be necessarily imperfect. He had wished that Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Franks, Mr. Oldfield, or Mr. George Scharf would have taken up the subject, but each of those gentlemen—though members of the Institute, and though they had rendered assistance in other ways—had been prevented from preparing a lecture. The present collection, he observed, comprised specimens of almost every style and period of art, and of every country in which working in ivory had been practised. As might be expected, however, medieval times furnish the greatest number. There were before the meeting relics of every century of the Christian era—Consular diptychs produced by pagan workmen before art had become imbued with the spirit of Christianity; Consular diptychs with indications, such as the cross, that the influence of the new religion was beginning to make way; and diptychs, triptychs, pixes, paxes, and crucifixes of the after-period when art existed only as the handmaid of the religion to which it had been joined, and which for centuries was its chief patron and protector. Numerous examples, too, have been brought together of the renaissance, when art once more dissociated itself from its close intimacy with religion and found

both an aim and object for itself, and a new patron in the laity. And with all these—more for the sake of comparison and to complete the collection, than for their intrinsic merits—have been placed in juxtaposition various objects of Chinese, Indian, Burmese, and Japanese workmanship; so that art, as represented in mobiliary sculpture, is here exhibited in all its phases, and its progress or retrogression in any particular period or country distinctly recorded by authentic examples. Mr. Wyatt then adverted to the sources of the supply of ivory, which were India, and upper and inner Africa. The earliest known ivories were those from Assyria in the British Museum, and a few, contributed by Mr. Mayer and Mr. Webb, now in the room. Mr. John Murray had kindly sent engravings of the Nineveh sculptures, so that an opportunity was afforded to members of comparing those brought by Mr. Layard, with the collection now first exhibited. Mr. Wyatt, having mentioned the characteristics of Assyrian, Egyptian, and Greek art, then adverted to the works in ivory left to us by the Romans. Although for various reasons, ivory remains of classical antiquity are rare, there have been preserved to us many objects of ornamental and ordinary use, including an ivory sceptre, styles for writing, unguentaria, admission tickets to the theatres and amphitheatres, and carvings in relief. Of these last the most interesting and important are the Consular diptychs[a], because to them we can assign a certain date, and having been produced for the highest officers of state, they may be considered the most favourable specimens of contemporary art. Mr. Mayer had sent some of the most beautiful extant; that of Flavius Clementinus who was consul, A.D. 513; another of Philip the Arab, A.D. 248, in memory of the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Rome; and especially the mythological tablets of Æsculapius and St. Hygieia were extremely fine. A wing of another diptych exhibited by Mr. J. Webb, and representing a Bacchante throwing incense on an ornamented altar, was also remarkable for its beauty. Of Christian ivories from the time anterior to the iconoclasts down to the renaissance, there was a good collection. Mr. Wyatt indicated the most important of these, and then proceeded to specify the more valuable of the specimens—tankards, statuettes, tenure horns, &c., which had been plentifully contributed. Among those who had sent objects for exhibition, and which were noticed by Mr. Wyatt, were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Beresford Hope, His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Earl Amherst, Mr. Gambier Parry, Mr. J. Webb, Mr. Goff, Mr. T. W. Brett, Mr. E. Waterton, Mr. Albert Way, Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, M.P., Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., the Rev. Canon Rock, Mr. H. G. Bohn, &c., &c.

Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., V.P.S.A., V.-P., who exhibited some curious ivory snuff-boxes of the last century, gave a short history of the introduction of snuff-taking into this country as exemplified by the boxes themselves. He said that the powder of tobacco having been perceived to have an agreeable smell, it became customary to use it as a scent about the year 1702, and in the first instance the snuff-takers carried with them a small grater with which they reduced the tobacco into powder. The grater was afterwards enclosed in a box; but the early snuff-box contained no reservoir, and the powder was consumed as soon as made. By the subsequent improvement, a separate compartment

[a] See also Professor Westwood's paper on this subject, pp. 14 *et seq.*

was made in the box to hold the powder, and it was shut off from the snuff manufactory by a small pair of gates. By a further progress in the art of snuff-making a sufficient quantity was manufactured to be contained in a separate box, which was carried in the pocket, whilst the manufactory itself was left at home. Some admirable specimens of the original portable manufactories of snuff were exhibited.

The Very Rev. Dr. Rock directed attention to the art of ivory carving in Spain and in Spanish America, where it has reached a high state of advancement. Alluding to the desecration of ancient relics by ignorant men, he mentioned that the ivory throne of Ravenna had been cleaned by the order of two Canons, who had thus destroyed the antiquity of its appearance and made it look as white as if it had been made yesterday. Dr. Rock also claimed for our Saxon ancestors a high degree of success in carving, for which purposes they frequently used the teeth of the walrus.

A vote of thanks (proposed by Lord Talbot de Malahide) was then passed to Mr. Charles Tucker, F.S.A., for the valuable assistance he had rendered in collecting and arranging the exhibition, and to Mr. M. Digby Wyatt (proposed by O. Morgan, Esq., M.P.), for his interesting and valuable lecture.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 27. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

Robert Bryce Hay, Esq., of Spelthorne Grove, Sunbury, and William Holdgate, Esq., of Penton House, Staines, were elected Associates.

Various presents were received from the Royal Dublin Society, Kilkenny Archæological Society, Anthropological Society, Canadian Institute, Cambrian Association, Mr. Chaffers, Mr. Bragg, Mr. Powell, &c.

The Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., gave an account of a recent find of a hoard of coins at Farringford, Isle of Wight, the seat of A. Tennyson, Esq. They were found by a labourer, in number 250, in an urn which was broken into fragments. The coins are of the time of Gallienus, of whom there are several, as of his wife Salonica, various examples of the two Tetricuses, Victorinus, Postumus, and Claudius Gothicus. They are of brass, though many appear as silvered over.

Mr. Blashill exhibited a drawing of a Roman tessellated pavement, recently found near the site of the portico of the East India House. It forms a square of about five feet, set in a floor of common red tesseræ. The pattern is ingenious and beautiful. Under it were found broken portions of plaster, with red, black, and grey stripes, very perfect as to colour. The pavement has been removed to one of the rooms of the building, and can now be seen to advantage.

Mr. Powell delivered in a pedigree of Derwentwater of Castle Rigg upon Derwent, and accompanied it by a rubbing of the brass of Sir John Ratcliff and Alice his wife, in Crosthwait Church, the heraldic bearings on which were peculiarly placed.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a fine iron lance-head, found at Queenhithe. It measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cusps, and had a four-sided stem of considerable length. Mr. Cuming sent remarks upon this and other early lances in iron, and drawings of the Holy Lance from various authorities.

Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., made a communication from the Rev. T.

Owen Rocke, of Clungunford, Salop, relating to the examination of some pottery found in a tumulus near his Rectory. The pottery was said to be Roman, but some portions were suspected by the Chairman to be medieval, and it was determined that the specimens should be exhibited in lieu of the drawings produced.

Mr. Planché read a communication from Mr. Syer Cuming, "On Heraldic Badges," and exhibited some interesting examples, from the sixth century downwards, obtained from the collections of Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Baigent, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Cuming, and others.

June 10. James Copland, M.D., F.R.S., V.-P., in the chair.

Thomas Dod Keighley, Esq., of Hereford-square, and J. B. Greenshields, Esq., of Kerse, Lesmahago, Lanark, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from the Royal Society, Architectural Museum, and Mons. Boucher des Perthes.

The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne read a notice respecting Oliver Cromwell's mint, and exhibited some dies found at Marston Moor.

Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., exhibited a stone jug of the sixteenth century, German manufacture, covered with a rich brown glaze, and representing the History of Susannah and the Elders, having for legend IT . DIE . SCHONE . HEISTORIA . VAN . SVISANNA . INT . KORTE . EIT . GESCHNEIDEN . 1584 . E. P. E. K.

Mr. Greenshields exhibited, through Mr. Vere Irving, a variety of weights, coins, &c. found in Lanarkshire, which were referred for arrangement and description.

Mr. J. L. Irvine, of Unst, Shetland, exhibited and presented the casts of some ornaments belonging to a tomb in Shetland of the eighth century.

Mr. Syer Cuming forwarded some curious leaden objects obtained by the late Mr. Charles Ainslie from the Thames. They consist of a brooch in the form of a lion, belonging to the early part of the fourteenth century; a portrait of an ecclesiastic, of very fine workmanship, and of the same period; two brooches, forming also the purpose of tooth-pick cases; a tree of life, with serpent twined round, all of early and fine work. They will be described and engraved.

Mr. Baigent forwarded a paper "On a Monumental Inscription in Wyke Church, Winchester." It is upon a stone 15 inches by 12, and reads, HERE LYETH MR. DOCTER HARPESFELDE, PARSON HERE 1550, APRIL III. Dr. Harpesfelde was a leading dignitary in the diocese of Winchester, born Feb. 2, 1473-4.

Miss Wilks forwarded, through the Treasurer, some remarks on a silver bracelet exhibited by Mr. Forman, and said to be of Thomas Burton, Bishop of Man. Miss W. suggested it to have been a votive offering made upon occasion of some signal benefit.

Mr. John Moore reported further discoveries at Chessels, West Coker, Somerset, the principal of which is a small bronze tablet, reading, apparently, DEO . MART . RIGISAMO . IVEN . . TIVS . SABINVS . V. S. L. L. M.

Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., described the results of certain excavations made at the Jewry Wall, Leicester [b], which gave rise to discussion by Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Irvine, and others. A full description of these researches will be drawn up.

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[b] See p. 64.

Several papers forwarded to the meeting were necessarily postponed to November next, the Association adjourning the public meetings until that time. The Yorkshire Congress, under the patronage of the Archbishop of York, Earl Harewood, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Bishop of Ripon, &c., was announced to commence under the presidency of Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., on Monday, the 12th of October next.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

June 1. EWAN CHRISTIAN, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. William Lightly, Associate, "On the Principles to be observed and the Processes employed in the Decoration of Churches." The subject was treated both from a theoretic and practical point of view. The author considered that whereas in houses wall-decoration should be subservient to the furniture and dresses of the occupants in rooms, in churches the reverse should be the case, and that highest art and most costly material should be used to decorate the structure itself, yet always preserving a rich and solemn tone consistent with the purpose of the building. Without colour, he maintained, no architecture could be perfect, but yet it should not be subordinated entirely to pictures, as in the Arena Chapel at Padua; and that coloured decorations should be applied so as to bring out and enhance, not conceal, the features of the construction. Colours, he said, were modified by the amount of atmosphere and other causes, and therefore required different treatment according to the size of the building, as well as other considerations, and should therefore be always studied *in situ*, while it was most important to preserve a unity of treatment throughout, with concentration of effect. He referred to the examples of St. Mark's, Venice, and of several churches in Sicily, as happy in this respect, and to the ceiling of Peterborough Cathedral as the reverse, from the colour being kept solely upon that ugly feature, and not carried through other parts of the building. He stated that much might be learnt as to right principles of decoration from Japanese drawings.

Mr. Lightly described the various materials and modes of treatment applicable for the decoration of pavements, wall-surfaces, vaulting, roofs, glass, &c., illustrating his remarks by a large collection of very valuable drawings of the best ancient examples, and several modern attempts to reproduce the same. The lecture will be published in full in the fortnightly issue of the Transactions of the Institute.

June 15, PROFESSOR DONALDSON, President, in the chair.

Mr. Purdie, contributing visitor, read a paper entitled, "The Stereochromic and other technical processes of Painting, considered with reference to their employment in Mural Decoration." After giving a short history of the rise of the modern German school of painting, and of the steps which have been taken through the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts to introduce monumental painting in England by employing it for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament, Mr. Purdie gave a list of the various processes of painting which have been followed at different periods in the various schools. These he stated to be oil-painting, tempera, encaustic, fresco buono, fresco secco, and water-glass. He then described the peculiarities of each of the vehicles, and the circumstances in which they ought to be employed, distinguish-

ing between those which are suited for the purposes of the decorator, and those which are adapted for historical painting. He recommended that fresco secco and fresco buono, *as commonly practised*, and encaustic painting, so far as it is employed for obtaining a glossy surface, should be abandoned. For fresco of both kinds he would substitute the water-glass process, or tempera, carried out by means of caseum, a size prepared from cheese, which after drying is insoluble in water, and therefore can be cleaned by washing. In all cases where the painting is to be finished with a glossy surface, he would employ oil as the vehicle. Mr. Purdie alluded to his belief that he had succeeded in producing an imitation of Pompeian work by means identical with those which had been used by the Pompeians, a discovery which seemed not merely to solve a very interesting archæological problem, but which might turn out to be of great practical use in decoration. This method produces a very hard stucco with a polished surface, in which the colour is incorporated. Paintings executed on this stucco are true frescoes, although done by a process different from that which is usually followed, and may be considered to be indestructible.

An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Crace, Mr. Church, Mr. Seddon, Mr. Hayward, Mr. C. H. Smith, and the President took part, after which a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Purdie. A few remarks on the close of the session 1862-63 were then made by the President, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

June 2. The fourteenth annual meeting was held at the rooms in Old Bond-street, under the presidency of Lord Elcho, M.P., one of the members of the Council. His lordship was supported by Mr. Layard, M.P., Mr. W. Stirling, M.P., Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., the Bishop of Llandaff, and other well-known patrons of art.

In opening the business of the meeting, Lord Elcho congratulated the Society on the steady advance that had been made during the last year. The Society had struggled on from its foundation in 1858 for several years with only 400 members, and with its financial affairs and its engagements to its subscribers both sadly in arrear, but, owing chiefly to the active co-operation of Mr. Layard, it had steadily advanced until the present time, when they could boast of 1,650 members, an annual income of £4,000, and a balance in hand of nearly £800. He more particularly congratulated the members on the latter fact, for it meant largely increased means of copying works of art now fast decaying, with a view to future publication. All the publications issued by the Society had been in the hands of the members long before the end of last year, and a large number of occasional publications had been sold at increased prices to non-members. Although during the past year they had increased their expenses by enlarging their premises and by contributing to the International Exhibition, they had more than made up the deficiency by the profits on the sale of frames and portfolios to members. The original objects for which the Society had been established were being carried out to the fullest extent, and their efforts for the advancement of art by the publication of copies of works that were inaccessible to ordinary lovers of art, or that were gradually mouldering away in different parts of Italy, met with marks of favour in all quarters. As

an instance of the spread of art, he might mention that at the Cape of Good Hope and in New Zealand they had nearly one hundred subscribers. The Council were at all times most anxious to procure the best artists for the execution of their reproductions, and it was with much satisfaction that he could announce to them that the chromo-lithographic fac-similes of the various pictures and frescoes published by them could not be excelled by any other productions of a similar kind at the International Exhibition. They had also been awarded a prize medal for their contributions to the cause of art education. One of the best signs of success was that one of the principal objects of the meeting was to frame a new set of rules by which the number of members would be reduced to 1,500. He regretted to state that the Council had during the past year lost the valuable services of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir Francis Scott, the former by death and the latter by ill health. Mr. Ruskin by absence from this country had lost his place on the Council, but as he had written to them promising, in case of re-election, to attend their meetings more regularly, the rule in question would no doubt be abrogated.

Mr. W. Stirling, M.P., then moved, and the Bishop of Llandaff seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Layard, M.P., then proposed the adoption of several new rules, the most important of which was one limiting the number of members to 1,500, and creating a new class, to be called Associates. As soon as the present members were reduced to 1,500 the names of those who desired to join the Society would be taken, and they would be elected in their order as other members dropped off, on payment of one guinea per annum subscription and one guinea entrance, the latter to go towards increasing the fund for the publication of occasional engravings or chromo-lithographs. Mr. Layard then reviewed the progress the Society had made, briefly adverting to the good it had done, and the good it intended to do in the future. He also made several valuable suggestions for its still further improvement by the publication of a series of well-executed religious prints, to take the place of the trumpery daubs to be seen in every cottage in the kingdom. He further stated the objects of the council in proposing to reduce the future number of members. The majority of the subjects issued by the Society were executed in chromo-lithography, and it was found that only about 1,500 to 1,800 first-rate impressions could be produced from the stones. They must either issue bad prints or reduce the number of members. By carrying out this proposition they would also be able to keep a small stock of their works to supply future subscribers. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartley, and strongly opposed by Mr. Rose, who considered the restriction in the number of members would be prejudicial to the cause of art generally, and transform the Society into an exclusive club. After a few words in favour of the proposition by Mr. Oldfield, the treasurer, the motion was put by the chairman, and carried by a large majority.

Sir Edmund Head, the Marquis d'Azeglio, and Mr. Ruskin were then elected members of the Council, and some formal resolutions having been put and carried, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The publications of the Society for 1863 will be taken from two series of frescoes now in course of illustration, and will consist of an engraving by Herr Schäffer from Fra Angelico's "St. Stephen thrust out before

Martyrdom," and five chromo-lithographs from works of Masaccio in the Brancacci Chapel. Of the "occasional publications," two fac-similes of illuminated letters will be published in June, and two drawings by Signor Marinecci—one from the fresco by Mantegna, representing the "Conversion of Hermogenes," the other from Fra Angelico's "Annunciation"—are in the hands of Messrs. Storch and Kramer, to be ready by November.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 19. At a Committee Meeting held at Arklow House,—present, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., the President, in the chair, E. Akroyd, Esq., F. H. Dickinson, Esq., J. F. France, Esq., Rev. T. Helmore, Rev. J. C. Jackson, Rev. H. L. Jenner, Rev. W. Scott, and Rev. B. Webb,—Charles Hart, Esq., of Wych-street, was elected an ordinary member.

It was agreed to hold the Anniversary Meeting on Friday, June 19, at 8 P.M., in the rooms of the Architectural Union, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. The subject of discussion to be "The Basilican Arrangement of Churches." It was further agreed that the members of the Society should be invited to meet at the Tower at 2.30 P.M., on Friday, June 19, in order to visit the White Tower and other historical antiquities of the place, by the permission of the Lieutenant.

The Committee examined three photographs of the paintings discovered in the underground church of San Clemente, Rome, forwarded by R. W. Grey, Esq. A plan of the excavation, reduced for the "Ecclesiologist," from the original one sent from Rome by Mr. R. H. Carpenter, was presented by him to the Committee, and the thanks of the Society were returned for it. The Committee also examined an interesting series of photographs from a collection of works of mediæval art lately made at Vienna.

The following motion was proposed by the President, and carried :—"That the officers be a Sub-committee for examining and reporting on designs in the name of the Committee when there is no opportunity of submitting them to the full Committee."

The President reported that he had been in communication with the Dean of St. Paul's on the subject of the removal of the grilles, according to the resolution of the Committee at its last meeting. He was informed that nothing definite had been decided by the Dean and Chapter. He was requested to urge further that the old grilles—extended (if necessary) to fill the broader arches—should be replaced at the eastern part of the choir to separate it from its aisles. He was further requested to sign, in the name of the Society, a petition to Parliament against the Ludgate-hill Railway Viaduct. Mr. G. G. Scott's "Explanatory Remarks on the Designs submitted for the Memorial to H.R.H. the Prince Consort" were received from the author. The balance-sheet of the Waring Testimonial Fund was received from Mr. Angell, the treasurer.

Mr. Kett, of the firm of Rattee and Kett, of Cambridge, laid before the Committee some beautiful figures and fragments of figures in alabaster, parcel-coloured and gilt, lately discovered built up in the walls of Toft Church, near Cambridge. They evidently belong to the rere-

dos. The design and workmanship are beautiful; the figures of a bishop and a king are nearly perfect; among the fragments are a head of Our Lord and a portion of a St. Christopher. The Committee examined the design for a monumental brass to the late Primate of all Ireland, designed, and to be executed, by Messrs. Hart, of Wych-street. Mr. Poole laid before the Committee some specimens of a tessera pavement, composed of English marbles, which he had executed from the designs of Mr. Preedy; the effect was precisely that of ancient work, but the price (about £2 per foot) is almost prohibitory. From Messrs. Powell the Committee received a specimen of glass mosaic, arranged in spirals round an alabaster column, after the common Italian method; they had, however, no estimate of the cost of the process. The coloured cartoons designed by Mr. E. J. Poynter for a window, about to be presented by Mr. Foster White, the Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, were also received from Messrs. Powell; the subject is our Lord's miracles of healing, and the design is very free and vigorous, but scarcely conventional enough (it was thought) for the material. A cartoon by Messrs. Hardman for the north transept window of Sydney Cathedral, representing the life of St. Andrew, in nine groups, was also examined; and also a set of photographs of mural paintings by an honorary member, M. Guffens, of Antwerp, some in the Chamber of Commerce at Antwerp (since destroyed by fire), and some in the church of Notre Dame, at St. Nicholas, Flandre Orientale.

The Committee also examined Mr. Norton's designs for the restoration of St. Augustine's, Clutton, Somersetshire; for the restoration of St. Michael's, Rowberrow, Somersetshire; for the restoration of St. Andrew's, Stogursey, Somersetshire; and for new churches at Cumbwitch, near Bridgwater, Somersetshire, and for St. John's, Middlesborough, Yorkshire. Also the designs by Mr. S. S. Teulon for a thorough "recasting" of the present hideous church of Ealing, Middlesex; for a new church at Nympsfield; for the addition of a chancel and "royal pew" to the abnormal Lodge Chapel in Windsor Park; for a western porch lately added to Sunbury Church; for the restoration of Stanwell Church, Middlesex; for new schools for the Ashton Charity at Dunstable; for the Tyndale Memorial, now erecting on the Coteswold Hills; for new parsonages at Agar Town and Victoria Docks; and for secular works at the seats of the Duke of St. Alban's and Sir Percy Burrell; beside the Westminster Fountain as finally agreed upon.

Mr. Slater met the Committee, and exhibited some designs for headstones and crosses, as also his drawings for rebuilding the church of Bishop's Caundle, Dorsetshire, and for the restoration of Charlton Horethorne Church, Somersetshire. He further reported that the restorations of Higham Ferrers Church, and of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, were now about to be carried out. Of the latter church he produced an interesting ground-plan, shewing the former extent of the pile.

The Ven. Archdeacon Kyle met the Committee, and laid before them the designs by Mr. Burges to which the first place was adjudged in the late competition for the Cathedral of St. Finn Barr, at Cork. Mr. Burges explained the designs, which were greatly admired. Mr. Burges also exhibited a jade cup mounted and jewelled, from his own designs.

Mr. Brooks met the Committee, and exhibited his designs for the sumptuous new church of St. Michael, Shoreditch, about to be built by private munificence. He also shewed his drawings for a new school at Headington Quarry, near Oxford, and for a secular house at Wantage. The Committee also examined Mr. Christian's designs for the restoration of Bosham Church, Sussex, submitted by the Rev. H. Mitchell, the Vicar; also Mr. Clarke's designs for St. Mary's Hospital at Beddington, Surrey, and for a new vicarage house at Blean, Kent; also Mr. St. Aubyn's designs for the restoration of the conical roof of the Temple Church and the isolation of the west porch; also Mr. Fawcett's designs for the restoration of All Saints, Pidley, Huntingdonshire; also Mr. Buckeridge's designs for a new church at Pontlottyn, Glamorganshire; also the designs, by Mr. Brown of Stamford, for the refitting and enlargement of Sibbertoft Church, Northamptonshire, submitted by the Rev. T. James; also a view of the new church of St. Martin's, Castleton Moor, Lancashire, by Mr. Ernest Bates, architect, of Manchester; and lastly, a coloured drawing, by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, for a memorial window in Armagh Cathedral, in the north transept, to the late Primate.

Mr. Clarke called the attention of the Committee to the possibility and expediency of preserving the remains of the Augustinian Church in Austin Friars, instead of substituting an entirely new design in the proposed reconstruction.

[We are obliged to defer till next month our report of the Society's visit to the Norman chapel in the White Tower, which preceded the Annual Meeting on June 19.]

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 21. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.

J. Hunt, Esq., J. M. Hunt, Esq., and R. Pullan, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Dr. Lee exhibited an Oxford sixpence of Charles the First, being the only one in the hoard of 2,428 coins found at Hartwell some years since, of which 181 were sixpences of Charles the First. Dr. Lee also exhibited as a curiosity a penny of George the Third, reduced to an oval shape by rolling.

Mr. Evans exhibited a British coin found at Bury St. Edmunds, of an unpublished type. It is of silver, weighing $18\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and bears on the obverse a fairly executed bare beardless head in profile to the left, with a curved object in front; and on the reverse a horse galloping to the left, with a rosette and an annulet above and a ring-ornament below.

Mr. Evans read a paper communicated by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., F.S.A., and entitled "Northern Evidence on the Short-Cross Question." The paper is of great length, and one of the most valuable contributions to numismatic science that has appeared for years. Its object is to prove from documentary evidence, combined with the names of the moneyers upon the various coins struck at mints in the North of England, that the short-cross pennies concerning which there has been so much discussion as to whether they were to be assigned to Henry II. or Henry III., were in reality struck under both these kings. And not only so, but that the short-cross type which was first adopted at the

great recoinage of Henry II. was continued in use through the succeeding reigns of Richard I. and John, as well as being that of the first coinage of Henry III. It has long been known that no English coins bearing the name of Richard I. have ever been discovered, while all the pennies bearing the name of John are of Irish mintage; but there has been a difficulty in reconciling this state of things with the documentary evidence which testifies to the existence of mints in England during both these reigns. If, however, these two monarchs, for the sake of the uniformity in the coinage which had just been established by their father, continued to use precisely the same dies, still bearing the name of Henry, this difficulty disappears. Mr. Longstaffe even thinks that there are certain peculiarities in the style of work which, taken together with the names of the moneyers, may enable us to refer certain types of the short-cross pennies to each of the four reigns during which they appear to have been struck. The summary of his argument is as follows:—1. William was moneyer at Carlisle and Newcastle during the whole of Henry the Second's first great recoinage, and no longer.—His coins exhaust the varieties of the type of the Tealby find; *therefore*, that type represents Henry the Second's first great re-coinage only.—2. Alan was moneyer at Carlisle during the rest of the reign of Henry the Second. He was the King's moneyer. The earldom of Northumberland was in the King's hand. There was at that time no mint at Durham. In the reign of Richard the First the Bishop of Durham might cause him to coin at Durham, being Earl of Northumberland. Alan ceased office before John's coinage.—His coins exhibit a plurality of pearls in the diadem and the short-cross type. They occur for both Durham and Carlisle, and are of the first or archaic variety of the type. He lived at Carlisle, and, though his mint was principally in Northumberland, no coins struck at Newcastle have occurred to Mr. Longstaffe; *therefore*, Alan's coins, struck at Durham, must be referred to Richard the First's time, and Henry the Second *did coin* short-cross pennies, and those of one variety only, which was continued into Richard the First's reign without change of legend. 3. John's coinage was contemporary with Otho the Fourth's of Germany, who resigned before its completion. Thomas, son of Alan, was not moneyer at Carlisle until the reigns of John and Henry the Third.—Otho's coins are in imitation of our short-cross pennies with the quatrefoil Mint-mark, which Mint-mark occurs on one variety only, and which variety, with and without that mark, has been found in a worn state with new Irish pennies of John. The coins of Thomas of Carlisle are of a short-cross type; *therefore*, John continued to strike short-cross pennies without change of legend, and the type was thus continued to the reign of Henry the Third. 4. Adam Tailor did not acquire a die at Canterbury until the reign of Henry the Third. His coins are of a short-cross type, differing in character from those above; *therefore*, Henry the Third's first coinages were also of a short-cross type.

CHESTER ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

April 13. The Mayor of Chester (J. Williams, Esq.) in the chair.

Mr. Edmundson (of the firm of Edmundson and Son, Stained Glass-works, Manchester) delivered a very interesting lecture on "Glass and Glass-making." After a sketch of the rise and progress of the art, he said that in the further observations he had to make he was recording in fact the results of nearly forty years' intimate acquaintance with the various branches of the art, having been in his early youth a working glass-maker, afterwards manager of a glass-works, having himself made thousands of feet of all colours and tints of glass then known, and practising glass-staining and painting at the same time. This naturally afforded him rare opportunities of gaining by actual experiment what very few, if any, glass painter in this country could hope to do. This long career of study entitled him to take exception to certain statements and errors in Winston's celebrated work on stained glass, to which, however, as the work of an amateur, he awarded a large meed of praise. The Rev. G. A. Poole, another writer on stained glass, had, on the contrary, by some crude remarks in the "Builder" during 1861-2, laid himself fairly open to criticism. Mr. Poole, in assuming the poverty of our modern stained glass, had laid great stress upon the semi-opacity or translucency of the old as an object yet to be attained. Mr. Edmundson shewed, by actual experiment on some very old cathedral glass, that that translucency was all a myth, for that when cleaned and polished it was as transparent as, if not more so than, the modern glass. Then again, according to Mr. Poole, there was a tone or mellow crust upon the old glass altogether wanting in modern examples. Here, too, Mr. Edmundson was at issue with his critic, proving once more by experiment that the normal condition of these ancient windows was that of perfect freedom from that tone so much, and, he would confess, so properly, extolled in the present day. He would venture to say that if Mr. Poole had lived in the times when those windows were set up, he would have found *no tone, no translucency* there *then;* and he would further undertake to prophesy that if Mr. Poole could awake out of his grave a couple of hundred years hence, he would require no spectacles to find both the one and the other on the window glass of this decried nineteenth century. Both results were simply and solely the effect of age, and could be legitimately produced in no other way.

Major Egerton Leigh wished to know if there was any truth in the popular notion that many old colours and stains had been lost, and that no real substitutes had as yet been found.

Mr. Edmundson replied that not only was there no colour of ancient times not reproduced in all its vigour now, but there were many new colours now known to the glass stainer which were never dreamt of by the older artists. Specimens of the old and new glass upon the table would, he contended, amply corroborate, on comparison, all he had advanced.

Mr. T. Hughes said that the small domestic chapel attached to the bishop's palace at Chester crowned the south-west corner of the cloisters of the cathedral. The windows of this chapel, when he was a boy, were filled with ancient circular quarries of what was then known vul-

garly as "oystershell glass." This glass had now, he believed, wholly disappeared from the chapel windows; but Mr. Albert Way, their distinguished honorary associate, once assured him that this was the last apartment in England which retained that ancient form of glazing, a distinction which he regretted to feel it could not now boast, for the eternal love of change afflicted episcopal as well as commercial heads in the present generation.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

May 29. The annual meeting was held at the Museum, Truro, the Vice-president (DR. BARHAM) in the chair. Among those present were the Rev. D. Churchward, Rev. St. A. Rogers, Capt. Williams, Dr. Jago, Messrs. J. James, C. Fox, W. J. Henwood, R. Tweedy, Hustler, E. B. Tucker, S. Pascoe, S. Leverton, J. G. Chilcott, Williams Hockin, &c.

The Chairman, after some financial details, said that the visit of the Cambrian Society last year was the means of reviving a considerable amount of animation in connection with their archæological section, and since that time two or three publications had been issued, which might be said to have originated from that meeting. The work of Dr. Smith, entitled "The Cassiterides," with a copy of which he had presented the society, might be considered to be one of the fruits of that visit, and it placed their claims of having been visited by the old Phœnicians upon a stronger basis than previously. A little paper had been written by Sir Henry James upon an unique specimen of a block of tin which was in an adjoining room, and which had been dredged up in Falmouth harbour about forty years ago. It was looked upon with great interest by persons from a distance, and was also of great interest to themselves. In connection with the block of tin there was an interesting fact which he would bring before them. They were perhaps aware that in the work of the late Sir Cornewall Lewis upon "The Astronomy of the Ancients," and in the chapter upon the navigation of the ancient Phœnicians, he advocated that side of the argument which would have precluded them from having visited these isles. This tended very much to spread among antiquaries up the country an idea that they in Cornwall had not a leg to stand upon with respect to the visits of the Phœnicians. At the same time Sir Cornewall Lewis came to the conclusion that the Ictis of Diodorus was not St. Michael's Mount, and that the description was more applicable to the Isle of Wight. He (the chairman) had a letter from Sir Cornewall Lewis, which had been forwarded by Sir Henry James, in which Sir Cornewall Lewis admitted his error in relation to St. Michael's Mount. Sir Henry James was anxious that the letter should be published, as it would undeceive antiquaries with regard to Sir Cornewall Lewis's opinions upon this point. The Chairman then read the following letter from Sir Henry James, accompanying the inclosure of Sir Cornewall Lewis's letter:—

"*Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 12th May,* 1863.

"My dear Sir,

"I have ordered copies of the plates illustrating my 'Note on the Block of Tin' to be sent to you for the Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Institution. I should be glad if you could have the letter from the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis (of which I enclose a copy) printed in the Report after the 'Note.' I am anxious that this letter should be published, because the following passage (at

p. 453 of his work on the 'Astronomy of the Ancients') to which he alludes in this letter, has led many people to conclude that he was of opinion that the Ictis of Diodorus was the Isle of Wight:—'The Mictis of Timæus and the Ictis of Diodorus are probably variations of the name Vectis, by which the Romans designated the Isle of Wight.' In this letter he distinctly denies that such was his opinion, but, on the contrary, that he was satisfied that St. Michael's Mount was the Ictis.

"This is very important, and the printing of this letter will prevent future writers from quoting the high authority of Sir George Lewis to any contrary opinion.

"I mentioned to you in a former letter, written before the lamented death of this great scholar, that he had informed me of his intention, in the event of his publishing a second edition of his work, to alter the passages relating to the Ictis; and to state that which he has in substance said to me in this letter.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"Dr. Barham." "HENRY JAMES."

"*Kent House, Knightsbridge, June* 16, 1862.

"My dear Sir Henry,

"I am much obliged to you for sending me the full and satisfactory information about the ancient Cornish tin-trade, and for the trouble which you have taken in the matter.

"The passage in my volume was not intended to convey the meaning which you attributed to it. All that I meant to say was, that the *names* Mictis and Ictis were variations of Vectis, and arose from a confusion with that name. My impression was that *both* accounts were fabulous, and arose from the tendency to multiply islands, to which I have elsewhere adverted; (see p. 465). The coincidence of the account of Diodorus with St. Michael's Mount is however so close, that it cannot be accidental, and the circumstances mentioned by Dr. Barham satisfy me that it was the port from which the tin was shipped for the coast of Gaul. Your explanation of the block of tin is curious and ingenious, and affords a strong confirmation to the hypothesis that tin reached the Mediterranean by the overland route across Gaul, and was not carried round by the Straits of Gibraltar.

"I understand that a model of this block is in the Jermyn-street Museum.

"Believe me, yours very truly,

"(Signed) "G. C. LEWIS."

"Col. Sir H. James, R.E."

He (the chairman) would not enter at any length into the discussion, but he could not see anything to invalidate the idea that the Phœnicians in the most prosperous days of Carthage and Tyre traversed part of Spain and came to these islands from Cadiz and other places. The arguments of Sir Cornewall Lewis were very strong with regard to four or five hundred years before Christ, but they did not apply to a period four or five hundred years anterior to that. The arguments with regard to the visits of the Phœnicians might be thought to have been gone into at greater length than the subject warranted; but he did not think they could overrate the importance of that early intercourse to this country, because he believed the Cornish people were indebted to it for the peculiar characteristics which raised them above the other branches of the Celtic race. The Phœnicians were at that time the most advanced people upon the face of the earth, and he thought they should spare no pains in illustrating the subject. Having alluded to various other papers to which the visit of the Cambrian Society had given rise, he said, "But the work which they had before them, more especially, was one worthy of the Institution, and highly deserving of their support; it was to effect a complete catalogue of all works relating to the county, and in connection with it the collection of a library in which many of those works should be found. It was thought that they could not do better than spend the surplus funds in their hands in a work like that. They

knew the services which had been rendered to the Institution by Mr. Jonathan Couch and his family, and he could not refrain from alluding to the loss sustained by the Society and the county at large by the recent death of Mr. Richard Couch[a]. The grief for his loss had been universal in the county; no man had worked harder in the scientific department, and no man had worked more ably. With regard to this institution, the services which he rendered it at former times were very great. To himself and his father they were indebted for the best classified catalogue of natural history to be found in any provincial institution. The former parts of the work were drawn up by the father, but the last part, constituting more than half the volume on the zoophytes, was drawn up by Mr. Richard Couch, and was, at the time it was issued, the best monograph upon the subject."

After some routine business had been transacted, the Chairman read a paper from Mr. Augustus Smith, M.P., on the opening of a barrow on the summit of the northern hills of the Island of Samson, at Scilly, on the 3rd of September, 1862. The place was visited by a few of the Cambrian archæologists after the visit of the Society to Truro. The small cribs and prominent positions on the islands almost invariably presented one or more of those primitive burial memorials, mostly constructed on the same model—an oblong grave in the centre, from ten to twenty feet in length, the sides being of massive upright stones, and the width from three to four feet, and the whole covered by enormous granite slabs. At some distance a circle of stones forms an outer circumference, within which a mound of earth and small stones was raised, which must originally have quite concealed the grave. The mound measured, in its outward circumference, about fifty-eight yards, and it was therefore thirty feet to its centre, to be excavated. About twenty feet of this was entirely composed of fine earth, and then came an inner covering first of small and then of larger rugged stones. The large upright stones forming the vault were at last reached, and found to be covered by a huge block of stone about 5 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The massive monolith being removed, disclosed an oblong stone chest, having on the floor a little heap of bones, piled together in one corner. The bones were taken out, and found to be fragments of the upper and lower jaw-bones of a man about sixty, and remains of teeth, some of them in the sockets. The bones had all been subject to the action of fire. The bottom of the sarcophagus was neatly fitted with a pavement of flat irregular-shaped stones, the joints being fitted with clay mortar. The side stones were also cemented together, and the lid was neatly fixed with the same kind of plaster, shewing that it could never have been disturbed from the time of its construction. The side stones were from seven to nine feet in length, and two feet in depth, and the two stones forming the ends were about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. No burial barrow of similar construction remained to be discovered in the island, and that single instance where the burning of the body had been resorted to raised an interesting question as to what race the practice ought to be assigned.

The Chairman remarked that in the body of the county the use of fire had been found to be perhaps rather the rule than the exception.

Mr. S. R. Pattison contributed a short paper on Dosmery Pool, bearing upon the superstitions of our ancestors. He says the most harmless

[a] See a memoir of this gentleman at p. 106.

relics left of the Paganism of the Celts are to be found in the lingering superstitions associated with remarkable places. The people hold many strange conceits respecting Dosmery Pool. Giant Tregeagle is still a power in the imagination of moorland households; the dull waters of the lake are still supposed to be the mother of storms, and to be agitated by supernatural influences. This was the remnant of a superstition which once involved the whole Celtic family. The early Christian fathers argued against the folly of the propitiatory rites offered to the lake spirits by their half-converted flocks. The lakes of the Pyrenees, Germany, Sweden, and Ireland, all possessed legends having a common resemblance. The Cornish giant, Tregeagle, whose shadow still flits over the moorlands of Altarnun, was once an idolatrous reality looming over the greater part of Europe.

Dr. Jago read a paper by Mr. J. T. Blight, of Penzance, on Cair Conan, a hill fortress in the parish of St. Breage, of which the following is an abstract:—

"The warlike tribes who fortified our western heights would certainly not have overlooked the favourable position of Tregoning Hill, in the parish of St. Breage, nearly six hundred feet above the sea, and situated between the two channels, though nearer the south: it affords a most commanding station. To the south-west may be seen the greater part of Mount's Bay, the summit of St. Michael's Mount, the town of Penzance, and fishing villages which border the coast. On the north is St. Ives' bay, whilst an extensive inland view opens to the east. Trecrobben and Castle-an-dinas, links in the series of fortified hills, are also conspicuous objects westward. The importance of the site was fully recognised during the last French war, and Tregoning Hill was for several years a Government signal station.

"The ancient fortification on the summit is mentioned by Leland. He says, 'Cair Kenin, *alias* Gonyn and Conin, stoode in the Hille of Pencair. There yet apperith 2 Diches. Sum say that Conan had a sun caulled Tristrame.'

"It may be necessary to state that the original name of the parish of St. Breage was Penbro. An estate at no great distance from the church is still known by that name. Therefore there can be no doubt that Leland refers to Tregoning when he says, 'Pencair, an Hille in Penbro paroch.' *Caer* is 'a city,' 'a town,' 'a fortified place;' thus we have Pencair, 'the head of the town.' There may have been habitations on the declivity and at the base of the hill, the castle overlooking the whole. The huts near Chûn Castle and the ancient village of Chysauster, just under Castle-an-dinas, favour the supposition. Tregoning, the present spelling, should be Tre-gonan, or Tre-Conan. *Tre* is generally understood to mean 'a town,' but Mr. Norris says the word should really mean any abode—'a home.' This interpretation is the more interesting in the present instance because it identifies the spot as the actual 'home' or 'abode' of Conan. And by the words Tre-Conan and Pencair, thus applied to the same place, we may understand that 'the abode of Conan was at the head of the fortified town.'

"The camp appears to have consisted of two vallums and two ditches. The first vallum, 12 feet high, is of earth; the second, about 15 feet high, of earth and stone, faced externally with rude rubble masonry. The outer ditch is rather shallow, and was formed, as usual, by throwing up the soil for the outer vallum. The ditch between the vallum is six yards in breadth. The camp was neither circular nor rectangular, but of an irregular form, following the shape of the hill. The inner space from east to west measures about 106 yards, from north to south 92 yards. In one place is the remnant of a wall which at first sight might be taken as indicating a third line of defence, but on closer examination it will be observed that the foundations form a much less curve, and mark perhaps the site of a hut circle. Dr. Borlase traced remains of hut-circles within Castle-an-dinas, in the parish of St. Ludgvan, and several such structures existed within the great camp at Worle, near Weston-super-Mare. A walled pit, about 6 ft. long by 4½ wide, still exists; and traces of others, also within the central area, were to be seen a few years ago. Similar pits exist in one of the huts at Chysauster, and at Worle Camp are several large walled pits, in which corn is said to have been found, as if they had been store chambers. The pits at Tregoning and Chysauster are much smaller than those at

Worle Camp, but their construction is similar, and their purposes, whatever they may have been, were probably the same.

"On the western declivity of the hill, about forty or fifty yards from the camp, is a well, which appears to have been regularly walled round, and steps descending to the water still remain. Though in some other camps, such as Chûn and Castle-an-dinas, the well is within the fortifications, it is not unusual for the well to be without. At Trelowarren are the remains of a circular earthwork with an ancient well without, and on a neighbouring hill another camp has a trench cut from the outer vallum to a well beyond, thus affording a protected way for the water-carriers. At Caer Conan the approach to the well does not appear to have been guarded.

"At the southern base of the hill about half an acre of ground is studded with tumuli, simply heaps of stone, indicating a lengthy occupation of the site, or that it had been the scene of warfare. Near Chûn Castle small barrows of like character are numerous. Caer Conan differs in some respects from other hill-castles in the neighbourhood—whilst adapted to the form of the hill, its figure is irregular; most of the others are tolerably uniform circles.

"Sir Gardner Wilkinson says, 'It is a mistake to suppose that all British camps are *round;* the circular form was the one preferred if the ground was suited to it; a perfect rectangular encampment may be at once pronounced not British; but by far the greater number of British camps were of irregular form, according to their position and the shape of the hill, with a general inclination to curved lines whenever they could be judiciously introduced [b].'

"The outer slope, forming an angle of about forty degrees, of the minor vallum, being faced with stone, presents a peculiar feature. Most of our hill-castles were constructed either of dry stone-work or of vallums entirely of earth. Many of the stone walls were built with some regularity on the outside, though in some instances stones appear to have been heaped indiscriminately together. When, however, regularly built, the outer face was perpendicular.

"Caer Bran in Sancreed also consisted of an outer vallum of earth and an inner one of stone, constructed, to judge from Dr. Borlase's drawing, ('Antiquities of Cornwall,') in a very different manner from that at Caer Conan. The material at hand would of course in some measure determine the character of the work, and the use of earth at Caer Conan may shew as well the scarcity of stone, as to be evidence of the date of the camp. Indeed, the hill does not appear to have afforded much surface stone; that used, however, is natural to the locality.

"A modern hedge intersects the camp, and as stones were more readily obtained from the inner vallum than from the neighbouring quarries, every person who built a cottage or enclosed a garden had recourse to it; its present mutilated condition therefore excites no surprise. The most perfect, or rather least injured, part is on the north side; indeed, it is there only that any idea may be formed of the character of the work."

Mr. R. Edmonds contributed a paper on the interesting point in the history of Cornwall, whether or not it was known to the Phœnicians, the negative having lately been asserted. He conceived this denial to be entirely opposed to fact, and maintained that Mount's Bay is the only place that coincides with the descriptions of Hecatæus and Diodorus. He also contributed a short paper on "The Beehive British Dwellings at Bosphrennis and Chapel Euny, near Penzance," the object being to shew that the statement of "E. L. B." in *Archæologia Cambrensis,* that "no similar remains in the same perfect state are known in Cornwall," was not correct. Mr. Edmonds himself had noticed a similar and probably a more perfect one, five miles S.S.W. of it, which he accidentally met with in Chapel Euny in Sancreed, and which he called a "beehive cave," because it was originally, with the exception of its entrance, buried beneath thick turf. He suspected that this was also the case with the beehive dwelling at Bosphrennis, and that the

[b] "Carn Brea," Reports of Royal Institution of Cornwall.

opening described as "the small window" was made merely for ventilation. The two dwellings resembled each other in most respects so closely, that he saw no reason why they should not have been both caves originally, with their entrances concealed by furze, like the well-known longitudinal cave at Boleit, in St. Buryan. Indeed, the cromlech referred to—500 yards north of the Bosphrennis dwelling—was undoubtedly, like all our cromlechs, once buried beneath a heap of earth or stones. Mr. Edmonds then described minutely the construction of the two dwellings, and expressed a hope that the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society will soon lay out a few pounds in exposing to view all the cave at Chapel Euny. Meanwhile they were indebted to "E. L. B." for describing the dwelling at Bosphrennis, to Mr. Blight for illustrating it, and to Mr. Cornish for having been the first to draw attention to this relic of remote antiquity.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

June 10. The general meeting was held at Durham. In the absence (through illness) of the President, R. L. Pemberton, Esq., the Ven. Archdeacon Coxe presided. Though the weather was very unfavourable, there was a good attendance, including the Revs. Dr. Holden, Dr. Dykes, F. Thompson, J. G. Pearson (Darlington), H. Slater (Stanhope), E. Greatorex, J. L. Lowe, H. Shields, W. Greenwell, Alan Greenwell, R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, H. Stoker, W. N. Darnell, J. G. Cromwell, J. P. De Pledge, B. C. Caffin, S. F. Creswell; Messrs. E. R. Robson (architect to the Dean and Chapter); W. Thompson, Darlington; Captain Robinson, Houghton-le-Spring. The members began to assemble in the nave of the cathedral shortly after the conclusion of morning service, but some time elapsed before the muster was sufficiently large to commence the tour of inspection of the cathedral. Mr. Edw. R. Robson, architect to the Dean and Chapter, and one of the hon. secs. to the Association, acted as cicerone, an office he was well qualified to discharge from his full and intimate knowledge of the cathedral and its architecture. From the nave the party proceeded to the Nine Altars, where a considerable time was most profitably spent, the recent restorations receiving a large share of attention. A number of ladies and gentlemen ascended the galleries by means of a doorway in the Nine Altars, and were well repaid by having a most magnificent view of the nave and general interior of the cathedral. The party then proceeded to the Galilee chapel, the most conspicuous objects in which are the tombs of the Venerable Bede and Bishop Langley. On leaving this they visited the Dean and Chapter library. Here the Rev. W. Greenwell (librarian) exhibited and ably explained several specimens of ancient embroidery, as also the beautifully illuminated manuscripts which constitute the great treasure of the library.

The Castle was afterwards visited, and here the duties of conductor were assumed by the Rev. E. Greatorex, who read the following brief sketch:—

"Some kind of fortifications existed at Durham in the year 1040, for we find that Duncan of Scotland, who attacked the city in that year, was repulsed. It is supposed that the city was surrounded by water, a moat crossing the isthmus below

the part on which St. Nicholas Church stands. This supposition is strengthened by the name of this portion of the town being Claypath, a corruption of Cleurport, or the gate of the Sluice—'cleur' being a north country word for sluice-gate, or board. Leland, in his 'Itinerary,' speaks of the present bed of the river being artificial, the old course of the stream being across the narrow neck of land just mentioned. Symeon, who gives the account of the attack of the Scots, says nothing of a stronghold; but, in all probability, the nucleus of the present castle existed in the mound on which the keep stands. It has been conjectured that the mound may be of greater antiquity, and that it may have been a Danish fort. The year 1069 brings us very near to the foundation of the present castle. Many of the English who would not submit to the domination of the Normans, trusting to the natural strength of the place, made Durham the seat of war, and gave William great trouble, holding their ground for some time, hoping for aid from Swene, the King of Denmark. It was at this time that Cumin, who had been appointed governor of Northumberland by the king, took the place, treated the inhabitants with great cruelty, and occupied Durham with Norman troops. The inhabitants of the country, in revenge for the enormities of Cumin and his troops, watched their opportunity, and when they were off their guard with revelling, burst open the gates and put the Normans to death, it is said, with only one exception. Soon after this, in 1072, William returning from an expedition against Malcolm of Scotland, appointed Walcher of Lorraine to the bishopric, and gave orders for a castle to be erected at Durham, to protect the bishop and the convent, and to keep the people in subjection. Walcher, by the purchase of the earldom of Sadberge, was the first who united the civil and spiritual power in one person, and may be said to have been the first Prince Palatine of Durham. This assumption of civil power led to his savage murder in the church of Gateshead. The castle, at this time, was probably little more than a tower, with strong walls, and ballia built on the edge of the steep bank of the river, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen, and which have given their names to the streets called the Bailies.

"We will now proceed to inspect that portion of the castle which appears to be the most ancient. This is the Norman chapel, with its Roman-looking vaulting, similar to the vaulting of the crypt of the abbey refectory, and which we may conjecture to have been the work of William of Carileph. The rude carvings in the capitals are curious, especially the one with the hunt. There have been, apparently, three altars; the place of one of them (that to the south) is occupied by the stairs leading to the keep. From an opening in the adjoining circular staircase, there are means of access to the top of the vaulting. Four years after the death of Carileph, 1099, Ralph Flambard was appointed to the see. To this bishop we are probably indebted for the greater part of the Norman remains, the great gate, and probably the commencement of the great dinner hall, and the vaults under the present hall. He cleared the ground between the castle and the church, strengthened the defences of the castle, and built a bridge of stone across the river, where Framwellgate-bridge now stands. Rufus, who built the chapter-house, seems to have spent large sums of money in ornamenting and defending the bishopric, and probably much was done at the castle during his episcopate. He died in the castle, 1140. In the time of William de Sancta Barbara, the castle appears to have become a very strong fortress, as none of the Bishop's side attempted to attack it while in the possession of William Cumin, who had usurped the see. We now come to the most important part of our investigation—the episcopate of Pudsey, 1153, a young man 25 years old, and nephew to the King Stephen, whose authority and magnificence, after purchasing the Earldom of Northumberland from Richard I., were unbounded. During his episcopate the castle and borough suffered greatly from fire, and to the necessary restoration made by Pudsey we owe the fine Norman remains of the great hall. This hall, which seems to be built upon walls that have been strengthened at a later period, extends along the whole of the northern side of the court. The external towers of the corners appear to be original, as well as two large windows at the west end. The interior has been divided into various apartments, but of the Norman hall itself two very fine relics are to be seen. The first is the great arch which formed the entrance, and which was formerly embedded in plaster, but was happily brought again to light when the castle was adapted to its present purpose. It is strikingly beautiful, very foreign in its design and workmanship, and stands quite alone among works of its period. The other remains are at the top of the hall, to which

we ascend by the winding stairs which originally led from the ancient Norman chapel. Before reaching the top is observed a branch of the staircase now blocked up, leading up to the Norman gallery, which is now reached from the circular staircase. The Norman arcade, of which the south and west portions remain, appears to have been a sort of clerestory, running round the upper part of the hall, immediately under the flat ceiling. At the termination is a small room, with a ribbed waggon vaulting, of later date apparently than the tower itself. Still ascending the winding stairs, we come to the roof, which gives a good idea of the shape and extent of the Norman hall; running all round it we have the top of the clerestory, the remains of which have just been seen, and at each end is perhaps the mark of the original pitch of the roof. From this roof it is easy to pass under the leads, where we find that at each end of the hall, in the upper part of the gable, a window of late middle pointed character has been inserted. The western one still retains its tracery, though covered outside with cement. The other is *now* the entrance to the loft.

"From the death of Pudsey, 1194, to the death of Philip of Poitiers, 1208, no important works seem to have been carried on, the time being fully occupied by violent quarrels between the Bishop and the Convent. Indeed, from this time till the appointment of Bishop Hatfield, 1345, we have no record of works being carried on at the castle excepting the repairs of the city walls by Bishop Beaumont; (the handsome early vaulting of the entrance gateway was perhaps erected during this obscure period;) the bishops principally residing at Middleham, Stockton, and Auckland, and the castle being for some time in the King's possession. Under these circumstances, it is probable that Hatfield found the castle in a state of decay and dilapidation; the keep and other portions probably in ruins. His two great works were the new hall and the tower of the keep, both raised upon Norman foundations, which are still visible under the hall. Those of the keep were almost destroyed during the last rebuilding.

"From this time we may date the cutting up of the great Norman hall into apartments, which appear to be of various dates. In 1494 the great hall was much altered by Bishop Fox. He cut off a great part of it for offices, and inserted the two minstrels' galleries, or pulpits, where the trumpeters used to play while the meat was brought in. The pelicans in the walls were the armorial bearings of Fox. It was in this hall that the Bishop so magnificently entertained the Princess Margaret, on her journey into Scotland to be married to King James IV. The kitchen was also added by him, and other apartments to the west of the great hall. This portion of the castle is highly interesting; the wood-work of the offices, and the great fireplace of the kitchen, especially so. From this portion of the castle there is access to the walls, where we can see the remains of Norman work, with the work of Hatfield and Fox resting upon and against it. The cellars under the great hall are of solid, plain Norman masonry. Bishop Fox began to build a hall and other apartments in the keep, but was translated from the see before any progress was made.

"We now come to the last bishop before the dissolution of the monastery, Cuthbert Tunstall, 1530. He is said to have built the gallery and staircase leading to the chapel, and the chapel itself; but the chapel appears to have been of rather earlier date, for the arms of Ruthall, who preceded Tunstall, are found on the stalls at the west end of the chapel, which seems to shew Tunstall merely finished the work commenced by his predecessors. He repaired the entrance gate, and brought the water to the conduit. The succeeding bishops laid out great sums of money in repairing the castle. Bishop Neile built the great staircase, and made other improvements; and after the Great Rebellion, during which both church and castle probably suffered alike, Bishop Cosin (1660) enlarged the castle, and put the whole place into complete repair. He renewed the fountain, and built the new entrance to the hall, to use the quaint language of Hutchinson, 'in the most elegant fashion of those times.' After this period nothing was done till the foundation of the University but to modernize the castle according to the most elegant fashion of those times, and to make it a comfortable residence. I have purposely given a very brief sketch of the castle buildings, as our time will not allow of a more lengthened investigation."

On leaving the castle, the party proceeded to the Town-hall, where G. E. Street, Esq., F.S.A., delivered a lecture "On Ancient Embroidery,"

which was illustrated by several exquisite specimens. Mr. Street said that he had pleasure in preparing the present lecture, believing it was the duty of architects, whenever they had the opportunity, to shew their respect and sympathy for those who were engaged in the same pursuit as themselves, though for pure love of the subject. Architecture owed very much, if not all, its advance in the past few years to the interest which amateurs had taken in it; and it had, for various reasons, seemed well for him that he should take up a subordinate subject in addressing them. He proposed, therefore, to give a lecture on Ancient Embroidery, with a view to illustrate the examples of that ancient art preserved in the cathedral; and in part to induce some of his fair hearers to imitate their sisters of a past age, and give up their miserable cross-stitch and crochet, and imitate some of the ancient embroidery, which was full of beauty.

In ancient times, the art of embroidery was held in high repute. Richard the First's wife was a famous embroiderer; and Henry III. had many embroidered vestments made by one Mabel, of Worcester. It was a mistake, however, to give credit to the ladies for all the old embroideries; men attempted to vie with them; and the profession of embroidery was commonly pursued by men. The prices they got for works of their art were enormous. One vestment for the Bishop of Hereford cost £300; and Henry III. gave for a bishop's mitre £1,200. There were various kinds of work, and each varied from age to age. The tissues taken from the coffin of St. Cuthbert, thirty-five years ago, were of eastern origin, but he could not hazard a guess as to their age. There was no other example of the same kind in England; but in France and Germany there were several. The probability was that many of these tissues were brought back by the crusaders from the East. They were used for enclosing the bodies of distinguished men when buried, or, as veils, on either side of the altar. These found in St. Cuthbert's coffin were so much decayed, and so rotten, that they could not be exhibited on occasions like that. The duty of their guardians was not to allow them to be handled by any one. They were now rolled together, and must suffer every time they were rolled and unrolled. He trusted to hear they were carefully preserved; and he recommended that they be put into frames. They should be carefully preserved, as the loss of these unique remains would be greatly deplored. It was customary to wrap the bodies of monks and nuns in their vestments; and, in the case of Cuthbert, being a saint, the very best would be used. They were enabled to say almost with certainty when these silk tissues were put into his coffin. He was buried in 698, and in 1104 the coffin was opened, and a full description of the robes in it was given by the contemporary monk, Reginald. The former robes were removed, and replaced by others of more beautiful tissue. There could be no doubt he referred to the robes now in the library of the cathedral, and taken from the saint's coffin thirty-five years ago. For further information he referred them to Dr. Raine's description of the vestments.

He next described the two ways in which ancient embroideries were executed, and said if they wished to have really effective work, they must have the same materials as of old. The vestments of the clergy were most sumptuous; and those most commonly embroidered were the amice, the alb, the girdle, the stole, the maniple, the chasuble, the dal-

matique, and the cope. Many of these vestments were worn long after the Reformation. Those in the cathedral of Durham were used until they were worn out and unfit to use; and appear to have been given up solely on that ground. Copes were still used at coronations. The numbers of these vestments possessed by the Church in former times was almost incredible; and the remains of them left no difficulty in studying that old work in both its style and age. He gave illustrations of styles and age; and hoped the details he had given would induce some of his fair hearers to take up the work. The thirteenth century embroidery was in every way superior to that of the fifteenth.

Much was now being done all over the country; and he hoped that when churches in this neighbourhood were being restored, some ladies would be found to give up some portion of their time and talents to the adorning of God's house. If not, there were Sisters of Mercy who would give their aid in this good work; and there were also ladies connected with the Church Needlework Institute, who would give aid and instruction to ladies willing to engage in the work to which their sisters of the middle ages devoted themselves with so much success. To what purpose? The furniture of their own houses might be decorated in the way the houses of old were adorned; and better still would it be to offer their handiwork for the service of the Church, and devote some of their time and talent to the decoration of God's house. There was ample opportunity for such offerings, and no disposition to throw difficulties in the way of those who make them. A great number of altar cloths had been embroidered of late years, and the number of those willing to work was increasing. The architect of the Temple was directed to work with the art of the embroiderer; and every architect who aimed at building a church worthy of its holy purpose must welcome all who would give their help in making fitting furniture. He concluded by quoting the words of Mr. Prebendary James, of Peterborough, who had said:—"There is no material or workmanship which God has given us which has not its fitting place in His house, and which may not be rightly employed there, without idolatry and without superstition."

At the dinner at the County Hotel, the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, presided. Fourteen new members were added to the Society. Mr. Street, in returning thanks for his health being drank, remarked that architects owed an immense debt of gratitude to the founders and members of societies like that in connection with which they were assembled. Such societies tended to keep up a love for architecture and architectural pursuits; they also noticed whether architects did their work worthily, and kept a very watchful eye upon all their works. In these days—when almost any person called himself an architect—it was of great advantage to the profession to have the intelligent criticism of such societies. For one thing, it would tend to put an end to the erection of buildings execrable in design and taste, of which, he was afraid, they had plenty of specimens. He therefore felt that if architects could do anything to promote the success of such societies they were bound to do it. The Rev. Mr. Blunt said it had been urged against such societies that they were mere ecclesiastical institutions—that the work was to be carried on by clergymen, and that no one else could take any interest therein. In looking through the list of members, and also at the present company, he found that the

large majority were laymen; and it was satisfactory to find that laymen were stirring in these matters. The Society was destined to do a great work. It would tend to give rise to a feeling of interest among the laity in the work of church restoration—a feeling that the old buildings —the churches—were their national inheritance, belonging to the people at large; and that laymen as well as clergymen ought to feel a sincere interest in the work that was going on. Therefore he proposed success to the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland—a Society which would in future do—nay, had already done—a great deal of good, and from which they were entitled to expect great things.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 25. The Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

The following new members were elected:—Frederick Palmer, Esq., Withcote Hall; the Rev. T. Butler, D.D., Allexton Rectory; the Rev. Thomas Norris, Tugby Vicarage; Edward Studd, Esq., Hallaton Hall; William Hay, Esq., Little Bowden; Frederick Robert Hill, Esq., Cranoe; Mr. Thomas Bunney, Leicester.

Among the antiquities exhibited were the following:—

By Mr. North (by permission of the curator of the Town Museum)—a brass signet ring recently found on the site of Danett's Hall, Leicester, accompanied by the following memoir:—This signet of brass was found on the site of Danett's Hall, Leicester, in February last, at about six feet below the then surface of the soil. It is rude in construction and ornament, and is the work of, probably, the fourteenth century. The signet shews a merchant's mark of an ordinary character, comprising within it the letters I.O., being probably the initials of its original owner.

By Mr. Thomas Nevinson—an encaustic tile dug up recently in Sycamore-lane, Leicester, size $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. square. The pattern is arranged in circles, the corners of the tile being filled up by trefoils, the centre by a kind of star of eight leaves. Between the two outer circles the word GLAUNVILE occurs in Lombardic characters. The colour of the tile is, as usual, brown, the devices yellow. Also a tile $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, found built into the foundations of a house lately pulled down in the Newarke, Leicester. The device of this tile is raised in embossed work, consisting of the sacred monogram I.H.C. surrounded by a foliated border. The whole of this tile is covered with a green glaze.

By Mr. Henry Goddard—two Roman cinerary urns, found near St. Margaret's Church, Leicester; one of the hooped pattern, 8 in. in height by 5 in. in diameter, and marked by three hoops; the other, in perfect preservation, of the ordinary type, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height by 7 in. in diameter across its widest part. Also a coin of Trajan (A.D. 98 to 117), large brass, found in the Cherry Orchard, Leicester, where so many remains of Roman civilization have been discovered. On the obverse, round a head of the Emperor, is the inscription IMP(eratori) CAES(ari) NERVAE-TRAIANO-AVG(usto) GER(manico) DAC(ico) P(ontifici) M(aximo) TR(ibunitia) . . .; the reverse is entirely illegible;—and some Roman coins lately found upon the Danett's Hall estate during the

excavations there, comprising a Nero and a small brass of one of the Constantines.

Mr. Thomas Nevinson called the attention of the Society to the changes which will shortly be effected in Wyggeston's Hospital, Leicester. The new scheme, he was informed, compels the Trustees to adopt one of two courses; either to adapt the present building for the purpose of a school, or to destroy it and erect new school-buildings on the site. Mr. Nevinson expressed himself strongly in favour of making an effort to induce the Trustees of the Hospital to preserve the present buildings; and thought as one of the primary objects of this Society was to aid in preserving—when such preservation did not interfere with modern requirements—all ancient buildings of local or national interest, it would view the demolition of this ancient and interesting building with regret. Mr. Nevinson proceeded to shew, from a carefully prepared drawing by Messrs. Goddard and Son, architects, that the present building, merely by the removal of the inmates' rooms, which are constructed within the main building and are entirely independent of the roof, would form at once a fine hall, well adapted for school purposes. This hall—not including the chapel or the kitchens, now separated from the former by a partition—would be 68 ft. 4 in. in length by 22 ft. in width, and would accommodate 250 children; but an additional 22 ft. in length could be obtained by the removal of the partition just alluded to, and the hall would then accommodate 332 children. The present roof is an open timber one, entirely constructed of oak, in very fair preservation, and is architecturally of good design and execution. This arrangement would not interfere with the chapel, which Mr. Nevinson suggested might be preserved, and separated from the school-hall by the restoration of the ancient screen, of which some traces are still in existence. The re-erection of this screen and the restoration of the end window, with the opening of the side windows, would complete all the work necessary in the chapel. The exterior walls of the whole building would require to be cleared of the plaster and to be pointed. Mr. Nevinson further suggested that the highly picturesque timber and plaster building running at right angles with the main edifice, now used as larders and store rooms, should be converted into play-rooms for the scholars in wet weather, which could be readily effected by the removal of the partitions which now divide the building into separate apartments. The house adjoining the hospital, built for the residence of the master, and now let, might, of course, be used as the abode for the master of the school. These alterations in the present building, and the erection of two class-rooms, Mr. Nevinson conceived, would provide school buildings perfectly well adapted to the purposes contemplated by the scheme.

After some discussion it was resolved, "That this Society present a memorial to the Trustees of Wyggeston Hospital, praying that the old Hospital be preserved for the new school to be formed; and that tracings of the drawing now exhibited be laid before them in order to shew that the present building would be available for that purpose." A sub-committee was also appointed to frame a memorial, and to use such means as may be desirable to carry out the resolution.

Mr. James Thompson said he felt the Society was obliged to Mr. Nevinson for having brought the matter under their consideration He for one hoped the old hospital would not be taken down. It was

one of the very few remains of architectural antiquity of its kind still remaining among us; and he hoped it would not share the fate of the house known as Richard the Third's [a], which (as they all remembered) had been removed twenty years ago, when the expenditure of a few hundred pounds would have ensured its preservation. Such fabrics, when destroyed, could never be replaced. If a Society like theirs did not make an effort to save them from destruction no one else would. He hoped the beautiful drawing of Mr. Joseph Goddard, with its minute and admirable fidelity of detail, would be laid before the Trustees, and that Mr. Dudgeon's drawings would accompany it; so that those gentlemen would have every assistance in coming to a conclusion respecting the fitness of the building for the object proposed.

Excavations have recently been made near the Jewry Wall, Leicester, under the auspices of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, in the presence of Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., and many local antiquaries, to determine, if possible, its origin and use; Mr. Henry Goddard, architect, of Leicester, took part in the operations, and was enabled to take accurate measurements of every part of that very ancient structure. Mr. Goddard now exhibited to the Society a drawing of the Jewry Wall, shewing the discoveries made during those excavations, which he explained in the following paper:—

"THE JEWRY WALL, LEICESTER.

"Excavations having been made in front of the Jewry Wall to ascertain its depth and the extent of its foundation, I felt desirous of examining, measuring, and making a correct drawing of the structure. I have done so, and have pleasure in exhibiting the drawing for the inspection of the Committee of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, with an elevation and section of the wall, and the dimensions of the details.

"The wall consists of four arches, with a niche between the two central arches. The present level of the passage between the wall and the church has been considerably raised above the level originally existing in the Roman period. Hence, the piers which sustain the arches or barrel roofs sink below the pavement 7 ft. 6 in. At this depth a line of loose concrete is met with, 14 to 11 in. thick, which probably lay immediately beneath the Roman road or pavement.

"The excavation and piers continued downwards below the level about 11 ft. This fact shewed that the piers and barrel roofs did not project beyond the face of the wall seen in the recesses more than 4 ft. 6 in.; the piers having a perpendicular face of Roman tiles and stone of regular masonry down to the lowest foundations.

"The projection of the piers being only 4 ft. 6 in., and the latter shewing no connection with any building in an easterly direction,—that is towards the church of St. Nicholas,—I cannot suppose the fabric to have been a temple, as some antiquaries conjecture it to have been: in my opinion it was the western entrance to the ancient city, having two gateways; and I am the more fortified in this opinion by the remembrance that some years ago, in excavating for the foundation of a building in Talbot-lane, I discovered remains of a paved road, of considerable width, in a direct line between the Jewry Wall and the Watt's Causeway, which connected the town anciently with the Roman road called the Foss Way.

"Between the two central arches was a niche for a statue. At the northern end of the Jewry Wall was an arched recess, which being close to one of the gates, may have formed a sentinel's room. In the wall here were two narrow apertures, with circular heads, intended perhaps for the use of the sentinel in looking out and watching the approach of strangers. At the southern extremity of the Wall is a similar but wider recess, having a like purpose, namely, that of a guard-chamber for the use of the sentries. Formerly a cottage stood in this arch, which was taken down some years ago.

[a] GENT. MAG., Oct. 1862, p. 441.

"Let me now invite the attention of this Society to the dilapidated and unsafe state of this very interesting work of antiquity. Some years since some person cut away nearly the whole of the piers below the barrel roofs, in order to provide a shelter in which to hang ladders, to protect them from the influences of the weather. On examining the top of the wall, I find that that portion of it which would have given strength, by counterbalancing the overhanging roof, is perished and gone. Consequently, I consider the overhanging arches are in a very dangerous condition; and if brick piers are not immediately built for their support, we shall very soon see but little left of this remarkable specimen of ancient art and ingenious architecture."

The thanks of the meeting were given to Messrs Goddard and Son for the very valuable and artistic drawing exhibited, and to Mr. Goddard, sen., for his explanatory paper. It was also resolved that means ought to be taken to preserve the remains, and the Secretaries were instructed as to the course proposed to be adopted.

Mr. Vincent Wing communicated some observations, upon "The Present Requirements of Gothic Architecture in order to a successful Competition with the Works of Antiquity;" a subject which it is understood that gentleman will again bring under the notice of the Society at its next general meeting, to be held this year at Kibworth.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

June 8. Mr. Joseph Robertson, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

On a ballot the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society:—Mr. James R. Stewart, Duke-street, and Mr. Henry Flockhart, Inverleith-row.

The Chairman expressed the gratification of the members on the reappearance among them of Professor Daniel Wilson, of Toronto, who had done so much while Secretary to forward archæological pursuits, and more recently had contributed from remains in the New World fresh light on the early ages of our history.

Thereafter the following communications were read:—

I. Account of recent Excavations of a group of Standing Stones in the Parish of Banchory-Devenick, Kincardineshire. By Alexander Thomson, of Banchory, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Four of these stone circles are all found within the space of about a mile, generally placed on a platform. In two cases the monuments are formed of three concentric circles. Careful diggings were recently made by Mr. Thomson, when in most of the circles were found half-calcined bones, black unctuous earth, fragments of wood charcoal, and clay urns. In this paper Mr. Thomson described the arrangement of the stones in each circle, with the diggings in them, which, in his opinion, shew very clearly that whatever other purposes these circles may have served, one use of them was as places of burial. The paper was accompanied by sketches and photographs, and it adverted to the rapid and recent removal of many of these monuments, unless in cases where they were specially protected.

II. Notice of an Urn found on the estate of Letham, near Arbroath. By A. Jervise, Esq., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. This urn was recently found in a short cist in digging for stones in a hillock near the little stream of the Brothock. The cist was about twenty inches square and about ten inches deep. The bottom was strewn with human bones, and the urn, in excellent preservation, was found on the south side of it.

Besides the urn, Mr. Jervise described the historical character of the locality, and various objects of archæological interest in the neighbourhood.

III. Note of the Original Matrix of the Seal of the Burgh of Aberdeen, A.D. 1430 (which was exhibited). By Cosmo Innes, Esq., V.P.S.A. Scot. In the outset of his remarks. Mr. Innes expressed his satisfaction with a recent suggestion of Mr. Duncan M'Laren at the Convention of Burghs, for collecting the materials existing in the records of many of them for illustrating the history and manners of the ancient burghers. As a small part of such an inquiry, he adverted to the importance of old burgh seals, taking as illustrations the early seals of Glasgow, Holyrood, and its burgh of Canongate, and more especially the seals of the burgh of Aberdeen, which he described at some length. The matrix exhibited by Mr. Innes has on its back this inscription:—THE YER OF GRAS 1430 JON THE VAUS WAS ALDERMAN, AND THIS SEL MAD.

IV. Note respecting the Book-stamp of Archbishop Hamilton, of St. Andrews, 1548—1571. By Mr. Henry Laing. The original book-stamp is preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and was described by Mr. Laing, who exhibited a beautiful electrotype copy executed by himself.

V. List of the Protocol Books of the City of Edinburgh, with Extracts. By Thomas Thomson, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. The records noticed by Mr. Thomson extend from 1500 to 1600, and comprise many documents which illustrate the civil and ecclesiastical history of the burgh.

In drawing attention to the donations, the Chairman particularly adverted to the work on the literature of Scandinavia, with readings of the Runes of Maeshowe, by Mr. J. M. Mitchell, one of the foreign secretaries, which he had no doubt would be regarded with interest by the members; and to the extensive collection of flint weapons and implements, urns, and other remains, presented by Professor Daniel Wilson. Dr. Wilson gave some explanations regarding these flints, which gave rise to an interesting discussion between him and Mr. Evans, who has been so active in his investigations of the recent discoveries on the banks of the Somme.

Mr. Stuart called attention to a letter from M. Troyon, of Lausanne, to Mr. Charles Cowan, on the subject of lake habitations, with special reference to any vestiges of such habitations in the Loch of Duddingston; and a committee was named with instructions to investigate this matter.

Several donations to the museum and library were announced.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 4. THOMAS BARSTOW, Esq., Garrow Hill, in the chair.

The Rev. William Greenwell, Clifton, was elected a member.

The business transacted mainly consisted of the announcement of donations of specimens received during the past month, especially a collection of eggs of British birds, presented by Mr. Thomas Brady, Low Ousegate, York. Mr. Dallas made a few remarks respecting the handsome present of Mr. Brady. He stated that the eggs comprised 160 different species and 1,000 specimens, and altogether would form an important addition to the collection already in the Museum, which was rather imperfect. He referred particularly to Mr. Brady's excellent

model of the egg of the great auk, a bird now supposed to be extinct. The real eggs were very scarce and valuable, being worth as much as £25 or £26 each. Since the last meeting, Mr. Graham, Market-street, York, had fitted up in a superior style a case for the reception of British mammalia in the room where the Read collection of British birds was placed. Mr. S. W. North moved, and Mr. T. S. Noble seconded a resolution, which was adapted unanimously, thanking Mr. Brady for his handsome present. Thanks were also voted to the other donors of specimens generally.

THE SHAKSPERE TERCENTENARY MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

The approaching three-hundredth anniversary of Shakspere's birth has already called forth many suggestions as to its celebration; but the idea of rendering fit homage to the memory of the Poet, by the erection of a lasting National Monument, presents itself prominently to the minds of the millions who speak the language and acknowledge the humanizing genius of the great dramatist. This idea has taken a definite form, and received a distinct utterance from a number of literary and scientific men, who have come forward to initiate a movement which can only require publicity to obtain for it the sympathy and support of all classes.

With this view a preliminary meeting of the members of the Urban Club was recently held at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell,—a spot, we hardly need remark, peculiarly interesting to the antiquarian, the scholar, and the dramatist, when the feeling was unanimous in favour of the erection of a Statue or other befitting Monument to England's great Bard, on a site to be hereafter selected, in London, and a Provisional Committee was formed to give effect to the proposal.

Among the names on the Committee we observe, with pleasure, those of Earl De Grey and Ripon, M. Guizot, the Rev. Professor Bremer, Mr. Hamilton, of the British Museum, Mr. Wright Vaux, Col. Burns, Mr. Linnæus Banks, the Chevalier de Chatelain, &c., beside, as might be expected, men more intimately connected with the drama. The Committee, however, looks forward to the opportunity of merging itself in a more permanent Executive, which shall generally represent the literature and art of the age; and therefore solicits the immediate aid of all interested in the movement. Communications on the subject may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Urban Club, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; or the Secretary of the Dramatic Authors' Society, 28, King-street, Covent Garden.

Discovery of a Roman Hypocaust at Chester.—A valued correspondent writes to apprize us of the fact that another Roman hypocaust was discovered at Chester on the 25th of June last. The site is about twenty-five feet square, and sixty pillars averaging twelve inches each have already been disclosed, although the northern part of the area had not been explored. Our correspondent has made application to the Marquis of Westminster, who is the owner of the land, and no doubt everything will be done by his Lordship to preserve this interesting relic from wanton or careless destruction. In our next month's Number we trust that we shall be able to give our readers a complete account of the discovery.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

FRAUDULENT MANUFACTURE OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

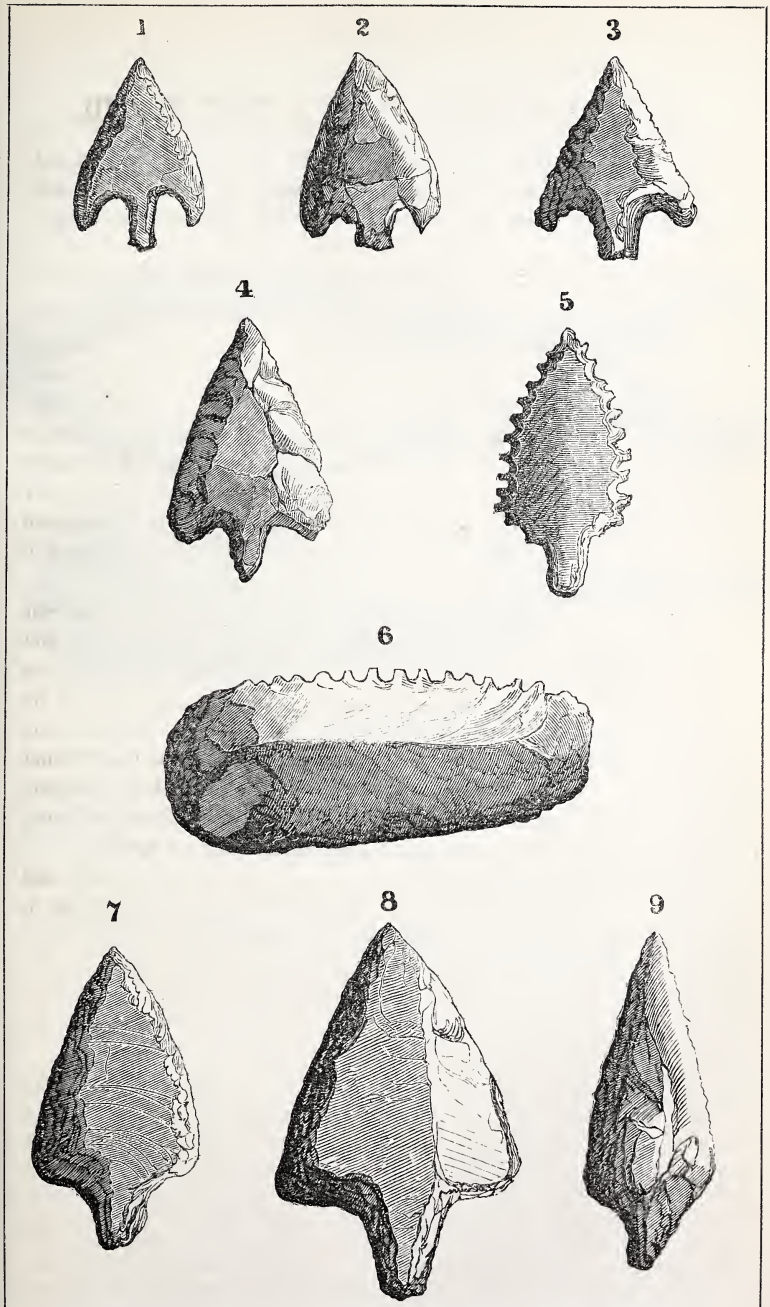
MR. URBAN,—About a fortnight ago a respectable jeweller in this city, who purchases for me such coins and other articles of archæological interest as may come in his way, informed me that a poor labouring man had left with him several fine specimens of flint arrow-heads, which he said had been found in a barrow about eight miles from Winchester. On seeing them, although great care had evidently been taken to soil them and make them look old, I at once said they were modern. As the price for the whole was only 1s., I purchased them, and told my friend the jeweller that he was to let me know if any more were offered to him.

In a few days the man called again with more specimens, and was at once sent up to me. He shewed me about eighteen of them, and pressed me to purchase the whole, offering them at 1s. I at once challenged him with the disgraceful act of selling for antiques what he knew to be of modern manufacture. For a time the man denied the charge stoutly, and said, "Why, Sir, you can see for yourself what they are." "But surely," said I, "you cannot suppose that I can purchase these for genuine old arrow-heads? You are evidently acting dishonestly, or have been imposed upon yourself."

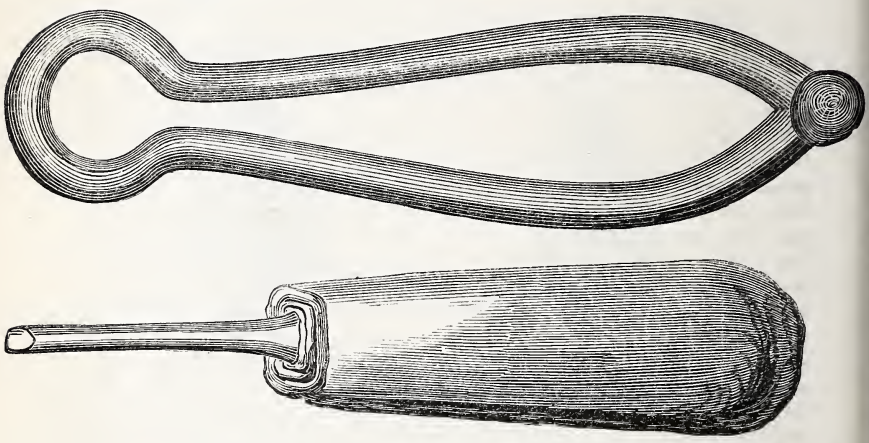
After a little more pressure he said, "A poor man must live, and nobody with any knowledge of the real flint weapon can be taken in with these." "Why, then," said I, "did you offer them to me?" "If you remember," he said, "I did not say what they were, I simply asked you to buy them:" and such was the case; he had offered them at the jeweller's shop as antiques, and told the story of the barrow by way of proof, but with me he was more wary.

I now pressed him to tell me all about them. "Where did you get them? They are certainly fine specimens," said I. "Did you make them?" The man at length confessed that he made them himself, and said that for a small consideration he would shew me the "art and mystery." Pulling out of his pocket a small dirty bag, he took from it a common carpenter's awl, and the hasp which goes over the staple of a padlock, and then taking from another pocket some pieces of flint, he sat down, and holding the flint dexterously between his thumb and

FORGED FLINT IMPLEMENTS. Actual size.



finger and resting his hand upon his knee, he soon formed a beautiful specimen exactly similar to the one marked 4 on the sketch. The awl he used for making the angles at the base and rounding the barbs. The man's skill and quickness were remarkable, being, as he informed me, the effect of several years' practice in this art. I ought to say that the long portion of the hasp formed the handle, and the circular part the hammer with which he broke the flints. The man was evidently in



The Implements of Trade.

great poverty, and probably an idle vagabond, and was making his way to London, and I have no doubt that on his route he has left many specimens of his ingenuity. Probably this notice and the sketch subjoined illustrative of the man's art, may save many of your readers from a gross imposition.—I am, &c.

CHARLES COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A.

The Training College, Winchester, June 12, 1863.

IRISH ROUND TOWERS.

Mr. Urban,—Your May Number contains an article upon Irish Round Towers, being a review of Mr. H. Westropp's paper read before the Kilkenny Archæological Society, and also of one contributed by me to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. As that review exhibits some errors and misrepresentations, I would ask your permission to make some comments thereon, and shall therefore proceed to deal with them seriatim.

At p. 543 your reviewer states, that "Mr. Brash's view is altogether opposite to Mr. Westropp's; he still adheres vigorously to the wild Irish dreams of the last century." Now I fearlessly assert that there is not a sentiment in my paper that justifies this assertion. What were the "wild Irish dreams of the last century" on this subject? Why, that they were fire temples, erected by the worshippers of that element for the preservation of the sacred flame; that they were station pillars, erected by some fanatical sect in imitation of Simon Stylites, who passed his life in an elevated position in society, doing penance on a lofty pillar; that they were Cloch Angcoire; cenobitic cells; that they were Danish watch-towers. Such were the theories of the last century, some of them, the wildest, originated not by harebrained Irish enthusiasts, but by sober, staid, learned Saxons; witness Vallancey and Ledwich. To none of these, or to any theory of the last century, do I adhere; my simple opinion, hesitatingly advanced, is, that they are monumental and sepulchral.

Your reviewer further represents me as "smashing Mr. Black,"—any intention of which I entirely disclaim, in the vigorous sense insinuated. Mr. Black I personally know, and esteem, for his great kindness and urbanity to every person visiting Brechin for the purposes of archæological information. I have found it necessary to correct a few trifling errors in his account of Brechin tower, but I trust in a kindly and genial spirit.

Again, we are informed that "Mr. Brash goes in for the whole pagan theory, and a degree of antiquity lost in the clouds; and for the urn-burial theory." My answer to this is, I have not gone for any specific antiquity, I have simply stated my opinion that these curious structures had their origin in pagan times: Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of them as being common in the country in his day, Dr. Petrie argues ably for their existence in the sixth century, surely there is nothing very wild or ridiculous in my originating them a couple of centuries further back. As to the "urn-burial theory," I am not acquainted with it, never having heard of any theory of that nature in connection with the Round Tower question. I have only recorded a fact, the finding of a sepulchral urn in excavating the interior of the tower of Timahoe. If I have erred in ascribing a pagan antiquity to these structures, I have done so in goodly and learned company; Vallancey, Beaufort, O'Connor, Lanigan, Betham, Dalton, Windle, and Connellan have advocated their pre-Christian character.

At p. 544 he states, "With the information we at present possess, it is impossible to say *at what period* the building of round towers began, but it is quite clear that they continued to be built down to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries." I am obliged to him for his candid admission: after accusing me in a former paragraph of having gone in for the pagan theory, he here honestly acknowledges, "it is impossible to say at what period the building of round towers began."

The erection of them having been continued down to the above-named periods is quite new to me: I am not aware of any documentary evidence in existence that favours such a statement, and certainly, the characteristics and details of the buildings themselves are diametrically opposed to it. I have taken some pains to ascertain if any such evidence exists, without success;

I have carefully sifted the value of the few meagre notices which the great industry of Dr. Petrie has exhumed from the rubbish of past history and legend, and am compelled to declare, that the date of the erection of a single round tower has not been established.

Your reviewer gives a novel reason for the change in national fashions, from the round to the square tower, as follows: "This change of fashion may be fairly attributed to the fact that by that time the Irish masons had become habituated to the use of squared stones, which they clearly were not in the time of Archbishop Malachy, in the twelfth century." The writer goes on to state, that it was only in the thirteenth century the Irish began to acquire the art of dressing and squaring stone; that the only examples of cut stone of the twelfth century, such as Cormac's Chapel, are in those places where soft stone could be procured; that the building material generally throughout Ireland was so hard and intractable, that the Irish masons built these towers round, instead of square, to avoid the necessity of squaring quoins. Much of this reasoning will be perfectly new to Irish antiquaries; it certainly will not stand the test of criticism.

Now admitting that there was no other building erected of cut stone before or at the commencement of the twelfth century, where, I ask, did Irish masons learn to construct such an edifice as the one in question?

Though of small dimensions, this building is of exceedingly interesting character; it consists of a nave and chancel, flanked by two *square* towers. It is externally cased with ashlar; the south front has two arcades, of panels, divided by piers resting on ornamental stringcourses. The interior of the nave has an arcade of blank arches at each side, divided by piers having enriched caps, and their surfaces diapered with incised pottery. Ranges of attached columns rest on these arcades, having sculptured caps and bases, from which spring semicircular bands, dividing the waggon-headed vault into panels. It was entered from the north and south sides by doorways profusely enriched with sculpture. The chancel-arch had four orders of pillars, with corresponding arch-mouldings, richly carved, including the shafts of the columns. The chancel had also arcades of arches divided by pillars with carved caps and bases; it was groined in stone, and otherwise beautified with sculpture.

Over the semicircular arch of the nave was an apartment supposed to be a muniment-room, from the careful arrangement made for heating and ventilation by flues in the thickness of the wall. This apartment was vaulted by an arch of tufa, over which was the actual roof, formed of rhomboidal-shaped blocks of stone, carefully fitted; the whole forming a solid, enduring, and impermeable roof. I have thus given but a brief description of this remarkable building (well worthy the careful study of the architectural antiquary), to shew that architectural art was in no crude state when it was erected, but that it was executed by men thoroughly well acquainted with their business in all its branches, and evidencing in the variety of its sculptured details that there was then existing in Ireland a school of art-workmen not inferior to those of any other country at that period.

Fortunately, the date of the erection of this edifice is well ascertained. It was commenced A.D. 1127, and consecrated A.D. 1134, under the auspices of Cormac MacCarthy, King of Munster.

I can, however, produce examples of ecclesiastical edifices of much more importance and greater pretensions erected in Ireland during the twelfth century. I allude to such extensive monastic establishments as Cong, founded A.D. 1137; Mellifont, 1142; Bective, 1142; Monastir-Nenagh, 1148; Boyle, 1161; Dunbrody, 1179; Jerpoint, 1180; of each of which considerable remains still exist, evidencing that the churches connected with them were of considerable size, ranging from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in length, and con-

sisting of nave, aisles, chancel, transepts, and from two to four chapels, with large square towers at the intersection of the principal parts. The existing remains of these edifices prove incontestably that the Irish masons were equal to the production of works of masonry and sculpture equal to any other workmen of the age; and that the hardest limestones were as tractable under their chisels as the softest grits; nay, every student of Irish archæology will admit that in general they exhibited considerable skill and judgment in the selection of materials for their carved works, examples of which are found in their crosses and tombstones, little injured after a thousand years' exposure to the weather.

The above examples will refute the idea of square towers not having been erected until the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Cormac's chapel, as I stated before, has two square towers at the east end of the nave, coeval with the building; although at the time of its erection a very ancient round tower existed on the site, and still exists perfect, shewing a far superior class of masonry to that executed in the adjoining cathedral, erected in the thirteenth century. But square towers of a much more ancient type exist in Ireland, as that on Quaker Island in Lough Ree, and one which surmounts the stone-roofed oratory at Cloghereen, in Kerry; indeed, the idea advanced, that the Irish masons built their towers round instead of square to avoid dressing stones for the quoins, is extremely puerile, and I am surprised that one who sets up for an archæological censor should advance it. Does the reviewer know that the construction of a circular tower is much more difficult than a square one? that it requires more accuracy in the setting out, more care in the plumbing, far more labour and waste of material in the execution? Does he know that every stone in a round tower (that is, in the facing) has to be dressed either concave or convex, even supposing it rubble masonry? And in which is there more skilled labour, in such a construction or in a square tower, where the stones are used with their natural faces, and only the few quoins squared? I know that in practice a builder or workman always requires double payment for circular work. But I will go farther back than the twelfth century and shew that not only squared masonry but carved work was in use many centuries before.

I will instance the admirable examples of squared masonry in the round towers of Ardmore, Devenish, Clonmacnoise; in the base of Kildare tower, in that of Oran, and many others. Instances of elaborate carved work are found on our numerous ancient crosses as old as the eighth century; on our grave-slabs; and many bits of beautiful and curious sculptured detail on our very ancient parochial churches. There are, however, a class of ecclesiastical structures in Ireland of far greater antiquity than any of the preceding, and which, though entirely devoid of sculptured ornament, are yet remarkable for the singularity of their masonry and excellence of their construction: I allude to that class of buildings called primitive churches and oratories, described by Dr. Petrie, and admirably illustrated by that accomplished antiquary. Their date ranges from the sixth to the tenth century; their dimensions vary from 12 ft. by 8 ft. to 40 ft. by 20 ft. in clear of walls; they are generally simple parallelograms; where chancels exist they are usually later additions; those of the greatest age present the curious feature of the side walls projecting at either end from one to two feet beyond the gable walls, forming a pilaster on the angles.

Examples are found in Mac Dara's Church, co. Galway, (see Dr. Petrie's work, p. 189); in the churches of St. Camin, on Iniscaltra, in Lough Derg; of Rath, co. Kerry; of Cool, co. Cork; of Kilreece, co. Limerick; of Leabha Mollagga, co. Cork. It is generally admitted that buildings of this class were stone-roofed: several of them remain so to this day, as St. Molua's, at

Killaloe; St. Flannan's on Friar's Island in the Shannon; St. Columb's at Kells, and the above-named church of St. Mac Dara, as also the oratory usually called St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough, and the little church at Cloghereen, co. Kerry. Numbers of others retain vestiges of the stone roof.

These primitive buildings are scattered over the country in hundreds, and though very frequently built of rubble, numbers of them are executed in random ashlar—that is, of squared stones, not set in regular courses.

In the rubble-built churches, great attention is paid to the door and window, and quoin-dressings. These primitive masons much affected the use of large material; it is not unusual to find squared stones from three to six feet long worked into the walling of these churches, and that of St. Mac Duagh, on the great Isle of Arran, has one of the side walls built of eleven stones, one of which is of enormous size.

St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough, a building certainly not later than the seventh century, is a good specimen of the massive squared masonry of the period, the west end of which is illustrated by Dr. Petrie, p. 252. This building, the dimensions of which are 22½ ft. by 15 ft. clear of the walls, which are 4 ft. in thickness, has a waggon-headed vault; over this is a small chamber, having a second vault of a pointed form,—the stones of which are not, however, laid to a centre, or centres, but overlap, as in some very ancient examples; this last supports the stone roof, which is formed of wedge-shaped blocks, carefully cut to the pitch of the roof.

On Friar's Island, in the Shannon, opposite Killaloe, is the ancient stone-roofed oratory of St. Flannan; it now forms the chancel of a small church, a nave having been added to it at some remote period. Its dimensions in clear are 10 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in., the walls being 3 ft. thick; it is stone roofed, having a very high pitch, but has no internal arch, as St. Kevin's Kitchen and other examples, the internal soffit being angular, and its lines parallel with the external rake of the roof. The walls internally and externally are cased with hammer-dressed work, of excellent character, while the outside covering of the roof is formed of small rhomboidal-shaped blocks, accurately dressed to the pitch of the roof, and set in the most scientific manner to form a water-tight covering. Now the construction of this ancient oratory, allowed to be coeval with the introduction of Christianity into this district, gives ample evidence of the constructive skill and ingenuity of the masons of that remote age. But I will go a step further back still, and shew that squared masonry and accurately built rubble masonry were common in Ireland before the introduction of Christianity.

Military constructions of great antiquity exist in Ireland, called Cathair and Cashel, being circular fortifications having one or more walls of circumvallation, built of uncemented masonry, and ranging, according to the magnitude of the fort, in thickness from six to twenty feet, having massive gateways, lintelled with large slabs of stone. One of these, called Cathair Mac Lir, is to be found about two miles north of the round tower of Kineth, co. Cork. Its wall has been much dilapidated, but its gateway was quite perfect when first I visited it; I am sorry to say, on my last visit I found it greatly injured by the neighbouring peasants for the sake of the materials.

The gateway was 5 ft. 7 in. wide by 7 ft. 3 in. high; the walling at each jamb of the passage shewed 22 ft. in thickness; it was uncemented, and built of blocks either square, rectangular, or trapezoidal on face, all neatly dressed, and accurately fitted without spawls. The passage was covered by seven massive stone slabs.

A remarkable primeval monument exists near Sneem, co. Kerry. The use of the building, whether religious or military, has not been determined.

It is a Cathair of unusual construction, being 89 ft. internal diameter, enclosed

by a wall 13 ft. 5 in. thick at the base, and 18 ft. high, where a portion remains perfect; a moat of 26 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep surrounds it. The entrance is by a gateway similar to that at Cathair Mac Lir, having converging jambs, and lintelled with large slabs of stone; it is 4 ft. 6 in. wide at sill, and 4 ft. at head, being 6 ft. high. The interior circumference or face of wall is divided into ten ranges of steps, every two ranges or flights crossing each other like the letter X, and ascending to the top of the parapet. There are several chambers in the thickness of the wall. This structure is erected of the slate rock of the neighbourhood: the masonry is uncemented. An accurate description of it is given by the late Mr. Bland of Derryquin, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, and published in their Transactions, vol. xiv. p. 17, of the Section of Antiquities; the masonry he thus describes:—

"On the outside it is very smooth, and built with the greatest degree of accuracy and correctness, so that no deviation from the regularity of the curve appears in any part of it. The stones are small, and the joints filled in with splinters of stone, either hammered in so strongly, or pressed so closely by the weight of the superincumbent structure, that it is nearly impossible to pull one of them from its place."

The above quotation shews the impression which the excellency of the masonry made on the mind of a non-professional gentleman, and though the masonry is not squared except at the door-jambs, it is yet fitted together with great skill, and is a remarkable specimen of uncemented rubble masonry, a class of walling much more difficult of execution than that where the stones are laid in mortar.

The remains of a similar building exist in the county of Donegal, called the "Grianon of Ailech." It is accurately described and illustrated in the first volume of the "Ordnance Survey of Londonderry," (Dublin: Hodges and Smith, 1837). Drawings of the entrance gateway are given, shewing it to have been exactly similar to those above described, and of nearly the same dimensions; examples of the masonry are also given, shewing it to have been rather polygonal in character. Many other buildings of this class, and several other varieties of military defences, erected of uncemented masonry of a superior class, are to be found in the south and west of Ireland, and in all the islands along the west coast, as well as on numerous headlands and promontories; evidencing that the art of the mason was in great requisition in this country from periods long antecedent to the introduction of Christianity. The reviewer informs his readers that "Mr. Brash, as an architect, ought to be ashamed of the ignorance he displays on the history of his own art," (p. 545). Now had I really displayed this ignorance of architectural art, I do not think it was quite polite of the gentleman to make me acquainted with my deficiencies in the very exceptionable language above quoted; but inasmuch as I am entirely unconscious of having in my paper on Brechin Tower touched in any way upon the history of my art, I am equally unconscious of the application of the above very urbane and considerate criticism.

But the most extraordinary and unaccountable statement in his review is made at p. 546, where he writes, "Mr. Brash does not seem to know that in some instances, at least, the worked stone doorways and the sculptures are insertions of a much later date than the rest of the masonry." This is a very singular observation,—"does not seem to know." Has he at all read the paper he is criticising? if so, he would have seen that six pages of it are devoted to prove that the doors of the round towers of Kildare, Timahoe, Brechin, and Donoughmore, *are insertions*, executed at "a much later date than the rest of the masonry."

He takes exception to my using the term "converging jambs" to opes whose sides incline inwards from sill to head. Whether it is "an Irish provincialism"

or not, I think it is a happy and correct mode of describing objects of this peculiar construction, and which marks a primitive style of architecture in India, Greece, Italy, the islands of the Mediterranean, Ireland, and South America. He further states that these converging jambs were in "use as late as the seventeenth century, as at Galway; and are used in the Norman castles in Ireland just as much as in the round towers." This is quite new to me, as I am sure it will be to many of my architectural and antiquarian brethren in this country.

I have been in Galway, both city and county. I have never seen an example of it in either except connected with a pagan Cathair, round tower, or primitive church. I am equally oblivious as to the existence of this form of ope in Norman castles—never yet met with an instance, and should feel much obliged if any reader of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE would supply me with one, giving the dimensions; being careful to note that it is not an example distorted by pressure or unequal settlement. Not depending on my own experience and researches, I have consulted the first living authority, Mr. John Windele, of Cork, whose personal collection of notes and drawings of Irish antiquities extends to twenty volumes quarto, the labour of a life ardently devoted to the elucidation of the topography and antiquities of his native country. That gentleman informs me he never met with an example of this peculiar form of ope in any Norman castle or in any other building from the thirteenth century downwards.

I cannot conclude without noticing another uncalled-for observation of the reviewer in reference to a few words quoted by me from Hector Boece; it is as follows:—"It would be more honest and far more satisfactory to quote the exact words of the contemporary author Hector Boece, and give the whole passage, not merely a few words out of it." The inference obviously intended to be conveyed is, that I dishonestly suppressed the passage for some object which he cannot himself explain.

Now I conceive it would have been *more honest* if he himself had consulted the author in question, and ascertained if there was anything in the passage which I had an interest in suppressing ere he made so unwarrantable a charge. In conclusion, every dispassionate reader will admit that the writer has overstepped the bounds of candid criticism.

I am, &c.,

RICHARD ROLT BRASH.

June 4, 1863.

[WE insert Mr. Brash's letter with pleasure, upon the principle of fair play, and giving an opportunity for stating any opinions for which there appear to be reasonable ground, however different they may be from our own; and also because it contains much valuable information not generally known, and which some of our readers will be glad to obtain. Mr. Brash would have reason to complain of the tone of our reviewer if anything personal had been meant, but this he disclaims; he spoke of a school, not of an individual. We know him to be well acquainted with the general history of architecture in Europe, and that acquaintance has led him to consider the theory of the Irish school to which Mr. Brash belongs, as altogether wild and untenable. Whether that theory belongs to the last century or the present is of very little importance. That the buildings of a country remote from the centres of civilization should be some centuries in advance of corresponding buildings in any other country is altogether incredible to any one who has studied the general history of architecture, which is a new study in our own day, and the names of learned antiquaries who lived before the time of Rickman do not carry the slightest weight with them to any one who knows anything of the subject. Mr. Brash shews by the present letter that he has not studied the history of architecture in general, and that is a point on which local antiquaries in all countries are always at fault. It is only by comparing the buildings of one country

with those of another that we learn to distinguish the state of the building art at different periods, and to know that it proceeded so nearly *pari passu* in all countries that one is rarely more than a single generation in advance or in arrear of any other. Mr. Brash adopts the received opinions of a certain Irish school, which are worthless, because they do not take the trouble to compare the architecture of Ireland with that of other countries. The name of Dr. Petrie can never be mentioned without respect, and he is one of the most sensible of the Irish antiquaries, because he is a highly-educated gentleman, and a well-informed man; but even he has not studied the architecture of other countries and compared it with his own to any material extent.

Mr. Brash does not bring forward a single proof of the antiquity of any of the buildings which he cites; he merely makes bold assertions, on the strength of the assertions of other Irish antiquaries, whose authority on the subject is no better than his own. Let him, if he can, produce any evidence of any building of ashlar masonry in Ireland before the twelfth century, or any proof that any one of the round towers is earlier than the eleventh. That buildings of rough stone without mortar *may be* of any period is not disputed; whether the stones are large or small depends on the nature of the material of the district in which they are built.

Cormac's Chapel has long been considered as an exceptional building; there is no other at all like it in Ireland, and there can be no doubt that it was either built by Norman masons or under the eye of a Norman architect. Mr. Brash shews that he has not read St. Bernard's "Life of Archbishop Malachy," which is the best contemporary account of the state of Ireland in the beginning of the twelfth century, and we must beg leave to doubt whether he has read Hector Boece, as he declines our reviewer's challenge to quote the exact words of that author.

It is notorious that the round towers of Norfolk and Suffolk were built round because the builders had no squared stone to make the corners of, the material being flint. Mr. Brash's arguments apply only to round towers built of ashlar masonry, our reviewer's only to those built of rough stone; for he considers all those of ashlar as of much later date. Mr. Brash does not appear to see the difference between assertions and proofs; and he gives no evidence to shew that the Round Tower at Cashel is earlier than Cormac's Chapel. Being built partly of the same material, our reviewer had at least some ground for considering it to be built immediately after it, using up some of the material that had been left; this material having been brought from some distance. If our reviewer was somewhat too severe upon Mr. Brash, he has at least given him a *quid pro quo*. We do not wish to defend rudeness on either side, but we believe our reviewer has erred inadvertently, from haste only, and to have considered Mr. Brash merely as a type of the purely local antiquary—having no personal knowledge of him.

Mr. Brash first assumes the sculptured stone crosses to be of some very remote period, and then takes that assumption as proof of the age of other stone work. If he had read the article on the Abbey Churches of Caen in our March number of the present year, he would have seen the great progress that was made in the art of building between the years 1060 and 1160, and the great difference in the character of the masonry of those two periods in Normandy. The Normans are generally allowed to have been the best masons in Europe at the beginning of that century, and although other nations had learned to become equally good masons before the end of it, no one who is not blinded by local prejudices can believe that the Irish were better masons than the Normans or any other nation in Europe at the beginning of it, that is in the middle of the eleventh century; and although the history of buildings in rough stone is still involved in obscurity, that of buildings

in ashlar masonry is pretty well ascertained. It is a remarkable fact in the history of architecture in Ireland that the tall square towers in the Friars' churches are almost all insertions after the churches were built, and they begin where the round towers leave off.

If Mr. Brash or his friends will take the trouble to read an article on Irish Medieval Architecture which appeared in our pages some time since[a] they will find examples cited in support of the views entertained by our reviewer. Doorways built after the Irish fashion, narrower at the top than at the bottom, with sloping sides, are mentioned in the Norman castle of Maynooth, in the twelfth century, and other examples are known down to the Elizabethan houses at Galway, which also have the ornament called Runic upon them. Mr. Brash is very indignant at being called "ignorant," and we will allow that our reviewer might have stated in so many words that he had no intention of applying that term personally; but we believe all that he meant was, that any architect who shews his ignorance of the history of architecture may justly be called an ignorant man, because he is ignorant of a subject which it is his duty to have studied: if he wishes to rank higher in the scale of society than mere builders or surveyors, he must make good his claim by shewing that he is an educated man, and no man can be considered as properly educated who is ignorant of the history of his own special art.]

ON THE PRE-CHRISTIAN CROSS.

MR. URBAN,—The wide dissemination of the cross through many countries, and at a period anterior to the Christian era, has been a subject of wonder, and has elicited various theories from many. Mysterious meanings have been given to these crosses; but, like all mysterious solutions, have had fruitless results. If there is any mystery anywhere, it is not in the thing or object itself, but in the nature of man, which is endowed with an universal instinctive principle, peculiar to man's common nature, by which almost similar objects in the various stages of man's development in countries the most widely apart are worked out and suggested to his mind according as the necessities of his nature require, and according as the suggestive principle is awakened and developed in man to supply his wants. In the early stages of man's development, when written language was unknown, and there was no "reading public," emblems or symbols were used as the outward and visible sign of the thing signified: thus in India a cross was the symbol of resignation, in Egypt the symbol of life, the meaning being derived from the root or germ from which the symbol took its origin. After a careful examination of the several crosses I have collected from countries the most widely apart and unconnected with each other, I have come to this conclusion, that the various forms of crosses have a separate and independent origin in the different countries in which they are used, the germ or root of the cross being frequently found in the country where it took its origin. For example, in Egypt the *crux ansata*, which is the hieroglyphic sign of divine life and regeneration, is derived from the *phallus*, which is the symbol of life and prolific energy. In India, the cross 卐, or *Swastika* of the Buddhists, is composed of two letters, 卐 *su*, and 卍 *ti*, or *suti*, which is the Pali form of the Sanscrit *swasti*, which means 'it is well,' or, as Wilson expresses it, "so be it:" it is a symbol of resignation. In Greece the form of the cross frequently found on Athenian vases was suggested by the impression of the punch mark on the reverse of the early Greek coins. In ornamentation the cross is one of the simplest forms, and is one naturally suggested to the barbarous Indian and to the intellectual

[a] GENT. MAG., Nov., 1859, pp. 439—457.

Greek, for it is merely the intersection of two lines. Numberless examples of the cross used in ornamentation are to be found on the Greek painted vases. The crosses, squares, and other patterns on the tomb of Midas, in Phrygia, were, according to Mr. Stuart, intended as imitations of carpet-work, for which Lydia and Phrygia were anciently celebrated. There is a cross on the lintel of a subterraneous gate in the Pelasgic walls of Alatrium, in Latium; it is a combination of three phalli, the phallus being held in reverence by the early Greek colonists, as a symbol of the prolific powers of nature. According to Muller (Ancient Art, p. 627) this sign on the gate at Alatrium was a kind of amulet to ward off the "dreaded invidia," (the phallus being used for that purpose at a later period), and is perhaps the oldest specimen of the kind. His editor adds that a similar one is to be found on a wall of the Homeric city, Antheia. In Persia and Assyria the cross is the abridged form of the *feroher*, or emblem of the Deity, the outline of which gives the form of a cross. In Scandinavia the cross is the cruciform hammer, or battle-axe, of Thor. The cross is also a distinctive sign on several Mexican hieroglyphs, and it forms the central ornament of a tablet at the back of an altar at Palenque. In Dr. Wilson's "Pre-Historic Man" mention is made of an example of Peruvian black pottery, brought from Otusco, measuring 7½ in. high, which is decorated with a row of well-defined Maltese crosses. These are evidently for pure ornamentation. The sepulchral galleries in the mound at New Grange take the form of a cross; but this is merely on the same principle upon which the windows in the palace at Palenque are built in the shape of a cross. It is a form naturally suggested to man at any period of his development. The crosses found in Latium and Etruria are undoubtedly of Greek origin, as for the most part the arts and civilization of Etruria and Latium were derived from early Greek colonists. On Grecian and Etruscan figures the cross is as common an ornamental pattern as the zigzag. The painted vases found in Etruria, on the ornamental borders of which many crosses are drawn, are almost all Greek—Greek in their subjects, Greek in their mythology.

Some further illustrations of crosses are to be found in Rosellini's great work on Egypt: one cross is on the breast of a hostile chief vanquished by one of the kings of Egypt; the others are on the breasts of enemies of the Egyptians; these crosses I should consider to be nothing more than ornamental patterns on the opening of the vests, for the dress seems, like the modern shirt, open in front, that it might go over the head. In crosses 5 and 6 the line down the centre would seem to shew the opening of the vest. In Sir Gardner Wilkinson's work, the Shari, an Asiatic people, a tribe of Northern Arabia, are represented with crosses on their robes. Sir Gardner Wilkinson remarks that the adoption of the cross was not peculiar to them; it was also appended to and figured upon the robes of the Rot-ĥ-n, and traces of it may be seen in the fancy ornaments of the Rebo, shewing that this very simple device was already in use as early as the fifteenth century before the Christian era. The representative of the nation called by Sir G. Wilkinson the Rebo, whose country was in the vicinity of Mesopotamia, wears a long robe covered with crosses and other fancy devices: crosses are also tattooed on his legs and arms. A black is also represented in the same work with a band of crosses alternating with circles round his neck. These are evidently all fancy ornaments and devices[b]. The cross is also found in the hieroglyphic sign for land. It is supposed, according to Gliddon, to represent consecrated bread, betokening civilization. It was a sign used particularly to designate the land

[b] To corroborate this view, I may add that in the engravings in the Abbé Domenech's work on North America we have an instance of American savages tattooing their bodies with crosses and other fancy devices, though evidently unconnected with Christianity.

of Egypt. It is said that a similar sign is used by the Africans, and that African women put the sign of the cross on their large earthenware urns, in which they store their corn; the cross making the thing *tabboo*, private property of the party making it. This is only what any person ignorant of writing would do at the present day; when called on to sign a paper, and to shew that it is his act and deed, he gives his mark thus,— his

John + Smith,

mark.

Human nature is the same all over the world, and man under similar circumstances must of necessity have recourse to similar expedients.

I am, &c.,

HODDER M. WESTROPP.

Cork, June 1, 1863.

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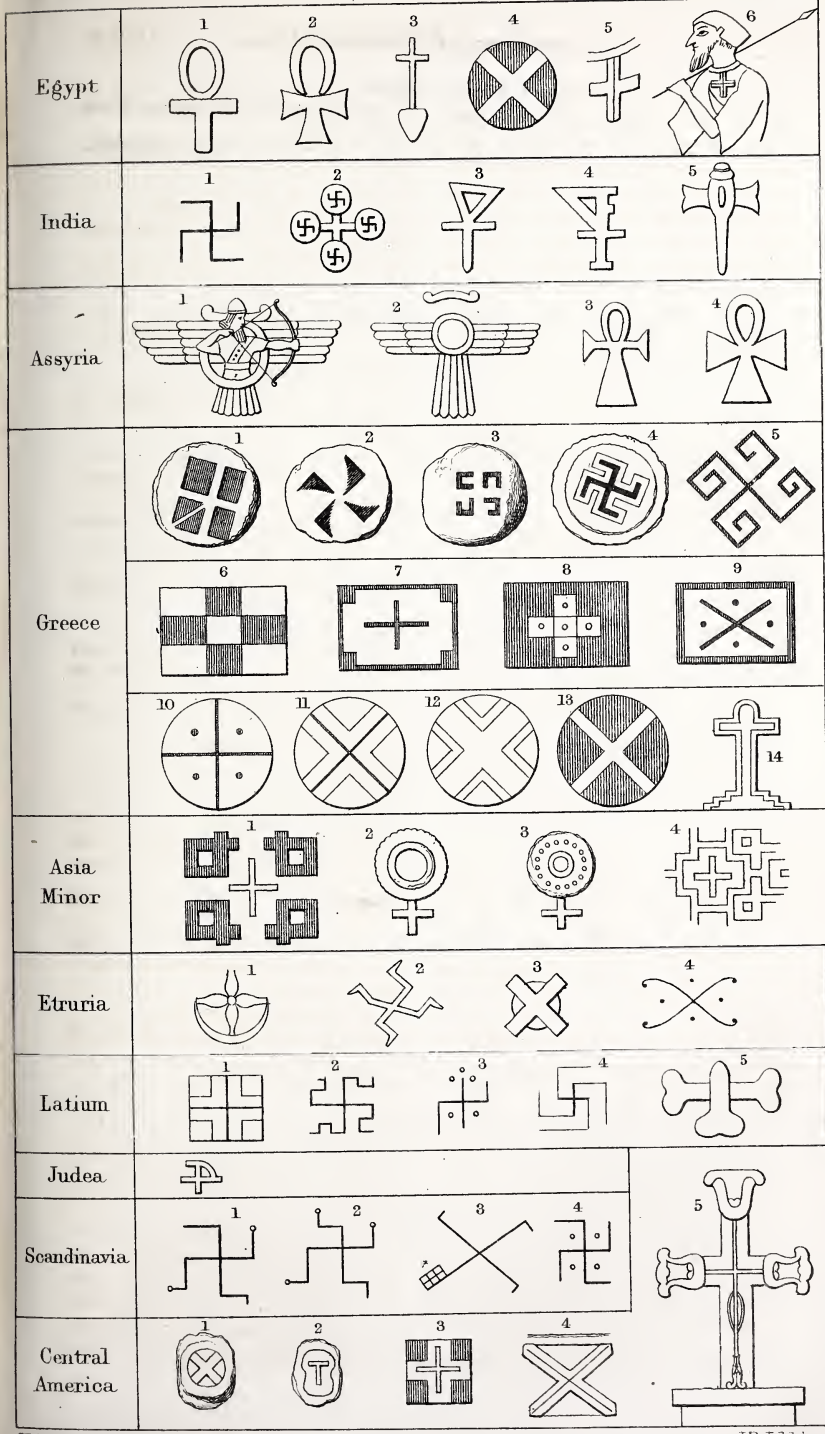
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ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENT.

MR. URBAN,—I have now in my possession a stone which was dug out of a Celtic enclosure in the vicinity of Castleton, and close to the tumulus known from time immemorial by the name of Gallow-Houe[c]. When this stone was found there was another with it, which was such as at once to suggest the purpose for which the two were intended.

The one I have is a block of an extremely hard sandstone, called Crow-stone by Professor Phillips, and White Flint in this moorland district, in which only, as far as I am aware, it is known to occur. The dimensions of the block

[c] GENT. MAG., Jan. 1863, p. 23, note.



H.M.Westropp, del. J.R.Jobbins.

are 21 in. by 11½ in., and 5¾ in. thick, and the whole upper surface is hollowed out to the depth of nearly 1½ in. in the middle, with an even curve from end to end and side to side. The other stone, which was found with it, but has since been, as I fear, irretrievably lost, was a rubber or muller, formed of the same material, in shape and size something like a mason's "mell" of medium dimensions, with a handle, all of a piece with the rest, admitting the grasp of both hands. It seems scarcely possible to doubt that these stones must have been used for the purpose of pounding or bruising either roots or corn. Indeed, the form of the trough is such as to remind a person conversant with north country usages and utensils belonging to an age now rapidly passing away, of the means adopted for "creeing," or husking, the wheat intended to be used in making furmity.

I do not remember any notice of any similar antiquity, nor any means, consequently, of ascertaining if they were in use before, or contemporaneously with, the quern.

I am, &c.

J. C. Atkinson.

Danby-in-Cleveland,
June 10, 1863.

THE TABERNACLE.

Mr. Urban,—I apprehend that Cephas does not read your Magazine with sufficient care, or he would have found his quotation from Dr. Rock forestalled in your last number by E. P., F.S.A.

The facts, that only one example of a dove-shaped tabernacle in England has been alleged; that Dr. Rock himself, apparently, and, what is more, your correspondent E. P., are unaware of another instance; and that Cephas is decidedly out of humour, weigh, doubtless, so in my favour, that I need not pause to ask the reason of the interrogation applied to the word "medieval." Judgment goes by default of proof.

In the Sarum Inventory furnished by the trustworthy Dodsworth and Ledwich no pyx of a dove-like shape is mentioned. For the translation of "portfolio," permit me to refer Cephas to the edition of Durandus (b. i. ch. iii. s. 25) by Messrs. Neale and Webb, pp. 68, 69. Those gentlemen are quite able to maintain their position. Pugin (Glossary, p. 112) guardedly says: "Not only were doves with the Holy Eucharist suspended over altars" (i. e. on the continent; there are exceptions to this rule, as for instance Council of Tours, 566, c. i.) "but the pyx was usually hung in the same manner, and this was the general practice of the English Church previous to the reign of Edward VI." For the suspension we may refer to Matt. Par., Hist. Maj., p. 977; Vitæ Abb., 92; Chron. Evesham, pp. 263, 270, &c. And for non-suspension to Ang. Sac., ii. 347, 400, &c.

I may now fairly take leave of the subject, and assure Cephas, in respect to the personality in his last paragraph (which by this time, I trust, he regrets), in words not my own, "You appeared to me but as a common man; and what your highness suffered under that shape, I beseech you take it for your own fault, and not mine; had you been as I took you for, I made no offence."

I am, &c.,

An English Churchman.

ANCIENT STONE LANTERNS.

Mr. Urban, — It is a matter of extreme satisfaction to learn that the interesting Deanery at Gloucester is now in course of restoration, as the Rev. H. Haines informs us. He also notices a stone lantern as a rare example of its kind, and seldom mentioned in antiquarian works. There are instances near the gateway of the Abbey of Ardaines, near Caen, fixed in the outer

wall; at Tewksbury and Romsey, near the processional doors of the cloister; at Evesham "in the corridor adjoining" (the Guest House) "a very ancient receptacle for a lamp. It is of stone with open sides, surrounded with a spiral canopy, the style of which appropriates its construction to the thirteenth century," (May, 42); and at Wells, in the crypt below the chapter-house, (Britton, 104). The same idea is found in the noble lanterns of Boston; west tower, Ely; and All Saints', York, &c. There is a wooden lantern in the crypt at Wells. (Britton, pl. xi.)—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

THE FLAG OF DENMARK.

MR. URBAN,—I have much pleasure in furnishing the following information, in reply to your correspondent Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, who desired to know the origin of the flag of Denmark[d]. According to Danish tradition, Waldemar II., King of Denmark, is said to have sailed to Esthonia in the twelfth century, with the intention of converting the idolatrous inhabitants to Christianity, but terrified at the sight of hordes of barbarians clothed in skins was about to fly. He was, however, sustained by his bishops, who made known to him that a banner had been sent from heaven to animate his followers. Aided by this report, he marched against the enemy, and gained a complete victory. The banner is said to have been long preserved as a sacred relic under the name of "Danebrog," and was of the same design as the present Danish flag, viz. a white cross on a red field.

I am, &c.

REGINALD PERCY.

Olive Mount, Sale, Cheshire,
June 16, 1863.

BUCKLER-PLAY IN KENT.

MR. URBAN, — In the article on "Archæology in Kent" given in your Number for June, I see that you remark on some ancient stained glass in Warehorne Church, that what Mr. Lightfoot conceives to be a representation of "the conflict of the Christian soldier with his spiritual enemy" appears to an ordinary observer to be nothing more than the sword and buckler-play mentioned by Fitzstephen, and depicted on a rare tradesman's token given in Mr. Roach Smith's Catalogue of his Museum of London Antiquities. This remark of yours receives considerable confirmation from Mr. Flaherty's paper on the Great Rebellion in Kent in vol. iii. of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, where, at p. 80, mention is made of one David Baker, a "buckler-player," at Tenterden, which is in the neighbourhood of Warehorne, and would seem to indicate that the sport was in vogue in those parts in days to which the Warehorne glass may be referred.—I am, &c.

CANTIANUS.

[d] GENT. MAG., June, 1863, Minor Corr.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, with Remedial Suggestions. By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A., &c. In a Letter to Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c., Vice-President of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. (Liverpool: Brakell.)—To not a single one of our readers can Mr. Roach Smith be unknown as a profound archæologist, but it is very probable that many of them may be ignorant of the fact that he is a practical fruit-grower, and is able, from his own experience and observation, to furnish suggestions which, if carried out (as we hope they may be), will result in an effectual remedy for the present scarcity and consequent high price of such wholesome fruits as apples, gooseberries, and currants. Of late years the cultivation of these most wholesome and agreeable adjuncts to our diet has been almost entirely neglected, and "even in the reputed fruit county of Kent, where within living memory were thriving orchards, are now to be seen nothing but a few old cankered stumps, producing nothing, and cumbering the ground." Mr. Roach Smith advocates planting fruit-trees on the sides of the railway lines, and has received so much encouragement from the noble Chairman of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Lord Sondes), that he has hopes his suggestions will be at least partially adopted. He estimates that 250 trees might be planted per mile on each side of the line, the cost of which and labour of which would be about £15. "As good, strong trees should be selected, in three years they would pay their expenses; and in a few years more we may calculate that, out of the 250, about 200 would produce about five bushels each, which, at three shillings per bushel, would be £150; and, of course, if both sides of the mile of railway were planted, the returns would be £300; and for 100 miles we may calculate £30,000. But make yet a deduction for contingencies, and the profit would be enormous. There is no reason, moreover, why our highways and byeways should not be planted with fruit trees (especially the apple); as also the vast tracts of land that surround hospitals, fortifications, and other public buildings." To the objection, that fruit thus exposed might be stolen, he opposes the experience of the French, whose road-sides are lined for miles with apple-trees, and inquires, "Are the French more honest than we? if so, let us endeavour to rise to their standard of honesty."

The gain to public health and enjoyment from extended fruit cultivation would no doubt be very considerable, but this is by no means the most important matter with Mr. Roach Smith. It is secondary to his desire to raise the standard of morality in rural districts, and this he thinks may be greatly helped if the labourer is encouraged to plant fruit-bearing trees and shrubs around his dwelling, the necessary attention to which will help to wean him from the beer-shop. He remarks, that "a garden well managed would not grow a less quantity of vegetables from being properly stocked with fruit trees;" but this is a point on which landed proprietors apparently differ from him, as we see that one of the rules for the allotment gardens at Chorleywood, Herts., is, "To grow nothing but garden vegetables; no corn, *nor shrubs, nor fruit trees.*"

We must presume that there is some good reason for this prohibition in allotments, though we have not heard what it is, but we cannot conceive any sound objection to apple and cherry-trees, gooseberry and currant bushes in the garden of the meanest cottage. They are wofully neglected, however, as any one must see who moves about in rural districts with his eyes open; he will observe that there are now very few cottages, comparatively speaking, with these useful and ornamental adjuncts, which once paid half the rent, and by the exercise of the commonest care might be made to do so again; on the contrary, he will see thousands upon thousands of gardenless hovels, where the dwellers are hardly so well accommodated as the brutes that perish, and in but too many instances their moral condition is as degraded as their physical life. Numbering as we do among our readers so many of the clergy and landed gentry, we would earnestly press this Letter on their attention; it indicates a mode by which they may take a most important step in that duty which Providence has imposed upon them, of teaching the humble classes to fill properly their own sphere of usefulness.

Lectures on the History of England. Vol. I. By WILLIAM LONGMAN. (Longmans.)—We have more than once noticed these Lectures as they have been issued at irregular intervals in parts. They were in substance delivered to the agricultural labourers of Chorleywood, in Hertfordshire, but, as we learn from the Preface (and indeed should have inferred without notice) they have been very considerably modified in passing through the press. The fact is, that what had satisfied Mr. Longman's humble auditors did not satisfy Mr. Longman himself, when he began to prepare it for the press; he became fascinated with the subject, and in consequence found his work grow under his hand. Thus his first volume only reaches to the deposition and death of Edward II., and no hint is given as to how many more are to come. Mr. Longman apologizes for combining in his own person the two functions of publisher and author, and deprecates the presumed jealousy of literary men on the subject—very needlessly, we think, as there are plenty of examples of erudite booksellers to justify him. As to the execution of the work itself so far as it has gone, it is, as may be supposed, very unequal, but it would be unjust to deny that it embodies much useful material, which at a future day may be worked up into a consistent whole, by the then more practised hand of its industrious compiler.

Continental Excursions; Cautions for the First Tour. By VIATOR VERAX, M.A., M.R.I. (Ridgway.)—The rest of the title of this pamphlet sets forth that it is an exposure of "the annoyances, shortcomings, indecencies, and impositions incidental to foreign travel." The statements made mainly relate to French hotels; it cannot be denied that there is a great deal of truth in them, and the author very fairly makes out his case, that in many most essential matters "the foreigners are still *two centuries* behind us." The pamphlet, which has reached a second edition, and costs but *sixpence*, is really well worth the attention of those to whom it is addressed, namely, "husbands, fathers, brothers, and all gentlemen going with female relatives on Continental excursions."

Miscellanies Historical and Biographical; being a Second Series of Essays, Lectures and Reviews. By W. S. GIBSON, Esq., M.A. (Longmans.)—Some four or five years ago Mr. Sidney Gibson collected together a number of articles that he had contributed to various periodicals, lectures that he had delivered, &c., and published them in an 8vo. volume. That their reception was favourable we have very sufficient evidence in the appearance of another tome of similar composition. The range of subjects now presented is considerable, and every

one, we are bound to say, is satisfactorily treated. We incline to the belief that the natural bent of Mr. Gibson's mind is antiquarian and topographical, and we noticed some time ago his Memoir on Northumberland[a] as an excellent specimen of what a County History in miniature should be; but the present volume shews that he can, on occasion, turn to other matters, and can discuss "Mineral Springs," "Rivers," and "Hail-storms," and "The Art Treasures Collection at South Kensington," quite as satisfactorily as he can deal with the grand historic memories of the North that are inseparably connected with Alnwick, Auckland, and Finchale. The biographical essays also take a wide range, in the form of reviews of Dean Hook's "Archbishops of Canterbury," Lord Campbell's and Mr. Foss's "Chancellors and Judges of England," Dr. Wilson's "Life of Professor Edward Forbes," and similar works; and the happy mixture of scientific observation and exhaustive historic research that marks Admiral Smyth's imperishable work on "The Mediterranean," has full justice done to it in a most lucid and appreciative review. Taken altogether, the volume is one of the very best collections of contributions to periodical literature that we have seen; each subject is most carefully treated, and a lively interest is imparted to some matters which in less skilful hands would hardly have commanded attention.

Ordnance Survey.—We have received a Catalogue of the Maps and Plans and other Publications of the Ordnance Survey for England and Wales, to June 1, 1863 (and the like for Scotland and Ireland), sixpenny pamphlets drawn up under the direction of Colonel Sir Henry James, and printed for the Stationery Office, which will be found exceedingly useful by all who take an interest in the great Survey of the United Kingdom.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Statistics, and Natural History. Vol. III. (Lowestoft: Tymms.)—Almost all the papers contained in this volume have appeared either complete or summarized, in our own pages, from time to time as they were read at the various meetings of the Institute; and therefore we have now only to remark that they are here produced with a large number of really good illustrations, of which no less than eleven are devoted to a paper by the Rev. Hugh Pigot, on the Town and Church of Hadleigh; there are beside, the brass of Sir Nicholas Hervey, from Ampthill, monuments from Boxted and other churches, seals, fibulas, &c.

The East Anglian. No. XXVIII. (Lowestoft: Tymms.)—In this number the Editor solicits assistance in making a complete collection of all the monumental inscriptions, both in church and churchyard, in the counties comprised in his district, which we need hardly remark comprises Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex. Incumbents and others favourable to the project may transmit copies of the inscriptions to Mr. Tymms, at Lowestoft, the mode and cost of publication can be left for future arrangement, but in the meantime the inscriptions will be so kept by him as to be accessible to all interested inquirers. The project is one that if carried out will certainly be of great service to the genealogist and county historian, and probably to other classes also, and we beg to commend it to our readers.

[a] Gent. Mag., June, 1862, p. 759.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

AT home the course of affairs during the past month has presented little else than the entertainments given to the Prince and Princess of Wales, which our readers will find recorded below, but in many other countries it has been widely different. The return of several of the Opposition candidates in France has already produced the effect of removing the Counts Persigny and Walewski from the Government, and even more important changes are anticipated. The French troops have at last achieved the capture of Puebla, but it is certain that the success has been very dearly bought.

The contest in Poland still continues, and although the ill-armed Poles usually suffer severely in their encounters with the Russians, they appear resolved not to give way, and have secured a large amount of sympathy from other nations, which in France especially seems likely to result in active support.

Prince George of Denmark has formally accepted the crown of Greece, and in consequence a notification of the intended annexation of the Ionian Islands to his kingdom has been made.

The American civil war, so far from coming to a close, appears likely to prove, for a time at least, more destructive than ever. The Federals have failed in several attacks on Vicksburg, as well as on Port Hudson, and are now besieging the former place; and their newly-raised negro troops having at last been brought into action, the Confederates have acted up to their avowed intentions, and the unfortunate blacks have been almost annihilated in each contest that they have shared. The scandal of such a war of extermination has led to renewed rumours of attempts by the Powers of Europe to bring about an armistice, but nothing is certainly known on the matter.

JUNE 8.

The City Entertainment to the Prince and Princess of Wales.—The ball at Guildhall, on the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales taking up his freedom as a citizen by birth, will long be remembered as one of the most splendid entertainments ever given to Royalty. The hall itself was entirely remodelled for the occasion, and the court-yard occupied by a temporary building, which was absolutely necessary to accommodate the two thousand guests that were invited, and very few of whom failed to attend. It was not so much a ball as a grand assembly, a fête occasionally varied with dancing. The arrangements made by the new Commissioner of Police, Colonel Fraser, were very good, and the guests arrived without any inconvenience. Assistance

was obtained from the metropolitan police, and the route of the procession, which was crowded throughout, was well kept. The doors were open at six, and from that hour till nine there was a continuous influx of distinguished guests.

At a quarter past nine the Royal guests arrived. Foremost came their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess, the former wearing his uniform of Field Marshal, with the riband and star of the Garter. The latter wore a rich but simple white dress, with the coronet and brooch of diamonds given her by her Royal husband, but with the superb City necklace of brilliants. Her hair was turned back from her forehead, in the style which her portraits have made so familiar. With them came Prince Alfred, in his lieutenant's uniform, his face looking bronzed, almost weather-beaten, in contrast with the fair complexion of his brother. With the Royal party came their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Prince of Reuss Schleiz, Prince of Orange, and her Highness the Princess of Servia.

Upon their alighting the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress advanced to receive the City's guests, and the Princess of Wales taking the arm of the Lord Mayor, while the Prince gave his to the Lady Mayoress, the party, headed by the Entertainment Committee, entered the hall. The band played the National Anthem as they entered, but beyond this there was no manifestation, and nothing but the prolonged deep reverences from all sides as they passed marked the presence of the Prince and Princess. Arrived at the dais there was a moment's pause, after which the ceremony of admitting his Royal Highness to the freedom of the City was gone through, with all the legal formalities, and a speech from the Chamberlain, in reply to which the Prince spoke as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—It is, I assure you, a source of sincere gratification to me to attend here for the purpose of being invested with a privilege which, for the reasons you have stated, you are unable to confer upon me, and which descends to me by inheritance. It is a patrimony that I am proud to claim—this freedom of the greatest city of the commercial world, which holds its charter from such an ancient date. My pride is increased when I call to memory the long list of illustrious men who have been enrolled among the citizens of London, more especially when I connect with the list the beloved father to whom you have adverted in such warm terms of eulogy and respect, and through whom I am here to claim my freedom of the City of London. My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, the Princess and myself heartily thank you for the past—for your loyalty and expressions of attachment towards the Queen, for the manifestations of this evening towards ourselves, and for all your prayers for our future happiness."

When these formalities had terminated the Royal visitors withdrew from the hall, but presently returning, the ball began, the Lord Mayor leading off in a quadrille with Her Royal Highness the Princess, immediately in front of the *haut pas*, and the Prince with the Lady Mayoress. Prince Alfred danced with the Princess Mary of Cambridge; and the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Mount Edgecumbe, Lord and Lady Bury, Major Teesdale, Colonel Keppel, Mrs. Stonor, the Hon. Miss Stanley, Lord De Grey, and Lord Harris took part in the quadrille. For nearly two hours the dancing was maintained with unflagging spirit, her Royal Highness joining repeatedly, and the Prince still more frequently. On one occasion the Prince of Orange engaged the Princess for a partner in a quadrille, Prince Alfred dancing with the Lady Mayoress,

and the Princess Mary of Cambridge with the Lord Mayor. At times the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Reuss Schleiz, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Granville, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Bury, and other distinguished persons joined in the dance, which was conducted in an open space in front of the dais, kept with difficulty from the eager crowd of guests who pressed forward to witness it.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the Reception Committee, amid a flourish of trumpets, led the way for the Royal party to supper in the Council Chamber, the Lord Mayor conducting her Royal Highness the Princess, and the Prince the Lady Mayoress. After the supper, and before returning to the ball-room in the Hall, the Royal party were conducted through the Court of Aldermen, where a pleasant and graceful little surprise had been prepared for the Princess. In a large, deep recess, occupying nearly one side of the court, was a moonlight scene of a palace, with a broad-spreading lawn reaching down in the foreground to where real plants and ferns had been artistically arranged so as to make it seem almost a continuation of the picture. This picture, which, lit from behind, made an exquisite moonlight scene, was a view of Prince Christian's palace of Bernstorff, where the Princess Alexandra was born, and standing in the centre of the lawn was a figure of the Princess herself, as if in the act of moving forward towards the entrance of the mansion. Regarded only as a most effective scene by moonlight, the picture would have been worth a visit, but it was evidently dearly welcome to the Princess as the picture of what was once her home, and she was earnest and animated in her praise of it. The whole idea of shewing her this picture, as it were, *en passant*, made it a well-timed and delicate compliment to her visit, and the Corporation must have been more than repaid by the evident gratification it afforded her. It was one of the prettiest incidents of the night.

At two o'clock the festivity was at its height, and shortly afterwards the Royal guests left, when no etiquette could entirely restrain the warm testimonies of affectionate respect which bid them farewell.

The Corporation have since received a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Knollys, conveying the warm acknowledgments of their Royal Highnesses of the splendour and cordiality of their reception.

JUNE 10.

Uncovering of the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851.—This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the ceremony of uncovering the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 (including as it does a statue of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort) took place in the garden of the Royal Horticultural Society, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louisa, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and as splendid an assemblage of spectators (numbering upwards of 20,000) as perhaps ever congregated together to witness any ceremonial. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their Royal relatives, were received in the International Exhibition building by Sir Wentworth Dilke, the other gentlemen connected with the Great Exhibition, and the members of the Memorial Committee, and an address was presented to his Royal Highness in the gallery overlooking the Horticultural Gardens, which commanded a full view of the memorial. The address detailed the various steps that had been taken in the matter, and ex-

pressed its satisfaction at the way that Mr. Durham had executed his task. The Prince replied as follows :—

"I have listened with an interest which I am sure will be shared by all present to the details which you have given in connection with the Memorial to my lamented and revered father, and which we are assembled this day to inaugurate. As a son I cannot but be deeply affected by that part of your address in which you have referred to the beloved parent, whose aid and counsel were never wanting where work was to be done, or where difficulties were to be overcome. I am confident that our proceedings in commemorating so proud a year in England's annals would have met with his approval, and I am sustained in the part which, in obedience to the Queen's commands, I have undertaken, by a conviction and grateful sense that the sympathy of the entire nation accompanies me. I have now the pleasure of directing that the Memorial (of which the artist may well be proud) be uncovered."

The Memorial was then uncovered, accompanied by a flourish of trumpets and a salute of artillery from a battery placed in Hyde-park. The fountains began to play, and the united bands of the Guards played the Coronation March from the "Prophète," shortly after which the brilliant assemblage separated.

The following is the official description of the Memorial :—

"It is forty-two feet in height and eighteen feet across the base at the angles. These dimensions, it should be said, refer to the granite memorial alone, and do not include the Portland stone substructure erected by the Horticultural Society. The base of the memorial presents four curved surfaces, each containing a panel of red polished granite. At the angles, and below the feet of the statues, are bronze reliefs representing the medals awarded at the Exhibition. Above this base, seated, and resting against the sub-plinth, are the statues of the four quarters of the globe, eight feet in height. Europe bears a mural crown upon her head; one hand holds a wreath, the arm resting on a rudder; in her lap is a sheathed sword bound with laurel, emblematical of the peace she enjoyed during the year of the event. The drapery of Asia is composed of cashmere and muslin; and, as characterizing the Asiatic, who accumulates wealth in precious stones, she is adorned with jewels. The head is the portrait of an Indian princess. Africa is listless and inert; a coarse wrapper of native make is thrown around the lowest portion of the statue. America, the youngest in form and features, no longer represented as an Indian in a costume of feathers, may be viewed as a haughty daughter of Britannia. In one hand she holds the primitive bow and arrows of the Indian, the other rests upon an axe, suggestive of clearance and the inroad of civilization; the head is adorned with rice and stars. Above these statues, and rising from the sub-plinth, are eight columns of polished red granite and eight corresponding *antæ*, all with bronze capitals and bases. Between the pilasters are four tablets taking a circular form, and inscribed with the history of the Exhibition and the dedication of the memorial. These columns support an entablature which breaks round them. In the frieze of this are incised texts :—'Let all the nations be gathered together, and let the people be assembled.'—Isaiah xliii. 9. 'I will remember the works of the Lord; surely I will remember the wonders of old.'—Psalm lxxvii. 2. Above the entablature, carrying up the outline of the tablets, rises the pedestal of the crowning statue. It is one block of red granite, thus continuing the line of colour throughout the monument. In the statue, ten feet in height, the Prince is represented, by Her Majesty's express command, in the robes of the Great Master of the Bath. Minute attention has been paid to the detail of the robes and orders. On the south tablet are recorded the names of those who were mainly interested in the Great Exhibition of 1851; on the east is a list of the exhibiting countries. On the west tablet are the statistics of the Exhibition. On the north tablet is the dedication of the memorial itself :—'Erected by public subscription. Originally intended only to commemorate the International Exhibition of 1851.

Now dedicated also to the memory of the great author of that undertaking, the good Prince, to whose far-seeing and comprehensive philanthropy its first conception was due; and to whose clear judgment and untiring exertions in directing its execution the world is indebted for its unprecedented success. Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, the Prince Consort, born August 26, 1819. Died December 14, 1861.

"'He was a man! take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again.'

Sculptor—Joseph Durham.' Then follow the names of the Executive Committee, and the date of the uncovering of the memorial. The monument presents in its construction an intermixture of vari-coloured materials: grey granite, red granite, bronze, and gilding. The total cost of the memorial will be about £7,500."

JUNE 16, 17, 18.

Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Oxford.—It having been resolved to confer the degree of D.C.L. on H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the Commemoration, the Prince and Princess, attended by their suite, arrived by special train at the Culham station at half-past eleven, on Tuesday, June 16, and thence proceeded by the road to Magdalen bridge, at Oxford, where they were received by the authorities of both the University and the City, and addresses were presented. The bridge was most tastefully decorated, the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, the City Rifle Corps, and a body of metropolitan police were present, and the crowd of spectators was immense, but unfortunately it was a very wet day; nevertheless the Prince and Princess travelled in an open carriage from the entrance of the city to the Deanery of Christ Church, where they were the guests of Dr. Liddell. In the Tom Quad, the University Rifle Corps was drawn up, and presented arms as the royal carriages passed.

After a short delay, the Prince and Princess proceeded to a marquee erected in the centre of the east terrace of the quadrangle. The Canons of Christ Church, Dr. Pusey, Dr. Jelf, Dr. Stanley, Dr. Jacobson, and Archdeacon Clerke, were ready under the canvas to receive their Royal Highnesses. Following them came the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Granville, Mr. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Archbishop of Armagh. The Princess then presented the prizes that had recently been gained by the Volunteers, as follows,—

Prince of Wales's Prize: A Silver Cup—Serjeant-Major Medlicott, Christ Church.
Lieut.-Col. Bowyer's Prize: Silver Cup—Private Macrae, University College.
Capt. Parker's Prize: A Cup—Sergeant G. Norsworthy, Magdalen College.
The Company's Cup—Sergeant Middleton, Magdalen College.
Mr. Tyrwhitt's Rifle—Capt. Allen, Brasenose College.
Engravings to Sergeant Davies, Jesus College; Sergeant Stonehouse, Brasenose; Private Ricketts, St. John's; Sergeant H. Norsworthy, Magdalen.

The silver cups and vases, particularly that presented by the Prince of Wales, were both large and valuable as well as elegant pieces of workmanship. As soon as the Princess had finished distributing the prizes, the band struck up, the companies marched past, and, this done, the Royal party, with a select circle of invited guests, withdrew to the Deanery to lunch.

At three the proceedings in the Sheldonian Theatre took place, which were the ostensible cause of the royal visit. The Chancellor (Earl of Derby) presided, and with him were the Dukes of Buccleuch, Newcastle, and Marlborough; Lord Granville, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Gladstone; the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh; the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Chichester, and the Dean of Westminster. When all were seated, the Earl of Derby,

as Chancellor, rose and read from a paper a few lines in Latin, declaring the purpose for which that particular Convocation was held—viz., to confer the degree of D.C.L. upon the Prince of Wales. That formality complete, his Lordship, turning to the Prince, proceeded to address him in the following Latin speech :—

"*Oratio ad Illustrissimum Principem Albertum Edvardum, Principem Gualliae, ab Edvardo Galfrido Comite de Derby, Universitatis Oxoniensis Cancellario, in Theatro Sheldoniano, habita die xvi. mensis Junii,* A.D. M. DCCC. LXIII.

"Illustrissime Princeps, Britanniarum Spes et Expectatio,—

"Antiquitus usitatum, quoties haec annua fiat Benefactorum nostrorum Commemoratio, eos academicis honoribus decorare, qui aut per genus et proavos illustres extitere, aut qui in arte militari seu nautica bene de patria meruere, aut in philosophia scientiave, aut in rebus publicis gerendis eximios se praestitere, aut quorum denique de flore juventutis largos fructus maturae aetatis haud dubiis indiciis augurari licet, plusquam solenni laetitia hodierno die perficimus: gratiasque Tibi agimus quam maximas, quod, paucis admodum post auspicatissimas tuas nuptias mensibus, has venerabiles doctrinae sedes, quibus haud ita pridem alumnus interfuisti, dignatus es invisere. Nec mediocriter auget laetitiam, quod Illustrissimam Conjugem Tuam hodierni Tui honoris sociam participem adhibuisti.

"De Ea quid loquar? Ipsa adest; et in egregia formae pulchritudine, in benigna dulcium oculorum luce, in fronte illa nobili et pudica, nobis omnibus, qui hic adsumus, innatas virtutes animae, velut in speculo mirari licet. Ipsa adest; et jam nunc conspectu Tuo fruitur, horum omnium ora vultusque videt, plausus clamoresque audit, et, Ipsa testis, agnoscit quali studio, quanto amore, Te, Conjugem Suum, venerabilis haec Academia prosequatur. Illam, stirpe Regia ortam, gente amicissima editam, quacum utinam indies conjunctiora fiant amicitiae nostrae vincula, ex quo primum die oras nostras tetigit, non jam ut alienam, sed ut indigenam, non hospitem, sed familiarem, non rurum, sed Filiam dilectissimam suam tibi Patria haec omnis propriamque vindicat.

"Salvete iterum iterumque ambo.
Felices ter et amplius
'Vos' irrupta 'liget' copula; nec malis
Divulsus querimoniis
Suprema citius 'solvat' amor die.

"Hodiernae quidem laetitiae unum modo deest. O si fieri potuisset, ut huic concioni, in honorem Tuum habitae, Ipsa decus et corona adesset Augustissima Mater Tua, Mater Patriae, quam ab amantium subditorum oculis jam diutius sublatam desideramus et quaerimus! Sed prohibet vulnus adhuc recens, et immedicabilis ille dolor tanti Conjugis amissi, quem fovet, et novissimam usque ad lucem imo pectore repostum fovebit.

"Te vero, Illustrissime Princeps, non modo Haeredem, quum Solii, tum Virtutum Illustrium Parentum Tuorum, laeti et gratulantes salutamus, sed hujus Universitatis Alumnum; qui haec intra moenia per biennii prope spatium bonis artibus diligenter studebas; neque, generosissimus licet et porphyrogenitus, aut illustri genere, aut Solii proximitate, turpem desidiam aut effrenem licentiam praetegebas, sed Te in omnibus Universitatis disciplinae obsequentem et condiscipulis Tuis insigne exemplar praestabas; quippe haud ignarus neminem imperii capacem futurum, nisi qui adolescens auctoritati obtemperare noverit; ideoque ii qui Tecum in statu pupillari versabantur

"Sensere quid mens rite, quid indoles,
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus,
Posset, quid 'Alberti' paternus
In Pueros animus 'Britannos.'

"Horum memores, et, ab auspicio bono profecti, optime de futuro augurantes, Te, cum assensu plausuque omnium, togam Doctoris in Jure Civili induere decrevimus: et in hoc gradu superiori academico tribuendo nobis in animo est, ut amorem et venerationem significemus quibus Augustissimam Matrem Tuam, quibus Illustrissimi Tui Genitoris memoriam, quibus denique Te Ipsum colimus; necnon spem nostram certamque fiduciam, Te sanguinem unde editus, mores quibus instructus, altam sortem ad quam natus es, factis Tuis nunquam dedecoraturum.

"Honores igitur, quos Tibi, si quid honoris Avito Tuo Stemmati Tuisque Ipsius Virtutibus adjicere possumus, felicibus (ut speramus) auspiciis largiamur, Tu felix faustusque aggredere; et, Adolescens adhuc, inter Academiae Proceres jam nunc assuesce vocari. Per hoc Diploma, quod Tibi unanimo consensu decrevit haec venerabilis Universitas, quod precor ut mitis et benignus accipias, quo in proferendo gratissimo mihi munere perfungor, ego auctoritate mea et totius Universitatis admitto Te ad gradum Doctoris in Jure Civili."

At the conclusion of the address, the Chancellor presented the diploma conferring the degree of Doctor in Civil Law on his Royal Highness, amid prolonged applause. After the usual presentation by the Regius Professor of Civil Law (Dr. Travers Twiss), the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Lord Spencer, Lord Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Harris, and General Knollys. Congratulatory poems were then delivered on the occasion of the Royal visit by two Undergraduates. The royal party next paid a visit to the Bazaar for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary in St. John's Gardens, and the Horticultural Show in the adjoining grounds of Trinity. Both fêtes were celebrated under the depressing influence of pouring rain.

In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained at a grand state banquet in the Hall of Christ Church, which has lately been renovated, and on this occasion presented an exceedingly brilliant appearance. At the dais, under the portrait of King Henry VIII., sat the Dean and Mrs. Liddell, having immediately on their right and left the Prince and Princess, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Mrs. Thompson, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Derby, Lord Granville, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Spencer, Lord Harris, the Lady de Grey and Ripon, Lord Stanhope, &c. At the doctors' tables were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. S. Walpole, Mr. Newdegate, Sir W. Heathcote, Sir H. Cairns, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Cardwell, Sir S. Northcote, the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Lincoln, Lord Dufferin, &c. The banquet was otherwise numerously attended by doctors, masters, and students. The programme of the evening was completed by the visit of the Prince and Princess to the Masonic ball in the Corn Exchange, which was densely crowded.

On Wednesday, the Prince and Princess attended again at the Sheldonian Theatre, for the Commemoration proper, when, with the usual ceremonies, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, His Excellency the Danish Minister, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald.

The ceremony over, the Rev. R. Mitchell, D.D., Public Orator, delivered the Creweian oration in praise of founders and benefactors. The prize compositions were next recited by the successful competitors, which closed the proceedings, and the Prince and Princess, with the rest of the distinguished company, left for All Souls, where they partook of a collation given by the University as a body. The Chancellor, who led the Princess to her seat, presided, and the Prince conducted the Countess of Derby. At the royal table were the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, the Danish Minister and Mademoiselle de Bille, and the Countess de Grey and Ripon; with the Senior and Junior Proctors as representing the University.

At half-past six the procession of boats took place, which was witnessed by their Royal Highnesses from the University barge. Later in the evening the royal party was present at a banquet given by the Vice-Chancellor in Exeter College Hall, and the festivities were brought to a close by a ball in the Corn Exchange, which was the entertainment of the members of Christ Church.

On Thursday, the Prince conducted the Princess on a visit to his former residence of Frewen Hall, and to several of the colleges, the Bodleian, &c., after which they quitted Oxford for Windsor early in the afternoon, the City Rifle Corps supplying a guard of honour at the station.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 2. The Rev. Joseph Yates Dod, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Tower of London, *vice* the Rev. Henry Melvill, who resigns.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

May 29. Frank Ringler Drummond Hay, now H.M.'s Consul at Cairo, to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Crete.

Alexander Graham Dunlop, esq., now H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Crete, to be H.M.'s Consul at Cairo.

Mr. Charles Isaac Forget approved of as Consul at Liverpool for the Swiss Confederation.

June 2. The dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Francis Richard Sandford, esq.

James George Ferguson Russell, esq., now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Victor Arthur Wellington Drummond, esq., now Paid Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Athens, to be a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

William Robert Phelps, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of St. Helena.

June 5. Mr. Alfred Fox approved of as Consul at Falmouth for the United States of America.

June 9. Percy Mitford, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Brussels, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Mr. G. Köhler approved of as Consul-General at Sydney, New South Wales, for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

Senor Alfredo Duprat approved of as Consul-General at the Cape of Good Hope for H.M. the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

M. Braouezec approved of as Honorary Consul at Sierra Leone for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

June 12. The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been pleased to dispense with all the statutes and regulations observed in regard to installation, and to grant unto the Right Hon. Henry Earl Grey, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if he had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Joshua Girling Fitch, esq., M.A., of London University, to be one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

Mr. James Smith approved of as Consul at Dundee for the United States of America.

June 16. Rear-Adm. the Hon. Edw. Alfred John Harris, H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, and Horatio Nelson Lay, esq., employed with the special mission of the Earl of Elgin to China, in the years 1857 and 1858, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Edward Rogers Griffiths, esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate for the Falkland Islands.

Mr. Ludwig Wiese approved of as Consul at Victoria, Hongkong, for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway.

Mr. B. R. Hebeler approved of as Consul-General in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for H.R.H. the Duke of Nassau.

Mr. Walter Graham approved of as Consul at Capetown for the United States of America.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

June 2. *City of London.*—George Joachim Goschen, esq., citizen and spectacle-maker, in the room of Western Wood, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

March 4. At Kamptee, Nagpore, the wife of Capt. Fred. H. Hope, the Royal Regt., a dau.

March 9. On board the ship "Lord Warden," the wife of Lieut. C. L. Oliver, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, a son.

In March, at Peshawur, the wife of Col. Reynell G. Taylor, C.B., Commissioner, Punjab, a dau.

April 10. At Benares, the wife of Capt. W. S. Pierson, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

April 19. At Murree, Punjaub, the wife of Col. Bright, H.M.'s 19th Regt., a dau.

April 27. At Meerut, the wife of Capt. H. A. Cockburn, a son.

At Quilon, the wife of T. P. Fraser-Tytler, esq., H.M.'s 17th Regt. M.N.I., a son.

April 28. At Jhansi, the wife of G. R. Pemberton, esq., M.D., 34th N.I., a son.

At Matheran, the wife of Charles Gonne, esq., Bombay Civil Service, a dau.

At Dacca, the wife of Capt. W. H. J. Lance (Bengal Staff Corps), Commandant of the East Indian Regt., a son.

May 5. At Muddranpilly, Madras, the wife of Major Montague Cholmeley, of the Madras Army, a son.

May 16. At Malta, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Romer, R.A., a dau.

At Mawfield-house, Allensmore, Hereford, the wife of the Rev. W. D. V. Duncombe, a son.

May 19. At Quebec, Canada, the wife of Major McKay Rynd, 62nd Regt., a dau.

At Umritsur, Punjaub, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Wathen, a dau.

May 20. At Brixton, the wife of Capt. Edw. A. Foord, Royal Madras Engineers, a dau.

May 21. At Dublin, the wife of Frederick A. Campbell, esq., A.D.C. 60th Rifles, a son.

At Minster, Thanet, the wife of Geo. Griffith Phillips, esq., a dau.

May 22. At Belhelvie-lodge, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Geo. Cleghorn, esq., Royal Scots Greys, a son.

May 23. At Bath, the wife of Capt. Arthur Scott Moberly, of the Royal Madras Engineers, a son.

In London, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Cayley, Perpetual Curate of Brinsley, Notts., a dau.

At Skillington Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Hudson, a son.

At Barbados, the wife of Eugene Hay Cameron, esq., Lieut. R.A., A.D.C., a son.

May 24. In Sloane-st., the wife of Capt. C. B. H. Mitchell, R.M.L.I., Woolwich, a son.

At Queenstown, the wife of Lieut. Robert Mansel, commanding H.M.'s brig "Ferret," a son.

The wife of the Rev. F. Pretyman, of Great Carlton, Lincolnshire, a son.

May 25. At Little Packington Rectory, Warwickshire, the Hon. Mrs. Geo. Legge, a son.

At Ampthill, the wife of the Rev. Cecil Alderson, a son.

At Battledown-house, Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Farquhar, late 10th Regt., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Richard C. Roy, a son.

The wife of John Forbes Calland, esq., of South Gnoll, near Neath, a son.

At Heckfield, Hants., the wife of the Rev. J. W. Blackwell, a son.

At Weston-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. C. H. Dawson, a son.

At Park-village, Regent's-pk., the wife of Hen. Cranstown Metcalfe, esq., late of H.M.'s B.C.S., a son.

May 26. At Gateshead Rectory, the wife of Archdeacon Prest, a dau.

At Princes-gate, the wife of F. A. Bevan, esq., a son.

At the Charterhouse, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Halcombe, a dau.

At Cowbit, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Dove, a dau.

At the Rectory, Aspley Guise, Beds., the wife of Thos. N. Trew, esq., M.D., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. Master White, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Lloyd Sanders, Rector of Whimple, Devon, a son.

May 27. At Hastings, the wife of Major-Gen. Ludlow, a son.

At Middle Deal, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Grant, a son.

In Gloucester-pl., Hyde-pk., the wife of Geo. Beetson, esq., late Superintending-Surgeon Madras Establishment, a dau.

At Croydon, the wife of Major F. Ditmas, a son.

At Kingstown, the wife of Capt. Rainey, Madras Staff Corps, and Cadre 5th Madras Cavalry, a son.

May 28. At Warbrook, Hants., Mrs. Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Wm. Hinson, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mark's, Old-st., a dau.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Major T. de C. Hamilton, V.C., 8th Regt., a son.

The wife of the Rev. C. K. Paul, Vicar of Sturminster-Marshall, Dorset, a dau.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Captain Augustus Warren, 78th Highlanders, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr. James Irving, H.M.'s Bengal Army, a son.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Captain Every, 75th Regt., a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. J. Henry Nott, the Royal Regiment, a son.

May 29. In Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, Lady Chamberlain, of twins (sons).

At Wellington College, the wife of the Rev. Robert James Donne, a son.

At Cirencester, the wife of Capt. McNeil, late Scots Greys, a son.

At Dinmore-house, near Hereford, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Green, a son.

May 30. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Major Taylor, a dau.

At Warriston-house, near Edinburgh, the wife of Wm. Marjoribanks, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Ashton-under-Lyne, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Parkes, a dau.

May 31. In St. George's-road, Pimlico, the wife of the Rev. M. J. Blacker, a son.

At Whixley Vicarage, near York, the wife of the Rev. William Valentine, a son.

At Broad Somerford Rectory, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. W. Andrews, a son.

At Croydon, the wife of the Rev. G. B. Howard, H.M.'s East Indian Service, a son.

At Odiham, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Vincent Saulez, a son.

June 1. At Windsor, the wife of Captain Duncan Baillie, Royal Horse Guards, a son.

At Guildford, Surrey, the wife of Howard D. Bedingfeld, esq., a dau.

At Hurst-bill, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. C. Fritchard, a dau.

At St. David's College, Lampeter, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, Vice-Principal, a son.

At the Laurels, Shrewsbury, the wife of Laurence Burd, esq., a son.

At Aldershott, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Wetherall, a son.

At Sundridge Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Egerton D. Hammond, a son.

At Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end, the wife of the Rev. W. Hunt, a son.

June 2. At Scotney Castle, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, twins, a son and a dau.

At Syndale-house, Kent, the wife of F. Colville Hyde, esq., a son.

At Upton-house, Warwickshire, the wife of Purefoy FitzGerald, esq., late Lieut. R.N., a dau.

June 3. Lady Radstock, a dau.

At Witley, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Henry Caldwell, R.N., C.B., a son.

At the Vicarage, Pembury, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George S. Woodgate, a dau.

In Dublin, the wife of Major Elrington, Paymaster of the 10th Hussars, a son.

At Westbourne-park-place, the wife of Alex. N. Montgomery, esq., Royal Fusiliers, a son.

At Poyntz-field-house, N.B., the wife of Innes C. Munro, esq., a dau.

In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Nevil Story Maskelyne, esq., a dau.

At Montreal, Canada East, the wife of Major R. D. Lowe, Grenadier Guards, a son.

June 4. At Dalham-hall, Suffolk, Lady Affleck, a dau.

At Wood-lawn, Loose, near Maidstone, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. M. Baker, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

At Charlcote, Bremhill, the wife of the Rev. William Feetham, a son.

At Bank-house, Kendal, Westmoreland, the wife of Charles Wilkinson, esq., a dau.

At Aston-hall, Salop, the wife of H. Corbett, esq., a son.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Algernon de Horsey, a son.

At Hammersmith, the wife of Major Castle, a dau.

At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Chastel de Boinville, a dau.

At Carlton-hall, near Darlington, the wife of James Senior, esq., a dau.

June 5. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of George Glynn Petre, esq., H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Hanover, a son.

At Laura-place, Lower Clapton, the wife of the Rev. Frank Soden, a son and heir.

At Warlies-park Farm, Waltham Abbey, the wife of Captain R. D. Upton (late 9th Lancers), a dau.

At Longhirst-hall, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. Edward Lawson, a son.

The wife of Capt. T. R. Griffith, H.M.'s Madras Army, and of Pantgwyn, Cardiganshire, a dau.

At Longhurst-hall, the wife of the Rev. Edward Lawson, a son.

June 6. At Brayesworth Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. R. Mildred Bingley, a dau.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, a dau.

The wife of Capt. Harger, 25th Regt., a son.

At Stanford Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. J. B. Whiting, Vicar of Broomfield, Essex, a dau.

June 7. The wife of Charles O'Hara, esq., M.P., a son.

At Gladwyns, Essex, the wife of Clinton Dawkins, esq., a dau.

At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. H. F. Limpus, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Sandeman, a son.

At Anstie, Dorking, the wife of Capt. L. G. Heath, R.N., C.B., a son.

At Sandfield, Bickley, Kent, the wife of Frederick Chalmers, esq., late Rifle Brigade, a son.

At the Holy Trinity Parsonage, Forest of Dean, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, of twin sons.

At Besthorpe Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Edward Banister, a dau.

At Cirencester, the wife of J. D. Sherston, esq., late 6th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

June 8. In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., the Lady Evelyn Brudenell Bruce, a son.

At Newmanswalls, near Montrose, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Renny Tailyour, of Borrowfield, a son.

At Little Sutton-house, Chiswick, the wife of John Parkinson, esq., late 18th Hussars, a son.

At Guernsey, the wife of Capt. De Butts, R.E., a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. W. Raynes, a dau.

The wife of Capt. Henry Tayler, St. Helena Regt., a son.

At Erith, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Samuel March, a son.

June 9. At the Lodge, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, Lady Lambert, a dau.

In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Major Edward R. Watts, a son.

The wife of the Rev. R. Davies, Castle-street, Hereford, a son.

At Crowhurst Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Henry A. Olivier, a dau.

At the Rectory, Covent-garden (the residence of her father), the wife of Frederick Swabey, esq., a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of Alexander Craven Ord, esq., a son.

June 10. In Hyde-park-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Butt, 79th Cameron Highlanders, a dau.

In Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., the wife of Edmund Waterton, esq., of Walton, a son and heir.

At Burpham, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Robert Foster, a son.

June 11. At Upham-cottage, Bishop's Waltham, the wife of the Hon. W. J. Holmes à Court, a son.

At St. Matthew's Rectory, Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Gaye, a son.

At Walsingham Parsonage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. S. H. Lee Warner, a son.

June 12. At Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a dau.

At Camp-villas, Colchester, the wife of W. R. Annesley, 97th Regt., a son.

June 13. At Perry-hill, Kent, the wife of Capt. H. P. Keighly, a son.

At Forres, N.B., the wife of Capt. Arthur Broome, a dau.

June 14. At West Grinstead-lodge, the wife of Wm. Bridger, esq., Capt. Royal Sussex Militia, a son.

June 15. At the Rectory, Connemara, the wife of the Rev. Hyacinth D'Arcy, and dau. of John Newman, esq., Brand's-house, Hughendon, Bucks., a dau.

At Glenarm Castle, the Countess of Antrim, a dau.

At Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of Capt. H. W. Hill, R.N., a son.

At Pembridge Villas, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Tulloch, Retired Madras Army, a dau.

At Dresden, the wife of Major J. T. Ashton, a dau.

At Seabrook, near Sandgate, Kent, the wife of E. Newman Knocker, esq., a son.

At Manchester, the wife of Capt. Edgar Gibson, 49th Regt,, a son.

At Brytton, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Slight, a son.

June 16. The Hon. Mrs. O'Brien, a dau.

At Pamflete, Devon, Mrs. Bulteel, a dau.

At Charlton, Kent, the wife of Capt. Lardner Clarke, R.A., a son.

June 17. At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edw. Fitzgerald Campbell, bart., 60th Rifles, twin sons.

At Perth, Scotland, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Walter S. Sherwill, a dau.

At Preston, Rutlandshire, the wife of the Rev. Robert G. Anderson, a son.

At Castleview, Buttevant, Ireland, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Green Wilkinson, a son.

At Codford St. Mary, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. John William Hammond, a son.

In Wilton-pl., the wife of Capt. Wallis King, 13th Hussars, a son.

At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Henry Charles Bull, M.A., a son.

June 18. At Ballylough, near Bushmills, co. Antrim, the wife of Edmund A. Hannay, esq., Capt. Antrim Militia Artillery, a dau.

At Malling Abbey, the wife of J. P. Green, esq., a son.

June 19. In Rue St. Florentin, Paris, the wife of Sir J. F. Olliffe, M.D., a dau.

At Little Coombe, Charlton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lynedoch Gardiner, R.A., a dau.

At Manston, Dorset, the wife of Maj. Foster, late Carabineers, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Hanwell, R.A., a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Angell-town, Brixton, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Vaughan, B.C.L., a dau.

June 20. At Nynehead-court, the wife of W. A. Sandford, esq., a son.

In Trumpington-st., Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Asplen, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 25. At King William's-town, British Kaffraria, Cape of Good Hope, Geo. Le Breton Simmons, esq., Lieut. R.E., only son of the late Major Geo. Simmons, late Rifle Brigade, to Sarah Annie, youngest dau. of Capt. Richard Taylor, Resident Magistrate of Kaffraria, and late Rifle Brigade.

March 26. At Christchurch, Victoria, Vancouver Island, Thomas Lett Stahlschmidt, esq., of Victoria, to Harriett Nice, widow of Capt. E. Hammond King, late of H.M.'s 59th Regt.

April 9. At Bareilly, Rohilcund, C. H. Todd Crosthwaite, esq., B.C.S., second son of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Graham, esq., of Lisburn, co. Antrim.

April 13. At Christ Church, Rangoon, British Burmah, Forster F. M. Maynard, esq., surgeon, eldest son of the Rev. Forster Maynard, Rector of Kirk Bramwith, Doncaster, to Charlotte Harriet, dau. of Staff-Surgeon-Maj. Lord, F.R.C.S., Madras Army.

April 16. At Banda, Frederic Macnaghton Armstrong, esq., Bengal Army, youngest son of the late Jas. Armstrong, esq., B.C.S., to Emma J. C., only dau. of the late Major Henry W. Worsley.

At the Cathedral, Bombay, Maxwell Graham, esq., 12th Regt. N.I., doing duty Poonah Horse, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Lynch, K.L.S., Commanding 18th Regt., N.I.

April 21. At St. George's, Toronto, Canada, the Rev. Chas. J. S. Bethune, M.A., son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Toronto, and Curate of St. Peter's Church, Coburg, to Harriet Alice Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Forlong, K.H. (H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry), Gore Vale, Toronto.

At the Station Church, Benares, Lieut. Renouard H. James, 1st Battn. 20th Foot, to Margaret Ann, eldest dau. of Capt. Gibbs, Paymaster of the same Corps.

April 25. At Sealkote, Chas. Elliot Farquharson, esq., 21st Hussars, youngest son of the

late Capt. Farquharson, R.N., to Elizabeth Reid, youngest dau. of the late Robt. Davidson, esq., of Calcutta.

April 28. At the Cathedral, Madras, John Frederic Price, esq., Madras Civil Service, eldest son of the late John Price, esq., Trengwainton, Cornwall, to Alice, youngest dau. of H. D. Phillips, esq., Madras Civil Service, and Judge of the High Court, Madras.

April 30. At the Cathedral, Toronto, Upper Canada, Donald McInnes, esq., of Hamilton, U.C., to Mary Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, bart., C.B.

May 12. At Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, Canada West, Henry Lowther Balfour, Capt. R.A., to Blanche Anne, youngest dau. of Frederick Widder, esq., Chief Commissioner of the Canada Land Company.

May 13. At Creeton, Lincolnshire, G. C. Sharman, esq., surgeon, Wellingborough, Northamptonsh., to Ann, fifth dau. of the late Rev. W. W. Layng, Vicar of Great Harrowden, in the same county.

May 19. At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Edward Milner Barry, B.A., Vicar of Scothorne, Lincolnshire, to Adelaide Wilhelmina Clarence, dau. of the late Sir James Dunbar, bart., R.N., of Boath, Nairnshire, Scotland.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles Langton Massingberd, esq., of Gunby-park, Lincolnshire, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Sir William Newman, bart., of Mamhead.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, the Rev. J. B. M. Butler, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, second son of C. S. Butler, esq., M.P., to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Graham, R.N., and niece of James Holbert Wilson, esq., of Onslow-square, South Kensington.

At Berkswich, the Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Salt, Rector of Standon, Staffordshire.

At Sleaford, the Rev. Richard Yerburgh, Vicar of Sleaford, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Charles Kirk.

At St. Mark's, Surbiton, George A. P., third son of George Arbuthnot, esq., of Norbiton, and grandson of Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., to Mary Ellen, only dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Fulcher, of Surbiton-hill, and granddau. of the present Marquis d'Amboise.

At Christ Church, Paddington, the Rev. W. H. Temple, second son of Richard Temple, esq., of the Nash, near Worcester, to Maria, third dau. of the late Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., and widow of F. R. Nelson, esq.

At All Saints', Wandsworth, the Rev. U. G. Watson, of Tring, second son of John Watson, esq., M.D., of Southampton-st., Bloomsbury-sq., to Lucy Eleanor, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Gillman, formerly Rector of Barfreston, Kent.

At Knockyn, Shropshire, Leopold, only son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, to Isabel, fourth dau. of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Edwin Venour, Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Army, third son of the late Walter Askell Venour, esq., H.E.I.C.B.M.S., to Jessie Margaret, dau. of the late John Anderson, esq., of Ryall-hill, Worcestershire.

At Thorpe-next-Norwich, the Rev. J. Calveley Hordern, R.N., Chaplain of H.M.S. "Edgar," to Charlotte Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. John A. Partridge, M.A., of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk.

At the Catholic Church, Brentwood, Walter Pike, esq., of Camborne, Cornwall, to Winefride Mary, fourth dau. of Joseph Samuel Lescher, esq., of Boyles-court, Essex.

May 21. At Speldhurst, Kent, John G. V. Porter, esq., of Belleisle, co. Fermanagh, only son of the Rev. John Grey Porter, Rector of Kilskeery, Ireland, to Elizabeth Jane, younger dau. of Richard Hall, esq., of Innismore-hall, co. Fermanagh.

At St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Capt. George Shirley Maxwell, Adjt. E.K.M., to Adelaide Frances, youngest dau. of the late Major William Stanhope Taylor and the Lady Sarah Taylor.

At St. John's, Paddington, Baker Brown, esq., Connaught-sq., Hyde-pk., to Catherine Read, the adopted child of the late Viscountess Feilding.

At St. Peter's, Fairfield, near Buxton, Walter Douglas Stockdale, esq., of Holton Bickering Hall, Lincolnshire, to Margaret Ann, only dau. of the late Edward Briggs, esq., of Wilpshire-grange, Blackburn.

At Dinton, Bucks., Herbert Astley P. Cooper, esq., of Aylesbury, to Caroline Mary, only dau. of the Rev. J. J. Goodall, of Dinton-hall, Aylesbury, and Vicar of Bromham and Oakley, Beds.

May 23. At Milborne Port, Somerset, Joshua Frederick Betty, Capt. R.A., to Sarah Elizabeth Medlycott, eldest dau. of Sir William Coles Medlycott, bart., of Ven, Somerset.

May 26. At Leintwardine, the Rev. Theodore Beale, second son of the late Thos. Beale, esq., of the Heath, Shropshire, to Mary Dora, only dau. of the late Sir Wm. Henry Clerke, bart., of Mertyn-hall, Flintshire.

At Osmaston, Derbysh., Chas. Douglas Fox, esq., eldest son of Sir Chas. Fox, knt., to Mary, fifth dau. of Francis Wright, esq., of Osmaston Manor.

At St. David's, Exeter, John Anderson, Capt. 19th Regt., only son of John Anderson, esq., of Summer-hill, Nenagh, County Inspector, North Riding, Tipperary, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Chas. Brutton, esq., Northernhay.

At Scarborough, J. Montgomery Campbell, esq., to Euphemia Hamilton, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Morehead, D.D.

At Lambeg, co. Antrim, Victor, eldest son of Wm. Coates, esq., J.P., Glentoran, co. Down, to Margaret Airth, second dau. of Jonathan Richardson, esq., J.P., Lambeg-house.

At Fladbury, Worcestershire, Henry, eldest son of Hen. Raikes, esq., of St. John's, Ryde, to Charlotte Agnes, youngest dau. of the Rev. Fredk. Gauntlett, M.A., Rector of Fladbury.

May 27. At Iver, Bucks., Chas. Meeking, esq., only son of Chas. Meeking, esq., of Riching's-park, Iver, to Adelaide Caroline, fourth dau. of Christopher Tower, esq., and Lady Sophia Tower, of Huntsmoor-pk., Iver.

At Saltford, near Bath, John Muriel, esq., of Chantry-house, Ely, to Susan, dau. of the late Rev. H. D. Griffith, of Newcastle, Northumberland.

May 28. In Westminster Abbey, John N. May, esq., of Pentonville-road, to Emma, youngest dau. of the Rev. Jas. Lupton, of the Cloisters, Westminster, Minor Canon of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.

At Colty, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Capt. Charles Frederick Napier (late Rifle Brigade), Chief Constable for the county of Glamorgan, to Agnes Menella, eldest dau. of the late Edmund Chapman, esq., barrister-at-law, Inner Temple.

At All Saints', Blackheath, Duncan Alex. Campbell Fraser, esq., M.D., Surgeon to the Forces, son of the Rev. Hugh Fraser, formerly of Ordchattan, Argyleshire, to Gertrude Margaret Zelie, younger dau. of the late Henry Robert Du Vernet Grossett Muirhead, esq., of Bredisholm, Lanarkshire.

At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Lieut. Brownlow H. Mathew, Royal Engineers, to Anna, second dau. of John W. Wilson, esq., Addison-gardens, Kensington.

At Isell, Cumberland, William Sargent, esq., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. C. H. Wybergh, Vicar of Isell.

May 30. At St. Marylebone, C. G. Constable, esq., Captain in H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Benson Blundell, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

June 1. At St. Mary's, Bath, Evan Thomas, only son of E. Williams, esq., Duffryn Frwd, Glamorganshire, to Laura Rosa, dau. of the late H. William Atkinson, esq., 7th Dragoon Guards.

June 2. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., to Georgiana Lucy Cecilia, only dau. of the late Rev. Geoffry and the Hon. Mrs. Hornby.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Henry Christopher Wise, esq., of Woodcote, Warwickshire, to Jane Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.H.

At St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, Edward Manningham Buller, esq., of Dilhorn-hall, Staffordshire, to Georgina Charlotte, widow of the Right Hon. George Bankes, M.P. for Dorsetshire.

At St. James's, Westminster, George Wm., second son of Edmund Floyd Cuppage, esq., of Clare-grove, co. Dublin, to Louisa Emily, only dau. of John E. V. Vernon, esq., D.L., of Clontarf Castle, co. Dublin.

At St. John's, Paddington, G. Yorke Rattray, esq., Lieut. R.N., only son of the late Admiral Rattray, to Charlotte Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Halford H. Adcock, M.A., late Vicar of Humberston, Leicestershire.

At St. James's, Norland, Notting-hill, Henry George Forbes, Indian Navy, youngest son of the late Capt. E. C. Cotgrave, Bombay N.I., to Ellen Caroline, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Morland, of Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill.

At Bath, John George Dow Marshall, Adjt. R.V., late Capt. 92nd Highlanders, to Catherine Jane, youngest dau. of the late William Davy, esq., of Spratton, Northamptonshire.

At Swalcliffe, Oxfordshire, the Rev. Henry Clark Powell, eldest son of the late Rev. H. Townsend Powell, to Albinia Georgiana, third dau. of Henry Norris, esq., Swalcliffe-park.

At the Cathedral, Gibraltar, Charles Tayleur, esq., of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Rev. Charles Tayleur, M.A., and nephew of William Tayleur, esq., of Buntingsdale Hall, Shropshire, to Lilias Flemyng, youngest dau. of Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, esq., Wraysbury, Bucks.

At St. Michael's, Lichfield, the Rev. F. T. W. Wintle, eldest son of the late F. T. Wintle, esq., M.D., of Headington, Oxfordshire, to Annie, third dau.—and at the same time and place, Fredk. Whitfeld, second son of the late Pilcher Ralfe, esq., R.N., to Susannah—fourth dau. of Thomas Johnson, esq., of Lichfield.

At Christ Church, Streatham, Maurice Nelson, son of the Rev. H. Girdlestone, Rector of Landford, near Salisbury, to Katherine Alice, eldest dau. of James Harvie Linklater, esq., of Streatham-hill, Surrey.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Ralph L. Mursby, esq., Capt. 58th Regt., to Charlotte Georgina, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe, Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, and widow of Legh Richmond, esq., of Queen's-gate-gardens, Kensington.

At Leamington, the Rev. Joseph Edleston, LL.D., Senior Fellow and Bursar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Gainford, fourth son of Robt. Edleston, esq., West Royd, Sowerby-bridge, to Harriet Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Cumming, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge, and Rector of North Runcton, Norfolk.

At All Saints', Blackheath, the Rev. E. Hallett Todd, only son of the Rev. E. J. Todd, Vicar of Sherborne-cum-Windrush, Gloucestershire, to Emma Teed, youngest surviving dau. of Henry Thompson, esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

At St. Mary's-the-Less, Cambridge, the Rev. William James Edlin, Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Margaret Austin, younger dau. of the late Thomas Webster, esq., of Liverpool.

At St. John's, Clapham, Travers Barton Wire, esq., of Stone-house, Lewisham High-road, only son of the late Mr. Alderman Wire, of London, to Cecilia Susan, third dau. of the Rev. Stephen Reed Cattley, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Clapham.

At Breinton, near Hereford, the Rev. E. Penwarne Wellings, to Harriett, second dau. of the late Walter Tench, esq., of Hereford.

At Claines, Worcester, the Rev. F. W. Griffiths, to Mary Edith, dau. of the late Rev. H. J. Lewis, Vicar of St. Peter's, Worcester.

At St. Bride's, Liverpool, Valentine Gardner Clayton, Lieutenant R.E., to Mary Ellen, second dau. of Peter Serjeantson, esq.

June 3. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, the Earl of Essex, to Lady Louisa Boyle, eldest dau. of the Viscountess Dungarvan.

At Lancaster, George Whitehead, esq., of Riccall-hall, Escrick, Yorkshire, son of the late Matthias Whitehead, esq., of Park-house, Selby, to Mary Jane, only dau. of the late Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

At St. James's, Dover, Robert Beatty Henderson, Capt. 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, to Julia Anne, relict of the late Alfred Barkworth, esq., of Tranby-lodge, Ambleside.

At Frankfield, Cork, the Rev. Robert S. Gregg, M.A., Chaplain to the Bishop, to Elinor, eldest dau. of John Hugh Bainbridge, esq., of Frankfield.

At Ightham, Kent, the Rev. John Clerc Scott Darby, second son of George Darby, esq., of Markly, Sussex, to Mary Lewis, eldest dau. of the late Charles John Bigge, esq., of Linden, Northumberland.

At Hove, Brighton, the Rev. John Griffith, Rector of Merthyr Tydvil, Rural Dean, to Louisa, youngest dau of the late Alexander Stuart, esq., E.I.C.S.

June 4. At the Consulate, Cologne, the Rev. John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, eldest son of the late Col. Glover, to Susan Emma, youngest dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Alexander Murray, and granddau. of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore.

At St. Luke's, Cork, Major Frederick Hardy, 84th Regiment, to Kate Cotter Kyle, youngest dau. of the Ven. Samuel Moore Kyle, LL.D., Archdeacon of Cork and Vicar-General.

At Westmill, Alexander, eldest son of Walter Crum, esq., of Thornliebank, Renfrewshire, to Margaret Nina, eldest dau. of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

At the Embassy in Bruxelles, Algernon W. Bellingham Greville, esq., to Louisa Fanny, dau. of the late Major-General Parker, R.A.

At Great Saling, Essex, James Mitchell, esq., Barrister-at-law, of Portugal-st., Grosvenor-sq., to Caroline Augusta, second dau. of the late Capt. Hanmer, R.N., of Holbrook-hall, Suffolk.

At Birch, Major R. G. Ellison, elder son of Lieut.-Col. Ellison, of Boultham-hall, Lincoln, to Amelia, only child of John Todd, esq., Victoria-park, Manchester.

At St. Clement Danes', Strand, H. L. B. De Backer, esq., to Frances Rhoda Lucy Jackson, dau. of the late Capt. James Jackson, R.M.

At St. John's, Kentish-town, T. Branson Sands, esq., of Woodford, Essex, to Miriam Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. E. G. A. Beckwith, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, and Rector of St. Michael Bassishaw.

At Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Henry Stent, Vicar of Fairlight, Sussex, to Catherine Mary, younger dau. of Robert Cann Lippincott, esq., of Over Court, Gloucestershire.

At St. George's, Toronto, Canada West, Francis Topping Atcherley, esq., Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H.M.'s 30th Regt., to Emma Arabella, second dau. of Francis H. Heward, esq., of Toronto.

At St. Mary's, Ealing, J. R. Davy, esq., to Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Forster, R.H.A., of the Wilderness, Dartmouth.

At Trinity Church, Bath, the Rev. H. E. H. Mairis, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Georgiana Reeves, fourth surviving dau. of the late Richard Hallilay, esq., R.N., of Norfolk-crescent, Bath.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Smith Churchill, Rector of Boughton, Norfolk, to Mary Neal, eldest dau. of Mr. Carter, Boughton.

At Sutton, Surrey, James Walton, esq., of Bristol, elder son of James Walton, esq., Highbury-house, Lavender-hill, Surrey, to Sarah, second dau. of the late William Simms, esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., of Carshalton, Surrey.

June 5. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Capt. Shute Barrington Piers, R.N., of H.M.'s ship "Firebrand," to Jane Cuninghame, eldest dau. of P. D. Handyside, M.D.

June 6. At St. Margaret's, Lee, Blackheath, Major Francis Ward, R.A., to Adelaide, second dau. of the late Capt. Forbes, late of H.M.'s 17th Foot, and granddau. of General Forbes, R.A.

At Walgrave, Northampton, Jas. Vallentin, esq., of Shern-lodge, Walthamstow, Essex, to Anna Maria, third dau. of the Rev. John Cox.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Col. Richd. Taylor, C.B., to Lady Jane Hay, dau. of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

June 9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir John Hill, bart., of St. Columbs, co. Londonderry, Major 19th Hussars, to Charlotte Isabella, only dau. of Henry D. Blyth, esq., of Hamilton-pl., Piccadilly.

At Sketty Church, near Swansea, John, eldest son of the late Rev. Kennett Champain Bayley, and nephew of Sir John Bayley, bart., Capt. 7th Hussars, to Juliana Mary Georgina, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Charles Hyde Leaver, late Rector of Rockhampton, Gloucestershire.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., Richard Edward Oakes, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Oakes, 1st Life Guards, to Julia Hay, second dau. of J. D. H. Hill, esq., of Gressenhall-hall, Norfolk.

At St. George's, Ramsgate, Capt. R. D. Knight, Adjt. 2nd Warwick Militia, to Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. John Sullivan, late of the 3rd Light Dragoons.

At Portslade, Sussex, Edwin Latham Brickwood, esq., of Brighton, eldest surviving son of the late Latham Brickwood, esq., to Matilda, youngest surviving dau. of the late

Rev. William Thomas, Vicar of Loppington, Shropshire.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Capt. Cobb, R.M.L.I., son of Thomas Cobb, esq., of New Romsey, Kent, to Annie, dau. of the Rev. John Corser, of Mutley.

At St. Lawrence's, Ludlow, the Rev. T. Aikin Sneath, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge, to Jessie, second dau. of the late John Walton, esq., of Woodside, Esher, Surrey.

At Christ Church, Bayswater, the Rev. Rich. H. Manley, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, to Agnes Elizabeth, dau. of J. Delpratt, esq., of Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park.

At Alderley, Cheshire, the Rev. John Hixon Arrowsmith, M.A., of Chollerton, Northumberland, to Jane, fifth dau. of E. R. Le Mare, esq., of Alderley Edge.

At St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, the Rev. T. H. Clark, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Curate of Davenham, Cheshire, to Sarah Anne, elder dau. of the late George Dillwyn, esq., of Forefield-house, Lyncombe-hill, Bath.

June 10. At Amberley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. R. Edward Blackwell, Perpetual Curate of the parish, second son of the late Major-Gen. Blackwell, C.B., to Caroline Barbara, eldest dau. of J. Griffith Frith, esq., of Highlands, Amberley, and of Wimpole-st.

At Ruislip, the Rev. Walter Fellows, B.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford, son of the late Thos. Fellows, esq., of Money Hill-house, Rickmansworth, Herts., to Julia, second dau. of the Rev. Christopher Packe, M.A., Vicar of Ruislip, Minor Canon of St. Paul's and St. George's, Windsor, and Priest-in-Ordinary to the Queen.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, John Stephenson Ferguson, esq., Capt. 2nd Life Guards, to Sophy, youngest dau. of the late John Holford, esq.

At St. Stephen's, Devonport, Wm. Gordon, esq., Adjt. 73rd Regt., to Mary Farquharson, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Nesham.

At Mounton, Monmouthshire, T. Whitmore Baylis, esq., of Brixton, Surrey, to Eliza, eldest dau.—and at the same time and place, William Henry, second surviving son of the late George Graham Blackwell, esq., of Ampney-park, Cirencester, to Jessie, fourth dau. of John Sandford, esq., of Mounton-house, Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

June 11. At the Catholic Chapel, Kingston, Surrey, the Duke de Chartres, grandson of the late King Louis Philippe, to the Princess Francoise, dau. of the Prince de Joinville.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. Burton, C.B., late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Sophia Louisa, dau. of the late Gen. Sir John Slade, bart., G.C.H., of Maunsel-house, near Bridgewater, and of Montys Court, near Taunton.

At Alderminster, Warwickshire, William Wedderburn Arbuthnot, Capt. 18th Hussars, eldest son of Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, bart., to Alice Margaret, fourth dau. of the Rev. M. C. Tompson, M.A., Vicar of Alderminster.

At St. George's, Worcester, Capt. Robert H. Crampton, 2nd Queen's, son of the late Rev. Cecil Crampton, of Killucan, Ireland, to Catherine Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Middlemore, C.B.

At Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, Crofton Vandeleur FitzGerald, esq., brother to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Augustine FitzGerald, bart., of Carrigoran, co. Clare, to Frances Emma, dau. of the late Col. Grey, of the Scots Greys.

June 13. At St. James's, Westminster, Brevet-Major Alfred S. Jones, 13th Light Infantry, D.A.Q.M.G., Cape of Good Hope, to Emily, youngest dau. of John Back, esq., of Aldershot-place, Hants.

At Cheltenham, James M. Strachan, esq., of Teddington-grove, Middlesex, to Anna Maria, relict of Capt. Scott, formerly of Trunkwell-house, Hampshire.

June 15. At St. Marylebone, James Cram, eldest son of the late Jas. Webb, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Robina Ann Russell, youngest dau. of the late Hugh Inglis, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir John Leslie, bart., of Wardes and Findrassie, N.B.

June 16. At Hanwell, Middlesex, Wm. Garrow Waterfield, esq., of the Indian Staff Corps, second son of Chas. Waterfield, esq., of Rugby, to Rosa Helen, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sir Chas. Clarke, bart., Rector of Hanwell.

At Plymouth, the Rev. John Hope, M.A., to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir E. Keynton Williams, K.C.B., K.T.S., and granddau. of the late John Hawker, esq., of Plymouth.

At Cheltenham, John Edw. Taylor, esq., of Cranbrooke, co. Fermanagh, to Letitia Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Kearney, esq., of the counties Kilkenny and Hereford, and granddau. of the late Very Rev. Cadogan Keatinge, Dean of Clogher.

June 17. At Holy Trinity, Hatfield-heath, the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, Vicar of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, and third son of Capel Cure, esq., of Blake-hall, Essex, to Gertrude Louisa, dau. of Sir John Selwin, bart., of Down-hall, in the same county.

At Neath, Edward Lacon Ommanney, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Col. Ommanney, R.E., to Elizabeth Capel, eldest dau. of Henry Mortlock Ommanney, esq., of Western Australia.

June 18. At Charlton, Wilts., Francis Henry Atherley, esq., to the Lady Isabel Howard, eldest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major G. W. Stacpoole, of Eden Vale, Ennis, to the Lady Rossmore.

June 23. At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Robert Walker, esq., M.P. for Beverley, and eldest son of James Walker, esq., of Sand Hutton, Yorkshire, to Louisa Marlborough Heron, third dau. of Sir John Heron Maxwell, bart., of Springkell, Dumfriesshire.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* Gentleman's Magazine *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

Lord Hatherton.

May 4. At Teddesley Park, Penkridge, aged 72, the Rt. Hon. Edward John Littleton, Lord Hatherton.

The deceased peer was the only son of Moreton Walhouse, Esq., of Hatherton, by Anne, daughter of A. Portal, Esq., but on the death of his grand-uncle, Sir Edward Littleton, Bart., of Pilaton Hall and Teddesley, he inherited the estates and assumed the name of Littleton. He was born March 18, 1791, and was educated at Rugby, graduating at Brasenose College, Oxford. He had barely attained his majority when, in 1812, he succeeded Sir Thomas in the representation of Staffordshire. In the same year he married Hyacinthe Mary, daughter of the Marquis of Wellesley. Mr. Littleton was a member of the then "Independent Country Party," chiefly composed of county members and land-owners representing some of the old boroughs. They were generally supporters of the Tory Administrations then conducting our wars with France, deeming those great contests of nations a policy of national self-defence; but they kept a vigilant control over taxation and our public expenditure. They were frequent defenders of constitutional government, occasionally expelling a ministry from office, and often preventing party from becoming faction. The conduct of the private business of the Lower House was also chiefly in their hands, for almost all private Bills were endorsed by county members, and under their management. The business habits of Mr. Littleton, his local knowledge of the growing manufacturing interests of our midland counties, his tact and good judgment, soon gained him a high station in the Commons; indeed, he was long considered one of the best authorities on the forms and procedure of Parliament.

Mr. Littleton succeeded his uncle in the chairmanship of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Company, an office he retained to his death. Its duties early initiated him in business, and he learnt the vital importance of an improved carriage of agricultural and manufacturing products. He was therefore a promoter of the railway system, though at first fearing its competition with canals, and doubting the later developed powers of locomotion by steam. On the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester and Birmingham and Liverpool lines he became, however, convinced of the impending revolution, and fully aware also of its certain rapid progress.

Mr. Littleton's earlier votes in Parliament were never inconsistent with his generally Liberal principles, and he was on all critical questions in advance of the Country party. He was a constant supporter of Catholic Emancipation, the advocacy of which measure for many years imperilled his seat. He was one of the principal framers of the "wings" of the original Catholic Relief Bill, and of the first Bill for the disfranchisement of the fictitious forty shilling freeholders of Ireland. He was also one of the promoters of the unsuccessful measure for the payment of the Catholic clergy. These earlier Irish measures, only partially carried out, emanated principally from a committee of public men, privately meeting at Norfolk House, of which Mr. Littleton was one of the most

earnest and active members. He was a supporter of Mr. Canning's short-lived Ministry, and on the accession of Lord Grey to the Premiership he immediately joined the Whig party, accepting Lord Althorp as his leader. Nor was he alarmed by the largeness of the Government measure of Reform. The Cabinet intrusted to him the difficult duty of planning the boundaries of the newly enfranchised towns and divisions of counties, and of extending the limits of the old Parliamentary cities and boroughs. At the head of the Boundary Commission, assisted by his colleagues, Captain F. Beaufort, R.N., and Lieutenant Drummond, of the Engineers, Mr. Littleton rapidly performed his work. Among his sub-commissioners were Sir John Romilly, the late Colonel Dawson, Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. Tancred. Reports, with engraved plans filling several folio volumes, were promptly communicated to Parliament. Substantially, with very few and immaterial modifications, the suggested boundaries became the law of the land.

In the first reformed House of Commons Mr. Littleton was returned, unopposed, for the southern division of Staffordshire. Prior to the first session of the new Parliament Lord Grey had determined to propose the old Speaker, Mr. Manners Sutton, for the Commons' chair—deeming his experience essential to the due control of a possibly restive House of Commons. Much unpopularity followed the announcement of this precautionary policy, and the Radicals put forward Mr. Littleton as the Liberal candidate against the ex-Speaker. On the meeting of Parliament, in February, 1333, Mr. Littleton was accordingly nominated by Mr. Hume and seconded by Mr. O'Connell. In the debate Mr. Littleton requested that no division might be demanded by his friends. As a protest, however, thirty-one members voted in a minority, the division list containing the names of Lord Belper, Sir John Romilly, Sir E. L. Bulwer-Lytton, Messrs. Warburton, Grote, Roebuck, and Hutt.

Mr. Littleton in the following June accepted the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, the Marquis Wellesley being Lord Lieutenant, but his tenure of office was brief. Some negotiations with Mr. O'Connell, which when brought to light were allowed to be "indiscreet," led to the break up of the Grey Ministry, and Mr. Littleton was not called to a post in the succeeding Melbourne Administration. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1835 he was again returned for South Stafford, and in the same year he was created a peer by the title of Baron Hatherton of Hatherton. In 1854 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, and in the discharge of the duties of this office he was most assiduous and impartial. He devoted himself to the organization of the militia of his county during the Crimean War, and latterly to the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps. He also took great interest in the improvement of agriculture, was a member of all the agricultural associations, and usually held in hand 1,700 acres, personally superintending his home farming. His own estates were greatly increased in value by his stewardship. The hospitality of Teddesley was profuse. Lord Hatherton annually entertained public men and men of letters of all parties, and few distinguished foreigners who visited England remained uninvited. His social intercourse with his neighbours and the leading manufacturers of his county was constant, and highly appreciated. Indeed, when trade and commerce were depressed his private advice was often sought, and no man of his rank took a deeper interest in the welfare and improvement of the working classes.

Lord Hatherton was left a widower in 1849, and in 1852 he married Caroline Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Hurt, Esq., and widow of Edward Davies Davenport, Esq., of Capesthorne. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, the Hon. Edward Richard Littleton (born in 1815, and married in 1841 to Lady Margaret Percy, second daughter of the Earl of Beverley), who

is Colonel of the 2nd Staffordshire Militia. His lordship had also three daughters, viz. Hyacinthe Anne, who died unmarried in 1847; Emily, Viscountess Newark, who died in 1851; and Caroline Augusta, Countess of Cavan.

Ever since the thirteenth century the Littleton family has possessed considerable property in the counties of Worcester and Stafford. Sir Thomas Littleton, known as "Judge Littleton, the great luminary of the law," increased its fortunes. The Judge's grandson, Edward Littleton, of Pillerton-hall, near Penkridge, was created a baronet for his services to Charles I. The baronetcy and direct male line expired with Sir Thomas Littleton, who died without issue in May, 1812, when, as already stated, the entire estates descended to the late Lord Hatherton.

Signor Ruggiero Settimo.

May 2. At Valletta, Malta, aged 84, Signor Ruggiero Settimo, of the family of the Princes of Fitalia, and the acknowledged head of the Constitutional party in Italy of former days.

The deceased was born at Palermo May 19, 1778. Early in life he entered the naval service of the then Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and during the European war with Napoleon he had occasion to take part in several maritime engagements in the Mediterranean, on board the ships of his government in the company of the English squadron, especially in the capture of Toulon and the defence of Genoa. When the Court of Naples took refuge in Sicily, and a constitutional government was instituted in that island, Ruggiero Settimo was one of the warmest supporters of the liberal *régime*, and having, although young, been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, he occupied during that memorable period the important post of Minister of War and Marine, on which occasion he obtained the esteem not only of his own countrymen, but also of the English government, particularly that of the High Commissioner, Lord W. Bentinck. King Ferdinand I. having returned to Naples, and having failed to grant the promised constitution, Ruggiero Settimo kept aloof from the government, and took no part in the affairs of the island,—thus protesting by his non-interference and firmness of character against the government of the Bourbonic despotism. In the different insurrections in Sicily against the Bourbons, public opinion unanimously proclaimed Ruggiero Settimo head of the popular government, and without mentioning the short-lived revolutions, we limit ourselves to the memorable one of 1848, when the insurrection lasted so long that a regular government and Parliament were constituted and recognised by France and England, and Ruggiero Settimo was appointed by Parliament President of the Provisional Government of Sicily. The firmness of character, the great civil courage, the prudence, and wisdom of the counsels which he displayed in the discharge of his important duties, made him the idol of Sicily, and the object of the admiration of foreigners, inasmuch as in this veteran patriot the love of liberty was closely united with that of order and justice. When, in April, 1849, after endeavouring to save Palermo from the anarchy with which the city was threatened in those critical moments, he became convinced of the impossibility of resisting the Neapolitan forces (which had already occupied the whole island), he resolved upon quitting Sicily, and selected Malta as the place of his exile, where the English Government failed not to honour him with the esteem due to his personal merits and high public character. Every inhabitant of the Island has been witness of his civil virtues, religious feelings and affable manners.

When, in the year 1860, Sicily rose in arms to the cry of "Italy and Victor Emanuel," the Dictator Garibaldi gave utterance to the popular wish for the return of Ruggiero Settimo; but the venerable Prince could not, owing to old age and infirmity,

satisfy the desire of his countrymen, and which was also his own. He did not, however, fail to urge his countrymen forward to the work of Italian unification, under the House of Savoy, in order to constitute a powerful and well-organized nation. As soon as the *plebiscite* was completed, the Ministry of the kingdom of Italy desired Ruggiero Settimo to assume the government of Sicily, but he was physically unable to quit Malta, and therefore they could not otherwise shew him the esteem and respect, in which he was held by all Italy, than by conferring upon him the highest honours of the collar of the Order of the *S. Annunziata*, and the Presidentship of the Italian Senate. Beside these governmental honours, Ruggiero Settimo always had the well-wishes of his country, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the most eminent statesmen, both Italian and foreign. Notwithstanding his age and the illness with which he was afflicted, he continued in possession of a strong and clear mind, and had the fervid desire to witness the early accomplishment of Italian Unity; but he did not live to see his wish fully satisfied.

On the 16th of April, the illness which had afflicted the deceased since 1850 assumed a serious aspect, and notwithstanding able medical assistance, he died on the 2nd of May. He suffered his last attack of illness with that great resignation and moral courage, which so highly distinguished him in his lifetime, and he received before dying the last sacraments of the Catholic religion. On his death-bed he was surrounded by his nephew, the Prince of Fitalia, his niece, the Baroness San Giuliano, and Dr. Raeli, the faithful and attached friend of the deceased during his long days of exile, and who had expressly come to Malta to assist him during his serious illness. After a religious ceremony in the parish church of Porto Salvo, the remains of the deceased were placed on board the "Malfanato," Italian man-of-war, and conveyed to Palermo, where they were received by the municipality, and honoured with a public funeral.—*Malta Observer.*

General T. J. Jackson.

May 9. At Chancellor's House, Virginia, aged 39, General "Stonewall" Jackson, a very distinguished officer of the Confederate States.

The best account that has appeared of this remarkable man is that furnished from personal acquaintance by a correspondent of "The Times," the main points of which are as follows:—

"Thomas Jefferson Jackson was born in Western Virginia in January, 1824. His great-grandfather and great-grandmother were both English. His father, who had been in comfortable circumstances, became involved towards the end of his life, and left four or five children, of whom Thomas was the eldest, in straitened circumstances. 'Stonewall' Jackson received the plain and limited English education which may be supposed to be within the reach of the sparse agricultural population of Western Virginia, and which cannot have amounted to much more than instruction in reading and writing. The great event of his life was his appointment, at the age of nearly 19 years, to the United States' Military Academy at West Point, through the interest of the member of Congress representing his district. It is customary for students to enter West Point at the age of 16, so that Jackson was nearly three years senior to most of his associates. He is described to me by a classmate as having journeyed most of the way from Western Virginia to West Point on foot, in a suit of the coarsest homespun cloth and in the roughest of country shoes, and as having been simple and modest, but, at the same time, one of the most uncouth and ungainly boys that ever entered the academy. His restricted opportunities and lifelong residence in a remote country district placed him at a great disadvantage in comparison with the sons of wealthier fathers, forced in the hotbeds of large

towns, and to whom Jackson was at first an unfailing source of jest and amusement. But it was not long before his patient, self-denying, and indomitable perseverance extorted admiration from his compeers as well as from his masters, and it was found that he would never leave one lesson or recitation until he had thoroughly mastered it, nor ever feign to possess knowledge which he had not entirely acquired. Again and again, when called upon to answer questions in the recitation of the day, he would reply, 'I have not as yet looked at it; I have been engaged in mastering the recitation of yesterday or the day before.' The result was that he graduated 17th in a class of 70, at the head of which class graduated, I believe, General M'Clellan. There was probably, in the whole class, not a boy to whom Jackson at the outset was not inferior in knowledge and attainments; at the end of the race he had only 16 before him, and had outstripped no less than 53. It used constantly to be laughingly said by his contemporaries that if the course had been for ten years, instead of four, Jackson would have graduated at the head of his class.

"It is not necessary that I should follow him through the Mexican war, of which the endless stories and details of American soldiers fail to inspire interest for the European. I believe that in that war he gained as many steps as any of his brother officers, and was favourably noticed as an excellent artillerist. He quitted the United States' army upon receiving the appointment of Professor of Chemistry in the Military Academy of the State of Virginia at Lexington. To this academy he became ardently attached, and here he passed ten years of his modest and unobtrusive life, taking great interest in the pursuits of his professorship and in the natural sciences, though never becoming, in the European sense, a deeply read or scientific man. His health was not strong, and, according to the general idea, he was fanciful about himself. After the death of his first wife he visited Europe, running through it, apparently, in the hot haste which is so characteristic of Americans, and devoting to the task of sight-seeing in London the same energy which he subsequently carried into the field against the Federals. He told me that it was his habit to give sixteen hours a-day to 'doing London,' commencing at five in the morning, and keeping it up until nine at night. But his chief delight was in the cathedrals of England, and notably in Westminster Abbey and York Minster. He was never tired of talking about them, or listening to details about the chapels and cloisters of Oxford.

"Upon the outbreak of the civil war he immediately offered his services to the State of Virginia, and received his first commission from his friend and fellow-townsman, Governor Letcher. There were many other professors and magnates of Lexington Academy from whom great things were expected; few people, if any, thought that the silent, shy, reserved Jackson would fill Europe no less than America with his fame, and that while none of his Lexington rivals would gain a name, his would be prominent in song and story. This is not the place to review his military career, or to recapitulate his brilliant campaigns in the Valley, when he fought and worsted almost simultaneously three Federal armies under Generals Shields, Fremont, and Banks, each of these armies being larger and infinitely better equipped than the Confederate force under Jackson. Neither is this the place to dwell upon his march into the Valley and his rapid descent upon the bewildered M'Clellan's flank, which initiated the battles around Richmond; his passage through Thoroughfare Gap, and onslaught upon General Pope's rear; and, last and most terrible of all, his operations against the flank and rear of General Hooker on the 2nd of May. In none of these hazardous movements was he ever thwarted or disconcerted by his opponents; in none did he ever fail to realize the most unhoped-for success. His want of communicativeness, and his

habit of trusting to no one, but gaining important information by his own eyes, and not through the report of an emissary, made him at times unpopular with some of his officers; but as the war advanced he began to be their idol, as he was at all times the idol of his rank and file. It was felt that, if he called upon both men and officers to make unparalleled exertions, there was no one in the army whom he spared so little as himself. Anything happier than the relations between himself and Generals Lee and Longstreet cannot be conceived. His confidence in and admiration of General Lee amounted almost to idolatry."

The "Richmond Enquirer" thus describes the last days of his life:—

"General Jackson, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers, on Saturday evening (May 2) was returning about eight o'clock, attended by his staff and part of his couriers. The cavalcade was in the darkness of the night mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry, and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls, one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through the same arm between the elbow and the wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand; a third ball entered the palm of the right hand about its middle, passing through and breaking two bones. He was wounded on the Plank-road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse, and was caught by Capt. Wormly, to whom he remarked, 'All my wounds are by my own men.' He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared a-head of him, and he turned to ride back. Just then some one cried out 'Cavalry, charge!' and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Captain Boswell was killed, and carried through the line by his horse and fell among our own men. Colonel Couchfield, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. General Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear. The firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One litter-bearer was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of the arm, and injuring his side severely. The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terrible. General Jackson was left for five minutes until the fire slackened; then placed in an ambulance, and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. M'Guire he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was nearly pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent inquiries were made by the soldiers, 'Who have you there?' He told the doctor, 'Do not tell the troops I am wounded.' He bore the amputation of his arm under the influence of chloroform very well. On Sunday he slept well, on Monday he was removed to Chancellor's House, where he talked cheerfully of the army. On Tuesday and Wednesday his wounds looked well, and on the latter day he had hoped to get to Richmond, but was prevented by rain. In the evening he was attacked with pneumonia. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Jackson arrived and tended him lovingly to the end. On Saturday morning, when it was apparent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. Jackson was informed of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said, 'Very good; very good. It is all right.' He had previously said, 'I consider these wounds a blessing. They were given me for some good and wise purpose. I would not part with them if I could.'"

On General Jackson's death becoming known in Richmond it was resolved to give the corpse a public funeral, which was accordingly done with every manifestation of respect and sorrow on the 12th of May.

Richard Quiller Couch, Esq.

May 8. At Penzance, Cornwall, aged 47, Richard Quiller Couch, surgeon.

The deceased was the eldest son of Jonathan Couch, F.L.S., &c., and was born at Polperro, Cornwall, on March 14, 1816. After receiving a sound educa-

tion, he commenced the study of medicine under his father, and subsequently, at Guy's Hospital, obtained, beside the reputation of a diligent scholar, several honours, and a silver medal for ophthalmic surgery. The place of his birth and of his earlier professional studies is favourably situated for forming an acquaintance with marine zoology. He was drawn to this pursuit by an inclination inherited from, and strengthened by, the example of his father, who had been long accustomed to devote his leisure to the examination of the structure and habits of the creatures with which the ocean abundantly supplied him. The time intervening between the completion of his medical pupillage and his settlement at Penzance was passed at Polperro, where he carried on a series of observations on the development of the frog from the ovum, on the metamorphoses of the Decapod Crustaceans (for which he has received the highest praise for industry and accuracy of research), and on many another obscure point of natural history; in all of which the independence of an original observer was apparent. He added also a third part of the "Cornish Fauna," which catalogued and described the Zoophytes and Calcareous Corallines of the Cornish coast, adding thereby much to our knowledge of these creatures, as well as introducing to the British list several new and interesting species. The first and second parts of this work are by his father, and treat of the Vertebratæ, Radiatæ, and the Testaceous Molluscs of the county, and the whole is not merely a dry catalogue of names, but gives an insight into the habits, as well as structure, of the animals described, the result of close and continuous observation.

In 1843 Mr. Couch settled down to the practice of his profession at Penzance, with scarcely an acquaintance in the town—a strange contrast to the condition of things twenty years after, when, dying in the midst of years and usefulness, he was generally lamented no less for the credit which his reputation as a naturalist conferred upon the county and town, than for the activity, sagacity, and uprightness with which he discharged his duty as a citizen. He pursued his favourite studies to the end as assiduously as the claims of a large practice would permit. He also paid great attention to the diseases and mortality of that peculiar class of men, the miners of Cornwall, and embodied his observations and deductions in papers which were published by the Polytechnic Society of Cornwall, and have been translated into French.

In 1853 he married Lydia Penneck, daughter of Richard Pearce, Esq., J.P., by whom he leaves a family of four children.

A few of the titles of his papers, contributed chiefly to the Transactions of provincial societies, are appended.

In the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Reports,—"On the Morphology of the different Organs of Zoophytes;" "On the Reproduction of Amputated Parts in the lower Animals;" "Remarks on a new Zoophyte belonging to the genus Crisia;" "Observations on the Botany and Zoology of Cornwall;" "On the Migrations of the Pilchard;" "On the Mackarel;" "On the Vitality of the Axis of the Asteroid Zoophytes;" "On the Luminosity of the Sea;" "Notice of a Crustacean new to Cornwall, (Xantho Conchii of Bell)."

In the Reports of the Royal Institution of Cornwall are, among others, "Observations on the Migration of the Herring;" "Remarks on the Anatomy of Sponges."

Mr. Couch was an able and successful explorer of the geology of his native county, and the Transactions of the Geological Society of Cornwall contain papers of his on "Silurian Remains in Cornwall;" "The Fossil Geology of Cornwall;" "The Fossil Corals of Cornwall;" "Notice of the occurrence of the Horns and Bones of several species of Deer in the Tin-works of Cornwall;" "The Fucoidal Appearances observed in the Cornish Slates;" "Bones found in the Alluvial Deposits of Cornwall;" "The

Zoology of the Cornish Post-tertiary Deposits;" "The Foliation and Cleavage of the Cornish Slates;" "The Silurian Fauna of Cornwall." Besides these, he presented to the Society every year an elaborate report on the progress made in examining the geology of the county.

The Reports of the Polytechnic Society of Cornwall contain papers by him on "The Diseases and Mortality prevailing among Miners."

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 23. At Green Ponds, Tasmania, aged 64, the Rev. *William Trollope*, M.A., late of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and for upwards of ten years Incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Green Ponds.

April 24. The Ven. *John Jones* (vol. ccxiv. p. 801), who was of Jesus College, Oxford, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820, B.D. 1828, was author of a Visitation Sermon 1834, and a Fast Sermon (in Welsh).

April 27. The Rev. *William John Brock* (vol. ccxiv. p. 801), was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, B.A. 1852, and author of "Lays of the Heart," 1844, "Way-side Verses," 1848, and "Twenty-seven Sermons preached in St. George's, Barnsley, 1855;" second Edition, 1858.

April 28. At Bombay, the Rev. *Wm. Carr*, M.A., Assistant-Chaplain H.M.'s Bombay Establishment, eldest son of the late Right Rev. Thomas Carr, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay.

May 9. The Rev. *George William Watson* (vol. ccxiv. p. 801), was of Merton College, Oxford, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1846, and author of a volume of Sermons published by Longmans, 1855.

May 12. The Rev. *Stephen Clissold* (vol. ccxiv. p. 801), who was of Clare College, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1822, was author of "Letters of Cincinnatus," 1815, "Considerations on the Trade, Manufacture, and Commerce of the British Empire," 1820, and "National Piety the Source of National Prosperity" (Two Sermons), 1828. He was Rector of Wrentham from 1830 till 1853.

May 20. At Plymouth, aged 62, the Rev. *Thomas Dykes Thorpe*.

May 22. At Durham, aged 73, the Rev. *Edward Davison*, late Rector of Harlington, Middlesex, and Incumbent of St. Nicholas', Durham. "Mr. Davison was an eloquent preacher, and as a parish priest won the high regard of those amongst whom he ministered. He was born in 1789, and was the son of Edward Davison, B.A., Incumbent of the Church of St. Nicholas. He graduated M.A. 1819, of University College, Oxford; was ordained in 1817; and became Rector of Harlington, in Middlesex, in 1822. By the resignation of his father, in 1825, he became incumbent of St. Nicholas, which living he resigned in 1856. As the author of *Tentamen Theologicum*, and several sets of lectures and sermons, the deceased gave ample evidence of being 'a full man,' with the power of communicating his knowledge to others in a style that bespoke good literary capabilities."—*Durham Paper*.

May 24. At Cawston, after a long illness, aged 35, the Rev. *Frederick Thompson*, M.A., Incumbent of Haverland, Norfolk.

At Malvern, aged 59, the Rev. *H. J. Goodwin*, of Hinchleywood-house, Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

At St. Mary's Rectory, Guildford, after a short illness, aged 53, the Rev. *Thos. Ludlow*, Rector of Holy Trinity with St. Mary. The Rev. gentleman was instituted to the living September 19, 1851, and during the twelve years that he was rector no one could be more highly esteemed than he was for the mild Christian spirit which he displayed. His delight was to be friendly with all. His charity from his limited income was well known, and he was always present at all meetings where his presence could be of the least service.—*Surrey Standard*.

May 27. At Nettlebed, Oxon., the Rev. *Robert Aris Wilmott*, late Incumbent for sixteen years of St. Catherine's Church, Bear Wood, Berks.

May 31. At Braffords, Yorkshire, aged 45, the Rev. *William Henry Wray*, M.A.

June 1. At Brighton, aged 61, the Rev. *Frederick Græme Middleton*, Rector of Medstead, Hants.

June 3. At the Oaks, Canterbury, aged 76, the Rev. *John Russell*, D.D., Canon of Canterbury, and Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London. The deceased was educated at Charterhouse School, where he gained the gold medal of honour in 1801, and thence he was elected Student of Christ Church, Oxford, graduating in honours in 1806, and proceeding M.A. 1810. Having been ordained deacon in 1809, and priest in 1810, he returned to his school as head master in 1811, and became D.D. in 1819. For twenty-one years Dr. Russell guided the studies of a vast number of youths, many of whom became distinguished in after life; among them may be mentioned the Bishop of St. David's, Mr. Grote, Mr. Thackeray, Archdeacon Churton, Sir H. Havelock, Sir C. Trevelyan, Archdeacon Otter, Dr. Saunders (Dean of Peterborough), and Dr. Elder (both successively head masters of Charterhouse), Mr. G. S. Venables, Q.C., the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Q.C., Mr. C. C. Clifford, M.P., the Dean of Christ Church, Sir H. Storks, Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., and Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper. Dr. Russell's character as a stern but able head master of the old school is well drawn by his pupil, Mr. Thackeray, whose "Greyfriars" is, of course, the Charterhouse. Dr. Russell was made a Canon of Canterbury in 1827, and in 1832, in succession to Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, he received

from the Crown the valuable Rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, upon which he resigned his mastership. As Canon of Canterbury Dr. Russell was popular; he was one of the best readers ever heard. As an administrator, he was much valued in the Church societies, and was up to his death the Treasurer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. For thirty years he was also connected with the Clergy Orphan Corporation, and on the death of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, in 1849, he was unanimously appointed to succeed him as Treasurer. The duties of the office were greatly increased by the subsequent removal of the Boys' School to Canterbury, but the deceased spared no pains in promoting the welfare and efficiency of the institution, and attending to the comforts of the children. Dr. Russell was author of a popular English grammar (1832), the "Rudiments of Latin" (1816), a Spital Sermon (1813), *Concio ad Clerum* (1833), and he edited *Casaubon's Ephemerides*, in 1850.—*Globe.*

June 4. At West Felton Rectory, near Shrewsbury, aged 66, the Rev. *H. C. Boutflower*, Rector of Elmdon, Warwickshire.

June 6. At the Vicarage, after a short illness, aged 86, the Rev. *George Gleed*, B.D., Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks., formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford.

June 12. At St. Saviour's, Guernsey, after a very short illness, aged 36, the Rev. *Norman Carew*, only son of Timothy Carew, esq., of Devonport, Commander R.N.

June 14. At Peterborough, aged 30, the Rev. *Charles Pengelly.*

At Dalton Parsonage, near Rotherham, aged 83, the Rev. *John Foster*, fifty-nine years Rector of Wickersley.

June 16. At Bath, aged 70, the Rev. *James Wilson.*

June 17. At Brighton, aged 33, the Rev. *Owen Marden*, M.A., Rector of Great Parndon, Essex.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 12. On his passage from New Zealand, on board the "Ida Zeigler," aged 34, Jas. Barton, Capt. H.M.'s 65th Regt., younger son of the late Rev. Chas. Barton, Rector of Saxby.

March 7. Off Ascension, killed by a fall from the maintop caused by the accidental carrying away of a rope, aged 19, Hugh St. Clair Hammill, Midshipman of H.M.'s ship "Narcissus," second surviving son of the late John Hammill, esq., of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.

March 13. At Ripon, aged 56, Eleanor, widow of Thos. Farmery, esq., and only child of the late Wm. Coultas, esq., of Elland, near Halifax.

March 24. At Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia, Thomas Coutts, son of Sir Alexander Morison.

April 15. At Kamptee, Major John Alexander Campbell, of the 7th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, only son of the late Capt. Alexander Campbell, of Inistore, Argyllshire.

April 21. At Calcutta, Lieut. Arthur Soppitt, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

April 22. At Madras, aged 44, Major T. P. Sparks, Commissioner of Pegu.

April 26. At Baghesur, North India, Orlebar Frederic Layton, esq., Lieut. 11th Brigade of the Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Rev. Fred. W. H. Layton, of Duncan-st., Islington. He was murdered by a native when passing through the town on an excursion with his brother officers.

April 27. Drowned from the wreck of the "Anglo-Saxon," near Cape Race, Newfoundland, aged 30, Edw. Augustus Stotherd, Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, second son of Major-Gen. Stotherd, R.E.

John Gorham Maitland (vol. ccxiv. p. 806), who was son of the Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, D.D., of Gloucester, well known by numerous publications of much merit, was author of "Church Leases," Lond. 8vo. 1849, and "Property and Income Tax: the Present State of the Question," Lond. 8vo. 1853.

May 4. At North Stoke, Oxon., aged 71, James Elton, esq., late Recorder of Tiverton, Devon, in which neighbourhood he was some years since well known as an active master of fox-hounds and a daring rider across country.

At Canterbury, aged 78, Mr. Thos. Goodban. Mr. Goodban's career was a long and honourable one, and was passed entirely in his native city, and it was mainly owing to his influence and exertions when in the prime of his powers that Canterbury beld so prominent a position for musical excellence. The Old Catch Club was for many years under his direction, and it was during that period that its reputation was most pre-eminent. As an author Mr. Goodban was formerly well known to the musical world by his instruction books for the violin and pianoforte, and his "Rudiments of Music," than which no other works of the kind have ever been more extensively used, for at the time they were published (some forty years since) there were none to equal them in attractiveness, clearness of explanation, and adaptability to the powers of the young. He also invented a "Musical Game" for teaching the elements of the art in an amusing form, and "Musical Cards" for imparting a knowledge of the theory of music in the same manner, which have been much used and approved of. Many of his pupils, especially his sons, have risen to high position in the profession.—*Musical Times.*

May 5. At Colombo, Capt. John Alfred Lane, H.M.'s 50th Regt., son of the late Major-Gen. Ambrose Lane, of Guernsey.

May 10. At Constanz, Switzerland, the Dowager Lady Temple, relict of Sir Grenville Temple Temple, bart.

May 11. At Jamaica, aged 39, Capt. Aylmer Strangford Craig, late 3rd West India Regt.

May 14. At Quebec, aged 27, Capt. Frederick Archibald Macreight, 17th Regt., eldest surviving son of the late D. C. Macreight, esq., Hauteville, Jersey, and grandson of the late Sir Wm. Paxton, Middleton-hall, Carmarthenshire.

May 14. At his residence, Taw Vale Parade, Barnstaple, aged 77, John Beavis Bignell, M.D. He was a magistrate and alderman of the borough.

May 19. In the Infirmary, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 107, private Nathaniel Richmond. He was born in 1755, and enlisted into the 16th Light Dragoons about the year 1774. After having served with that regiment for several years, he volunteered into the 29th Light Dragoons, and proceeded to India. He was at the taking of Seringapatam, May 3, 1799, by General Harris. He was then transferred to the 25th Light Dragoons, the 29th having been broken up, and proceeded with the field for force under the command of Major-General Wellesley, the late Duke of Wellington. In 1803 he was at Laswarree and Aseghur. At the former battle he had two horses shot under him, and at the latter he had a narrow escape for his life, a shell having burst in the centre of the squadron, killing Capt. Kelly, wounding Lieut. Smart, and several men and horses. He also served under Lord Lake during the Mahratta war. Eventually Richmond was pensioned off on 1s. per day, and retired to his native place in Staffordshire, whence he several years ago removed to Chelsea. Until within the last few weeks of his life he was in full possession of his faculties.

May 20. At Weymouth, aged 65, Edward, seventh and youngest son of the late James Fenton, esq., of Loversall, near Doncaster, Deputy-Lieutenant for the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and brother of the late Rev. W. C. Fenton, Vicar of Mattersea.

At Wolverhampton, aged 22, Mary Louisa, youngest dau. of Robert Sidney, esq., and niece of Alderman Sidney, M.P.

At Haslar Hospital, aged 25, William Robert Kerr, R.N., second son of Beauchamp Kerr, esq., of West Cliffe, Niton, Isle of Wight.

At Madeira, aged 38, Daniel Power O'Herlehy, esq., M.D.

May 21. At his residence, Clapham-common, aged 75, Thomas Puckle, esq., J.P. for the county of Surrey. Mr. Puckle never received a legal education, but in early life was engaged in mercantile business in London, from which, having acquired a competent fortune, he retired more than thirty years ago, and devoted his time to the duties of a magistrate, and he held the high position of chairman of quarter sessions for the western division of the county during seventeen years. Failing health obliged him to resign the office a few years since. On that occasion he received a most gratifying proof of the esteem in which he was held by his brother magistrates, in the shape of a magnificent testimonial of plate, presented to him by them, of the value of upwards of three hundred guineas, in addition to which his portrait was placed in the Newington Sessions House.

At his seat, Bedwell-park, Hatfield, aged 58, Sir Culling E. Eardley, bart. Owing to the prevalence of the small-pox, Sir Culling, setting an example to the persons of his household, was re-vaccinated. By some constitutional causes, it had not the desired effect. For the last three weeks the late Baronet had suffered severely. He was the son of the late Sir Culling Smith, bart., was born in 1805, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where, in 1827, he was placed in the second class in classical honours, but did not graduate, having scruples as to subscribing to some portions of the oaths then administered in taking a B.A. degree. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1829, and represented Pontefract in one short Parliament previous to the Reform Bill. In 1846 he was a candidate for the representation of Edinburgh, in opposition to Lord (then Mr.) Macaulay, on the appointment of the latter to the office of Paymaster-General of the Forces. Sir Culling based his claim chiefly upon his decided Protestantism, and his opposition to the Maynooth Grant, but he only polled about half as many votes as his adversary. In 1847 he assumed, by royal licence, his maternal name of Eardley, his mother having been a daughter of the last Lord Eardley. Sir Culling Eardley was well known in public life for his zealous assertion of Protestant principles, and for the active part which he took in the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance and other religious associations.

At Cordoagh Rectory, Cootehill, Ireland, Olivia Henrietta, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry O'Brien.

At his father's house in London, of diphtheria, John Strathallan, son of Capt. John Gunn Collins, late of the 13th Light Dragoons, and of Belmont, King's County.

Aged 32, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Mason, Vicar of Bilsby and Farlsthorpe.

May 22. At Worthing, Barbados, aged 75, Capt. Edward Hooper Senhouse, R.N.

At Woodlodge, Castlewallan, Louisa Catherine, wife of Lieut.-Col. Keogh, of Kilbride, co. Carlow.

At the British Consulate, Naples, Harriet, sister of H.M.'s Consul-General, and third dau. of the late Henry Bonham, esq., M.P., formerly of Portland-place.

At her son's residence, the Rectory, Garsington, Oxon., aged 60, Frances Barbara, widow of George Weatherill Wilgris, esq., late of Tunbridge Wells.

At the Vicarage, Kewstoke, Weston-super-Mare, aged 69, Caroline, wife of the Rev. R. C. Hathway.

In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, aged 60, Philip Anstruther, esq., late Colonial Secretary of the Island of Ceylon.

May 23. Suddenly, from apoplexy, the Lady Leconfield. Her ladyship, Mary Fanny, was the only daughter of the Rev. William Blunt, of Crabbit, Sussex. By her marriage

with Lord Leconfield she has surviving issue, the Hon. Fanny, married to Mr. Alfred Montgomery, a daughter married to Lord Naas, and a daughter married to Lieut.-Col. Mure; and two sons, the Hon. Henry Wyndham and the Hon. Percy Wyndham.

In Wilton-crescent, the Lady Emily Stratford. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of the third Earl of Aldborough. She married, in 1804, Thomas Best, esq. (who died in 1829), but had by royal license resumed her family name.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Charles Wm. Beauclerk, esq., J.P. and D.L. for Hampshire, eldest son of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, D.D.

At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry and Lady Wheatley.

At Broughton-in-Furness, Eliza Marian Eleanor, wife of Richard Beatniffe Manclarke, esq., and dau. of the late Major Carige, H.E.I.C.S.

At the Rectory, Stafford, Dorchester, aged 18, Ellinor Theophila, dau. of the Rev. Reginald Smith.

At the Vicarage, Sutton-on-the-Forest, aged 44, Caroline Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Hare Wake.

At Boreham Manor, Chelmsford, aged 81, Charles Haselfoot, esq.

At Portland-road Villas, Notting-hill, aged 83, Harriet, widow of John Richards, esq., of Southampton-place, Reading.

At Brighton, aged 58, Margaretta Jane, relict of Pemberton Hobson, esq., H.M.'s Attorney-General for St. Vincent.

May 24. At Surbiton, Elizabeth Martha, wife of the Rev. John Humphrey Davies, and only dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Anthony Hart, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

In Grosvenor-sq., Georgiana Emily, youngest dau. of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, bart., M.P.

At Walton Rectory, Somerset, aged 74, Elizabeth Ann, widow of John A. Hickley, esq.

Emily, wife of the Rev. C. A. J. Smith, Incumbent of Macclesfield.

At Uplyme, Devon, Ann Eliza, dau. of the late Capt. Gother Mann, R.A.

At Rusthall, Maria Frances Jane, wife of T. Pattison Wood, esq., late Capt. 29th Foot.

May 25. At his residence, Rathorpe, co. Clare, John North Bonynge, esq., J.P.

At her residence, Chateau Villevorde, near Brussels, aged 66, Madame Charles Flippes, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Sloper, of West Woodhay Rectory, Berks., and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir Robert Sloper, K.C.B.

At Babbicombe, Torquay, aged 25, Margaret Emily Morris, wife of James B. Murdoch, esq., Glasgow, and youngest dau. of the late Major Robert Morris, of Moorburn, Largs, Ayrshire.

At Hampstead, aged 44, Henry Wm. Tytler, esq., Surgeon in H.M.'s Indian Army.

May 26. At the residence of her father (Thos. Hallowes, esq., R.N., Tunbridge, Kent), aged 31, Mary Coleman, wife of the Rev. J. H. Kirwan Ward, Curate of Tisbury, Wilts.

Aged 80, John Ronalds, esq., of Hythe, Kent.

At Henny Rectory, near Sudbury, Frances Emily, wife of Robert Truell, esq., of Ballyhenry, co. Wicklow.

May 27. At Boultibrooke (the residence of her brother, Sir Harford J. Brydges, bart.), aged 66, Sarah Laura, wife of John L. Scudamore, esq., of Kentchurch Court, Hereford.

At her residence, Maidstone, aged 70, Mrs. Hyde, relict of the late Thomas Hyde, esq., J.P.

At Nice, aged 20, Robert Mervyn, eldest surviving son of Harry Chester, esq.

At Great Malvern, Isabella Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late A. P. Currie, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Gosforth Rectory, Cumberland, aged 74, Helen, relict of the Rev. B. Cheese, B.D., Rector of Tendring, Essex, and Rural Dean.

May 28. Aged 74, Edward Roger Pratt, esq., of Ryston-hall, Norfolk.

At Brompton, Emma Grenfell, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. M. Hitchins, Rector of Cotterstock, Northampton, and late of Stoke Damerel, Devon.

At Kepplestone, near Aberdeen, aged 83, Mary Garden, widow of Thomas Burnett, esq., and mother of the late Commodore Burnett, C.B., H.M.S. "Orpheus."

May 29. At her residence in Upper Brookstreet, Caroline, Dowager Lady Poltimore. Her ladyship, who was the second wife of the first Lord Poltimore, was the eldest dau. of Gen. F. W. Buller, of Pelynt, and mother of the present peer.

At Newbridge-hill, near Bath, Lieut.-Col. Flamank, formerly of the 51st K.O.L.I., with which regiment he served in the Peninsula from Jan. 1811 until the end of the war, and at Waterloo.

At Streatham-common Station, from a railway accident, Lucy Eliza, wife of Thomas Farquhar Chilver, esq., of New Burlington-st.

May 30. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth Diana, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, bart., of Ulbster.

At the Vicarage, Scarborough, Harriette, wife of the Rev. Dr. Whiteside, Vicar.

At Kingham Rectory, Oxfordshire, Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Cutts Lockwood, Vicar of Croydon, Surrey.

At the Parsonage, Shincliffe, aged 68, Mary, wife of the Rev. Isaac Todd, Vicar.

At Southsea, aged 44, Thomas Harvey Fraser, R.N., son of the late Captain Edward Fraser, Madras Engineers.

May 31. At his residence, Harley-pl., aged 70, Commander James Rigmaiden, R.N.

At Bournemouth, aged 34, Louisa Maria, wife of James Gibbs, esq., H.M.'s B.C.S.

At the residence of her son (the Rev. Lethbridge Moore, Vicar of Sheringham, Norfolk), Frances, widow of the late Capt. Moore, of H.M.'s 17th Regt.

At the Parsonage, Mansfield, aged 29, Mary Lætitia, wife of the Rev. A. W. Worthington.

At Rossall School, near Fleetwood, aged 15,

Edward William, son of the Rev. J. M. Wilde, late of Wickenby, Lincolnshire.

Lately. In Paris, aged 46, the celebrated pianist, Emile Prudent. He was a native of Angoulême, where he received his first lessons in music from his father. When ten years of age he was sent to the Conservatory of Music at Paris, where he gained the first prize. He was the author of a large number of compositions, one of the most successful of which was a fantasia on "Lucia." The deceased was Knight of the Legion of Honour, and had received orders of merit from several foreign Courts.

June 1. At Middleton Rectory, Sudbury, aged 69, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Andrewes, Rector of Flempton, Suffolk, and wife of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, Rector of Middleton.

At Bridgehill, Belper, Clara, youngest dau. of George H. Strutt, esq.

At Hinton Abbey, near Bath, Eliza Mary Ann, wife of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Eaton Cotgrave, late of the Bombay Artillery.

At Saffron Walden, aged 34, Eliza, wife of the Rev. John Russell Goulty, of Saffron Walden, and dau. of Henry Bidwell, esq., of Norwich.

June 2. At his residence, Penmaen Dovey, John Vaughan, esq., J.P. for Montgomeryshire and D.L. for Merionethshire.

At Bath, aged 79, William Barry, esq., M.D., late Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, and one of the veterans of the Peninsula and Waterloo.

In Cleveland-sq., Hyde-pk., aged 63, John Congreve, esq., of Mount Congreve, co. Waterford.

At Dublin, aged 17, John Arthur, second surviving son of the Rev. G. De Butts.

At Downing-lodge, Cambridge, aged 50, Charles Stansfield Rawson, esq., of Wastdale-hall, Cumberland.

June 3. In Great George-st., Westminster, Capt. W. S. Moorsom, formerly 52nd Light Infantry.

At Westerham, Kent, aged 31, Edward Muriel Martin, esq.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 66, Thomas Baillie, esq., late Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Land, New Brunswick.

At Twickenham, Harriet, second dau. of the late Matthew Cotton, esq., of Christ's Hospital.

June 4. In Queen-sq., Westminster, aged 55, the Lady Sophia Hoare. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of Charles, second Earl of Romney, by his first marriage with Sophia, dau. of Sir William Morton Pitt, of Kingston, Dorsetshire, and was born July 13, 1807. She married, April 17, 1837, Mr. Peter Richard Hoare, of Clayton-hall, Lancashire.

At Ravensworth Castle, aged 38, the Hon. Hedworth John Liddell, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, and formerly Captain of the 15th Regiment. He had seen much service in various parts of the world. As a youth he was engaged on board H.M.S. "Blenheim," during the whole of the first China war, for which he received the China medal. After three years' service he left the naval, and embraced the military profession, as an ensign in the 81st Regiment. He served many years with this regiment at home, in Canada, and in India. He married, in 1856, Florence, dau. of Capt. Warrington, but had the misfortune to lose that lady at Gibraltar, on his way out to Malta, in the year 1858, with the 15th Regiment, into which he exchanged, on his recovery from the sickness which he brought home from India. The loss of his young wife so greatly affected his health and spirits, that he soon after left the army, and his naturally strong constitution gradually gave way under repeated attacks of illness. The deceased gentleman was a man of great natural abilities and varied accomplishments.

At Blenkinsopp, Northumberland, aged 84, Colonel John Blenkinsopp Coulson. The deceased was a deputy-lieutenant and a magistrate for the county of Northumberland for half a century, and he commanded the County Militia for the same period. His residence of Blenkinsopp, which had been the seat of his family for centuries, and which he greatly enlarged and adorned with thriving and extensive plantations, was known to a wide circle of friends by his open-handed hospitality, and he himself, removed after a useful and well-spent life, will be much regretted as a kind and indulgent master and landlord.

Suddenly, of apoplexy (at the residence of A. A. Corsellis, esq., at Wandsworth), aged 54, John Charles Hartley, esq., late of Winchmore-hill, formerly Captain 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Suddenly, at his residence, Ballylough, near Bushmills, co. Antrim, James Hannay, esq., late Captain H.M.'s 8th Regiment of Infantry, third son of the late James Hannay, esq., of Lock Bank, near Castle Douglas, N.B.

Aged 42, Caroline, wife of William Wright, esq., of Bucklands, Wallingford, Berks.

Drowned in the river Cam, by the upsetting of his boat, aged 19, Mr. Isaac Pask, late Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and also of the London University, heretofore of the North London Collegiate School. He was the son of James Pask, esq., of the Common Pleas Registry-office. Mr. Pask, who only entered last October, accompanied by two brother collegians, engaged three of the dangerous canoes now in such common use, and proceeded to row up the river. Neither of the occupants had ever entered one of this species of craft before. The consequence was, that in turning a corner Mr. Pask upset his boat in twelve feet of water, and, as neither he nor his friends could swim, he was drowned before assistance could be obtained.

June 5. At Woolbeding, aged 89, the Hon. George Ponsonby.

At his residence, Ramsgate, suddenly, aged 88, W. S. Plenderleath, esq., late Major 81st Regiment.

At Norwood, aged 48, Adam Steuart Gladstone, esq., Lieut.-Col. of the Liverpool Volunteer Rifle Brigade. In him Liverpool has lost a benevolent citizen; the mercantile world one of its brightest ornaments; the Volunteer force one of its earliest members and best supporters; and his own regiment, the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, for which he has done so much, a chief of whom all ranks felt justly proud. One of the last of his beneficent acts was the gift of £2,000 towards the erection of St. Catherine's Church, Edge Hill, which was opened only about a fortnight before his decease.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Edward Thorne, esq., of Weymouth and Southsea, Paymaster in Chief of the Royal Navy.

At Bath, Augusta, fourth dau. of the late Capt. Henry Boys, R.N.

In Halkin-st. West, Mary Bagot, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, Rector of Blythfield, Staffordshire.

At the Vicarage, White Ladies, Aston, Worcestershire, aged 53, Sarah Sleigh, wife of the Rev. H. M. Sherwood.

At Roxeth-lodge, Harrow, Fanny Jane, dau. of the Rev. John Owen Parr, Vicar of Preston, Lancashire.

June 6. At Leamington, aged 68, Louisa, widow of Harry Gough Ord, esq., of Bexley, Kent, Capt. R.A.

At Putney-hill, aged 26, Sarah Maria, dau. of the late Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, formerly Master of the Rolls of the Province of Nova Scotia.

At Petersfield, aged 20, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Floud.

In Swithin's-lane, London, aged 81, Henry Burgess, esq. He was for upwards of twenty years proprietor and editor of the "Circular to Bankers."

June 7. In Bruton-st., after a long illness, aged 33, the Lady Louisa Elizabeth Pakenham. Her ladyship, who was born in Feb. 1830, was the youngest dau. of Thomas, second Earl of Longford, and the Countess Dowager, and sister of the present Earl of Longford, Lady Burghley, and Lady Katherine Evans Freke.

In Charles-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 81, Gen. Sir John Hanbury, K.C.B., K.C.H., and Col. of the 99th Regt. He was the second son of the late Mr. Wm. Hanbury, of Kelmarsh, Northamptonshire, and married, in 1842, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir Nelson Rycroft, bart. He entered the army in 1799, and had in his early career seen much active service. The late general served in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, as lieut. in the 58th, including the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, and had received the gold medal from the Grand Seignor. He was aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Warde in the campaign of 1808-9, and was present at Sir John Moore's retreat, and at the battle of Corunna. He served with the 1st Guards at Walcheren in 1809, and subsequently in the Peninsular campaign, including the retreat from Burgos, passage of the Bidassoa and Adour, battles of Nivelle and Nive, investment of Bayonne, and repulse of the sortie. Sir John received the war medal with four clasps for Egypt, Corunna, Nivelle, and Nive. Shortly after the late King William the Fourth's accession to the throne he was, in consideration of his military services, made a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Order of the Guelphs. He was appointed colonel of the 99th (Lanarkshire) Regt. of Foot Oct. 6, 1851. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, July 20, 1799; lieut., Sept. 26, 1799; capt., June 3, 1802; lieut.-col., Dec. 20, 1812; col., July 25, 1821; major-gen., July 22, 1830; lieut.-gen., Nov. 23, 1841; and gen., June 20, 1854. His elder brother, William, was created a peer by the title of Lord Bateman in 1837, and the deceased was consequently uncle of the present lord.

At Lasham Rectory, Hants., Caroline Jervoise, wife of the Rev. G. F. Smith.

In Albert-st., Regent's-pk., aged 82, Geo. Nicholls, esq., R.N.

At Whiston-lodge, Salop, aged 56, Jane Betty, wife of Thos. Vaughton, esq., late of Pearse Hay, Staffordshire.

In Wilton-pl., Regent's-pk., aged 60, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Jas. Holme, of Keresley, Coventry.

June 8. Aged 85, John Hen. Burchall, esq., of Broadfield-court, Herefordshire.

In Havelock-st., Caledonian-rd., aged 39, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. John Law.

At Jersey, aged 45, John Steele, esq., nephew of Chas. Waterton, esq., of Waterton-hall, Yorkshire, and nephew of the late Hen. Steele, esq., of Albert-gate, Hyde-pk.

At Redcar, aged 86, Benjamin North Rockley Batty, esq., formerly of Fenay-hall, near Huddersfield, J.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Orchard-lodge, Twickenham, aged 27, Chas. Dounithorne Bevan, esq., Capt. 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, second son of the late Rev. Thos. Bevan.

At Bridgend, Glamorgan, aged 30, Chas. Jas. Dundas Napier, esq., Lieut. R.M.L.I.

At his residence, Hope-house, Little Burstead, Essex, aged 67, Robert Johnson, esq., formerly of Dean Colet-house, Stepney.

In Oxford-terr., Hyde-pk., aged 80, Miss Martha Doverdale Frampton, formerly of Hackney, and of Bush-hill.

At the house of her sister (Mrs. Weston, Leeds), Frances Phillips Redfern, wife of the Vicar of Acton, Cheshire.

June 9. At Bath, Wm. Lloyd Caldecot, esq., of Llandegwning, Carnarvon, J.P. and D.L. for the counties of Carnarvon and Lincoln.

At Algiers, John Bell, esq., H.M.'s Consul-General there.

June 10. At Clifton, aged 47, Wm. Procter, late surviving son of the late Sir Wm. Bolland.

Aged 73, Chas. Standish, esq., of Standish, Lancashire.

In Sloane-st., Eliza, dau. of the late Patrick MacDougall, esq., of Soroba, Argyleshire.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Hay, of Dunse Castle.

In Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., Clare St. George Reynolds, youngest sister of the late Hen. Revell Reynolds, esq., Chief Commissioner of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Aged 72, Robert Wallace, esq., Valuer and Property Surveyor to the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

June 11. At the Convent, Roehampton, aged 60, Augusta, widow of Sir James FitzGerald, bart.

At his residence, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 76, Capt. Henry Benjamin Wyatt, R.N.

In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, Mary, wife of W. Rayne Foot, esq., and only surviving dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Scudamore W. Steel, K.C.B.

At Much Hadham, Herts., aged 68, Margarette, widow of James Smith, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Richard Williams, Rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire.

In Bedford-pl., Bloomsbury-sq., aged 53, Thomas Hallifax Western, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 15th Regt. of Foot, and second son of James Western, esq.

In Durnford-st., Stonehouse, Emma Jane, widow of Comm. Geo. Spencer Richards, R.N.

At Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 81, Lieut. Jesse Hilder, late of H.M.'s 15th Regt.

June 12. At Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, aged 10, the Hon. Charles Bruce, third son of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

At Green Island, near Belfast, aged 75, Col. Gillmore, late of Boghead-house, Antrim.

At Blurton, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, aged 79, John Harvey, esq., J.P.

At Dorchester, aged 68, Frances Fox, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Strangways, Rector of Maiden Newton, and first cousin to the Right Hon. the Earl of Ilchester.

At St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, aged 77, Lætitia Ann, widow of the Rev. Richard Snape, Rector of Brent Eleigh, Suffolk.

At Macduff, Banffshire, N.B., aged 63, Robert Cruickshank, Esq., J.P.

At Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, aged 70, Jane, widow of Hugh Hamill, esq., of Hartfield, co. Dublin.

At Great Hanwood, near Shrewsbury, aged 71, Anna Maria, widow of the Rev. Frederick Holmes.

June 13. At Tenby, aged 81, Col. Charles Ferrior.

At Chatham, aged 63, Major George Seymour Crole, late of H.M's 28th Regt.

At Nottingham, aged 79, Frederick Robinson, Esq., of Widmerpool, D.L. for Notts.

In Porchester-terr., Agnes, wife of Markham Spofforth, esq., and dau. of the late John Claudius Loudon, esq.

At Eastbourne, aged 16, Barkly Clive, son of the Rev. J. H. Timins, Vicar of West Malling, Kent.

June 14. In Grafton-st., aged 87, the Hon. Lady Borough, widow of Sir Richard Borough, bart., and only surviving issue of Gerard, first Viscount Lake.

At Cheltenham, aged 77, Theresa, widow of Andrew Henry Lynch, esq., a Master in Chancery in Ordinary, and younger dau. of Charles Butler, esq., Q.C.

At Pulverbach Rectory, Salop, aged 73, Maria, widow of the Rev. P. C. Guise, formerly Rector of Craike, Yorkshire.

In Warwick-st., Pimlico, aged 55, William Timothy Cape, esq. Mr. Cape filled the office of Head Master to the Sydney College, New South Wales, for many years.

June 15. In Pall-mall, Capt. Charles Wm. Gordon, M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed, and youngest son of the late Charles Gordon, esq., of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire. Capt. Gordon was a Liberal-Conservative. He contested Berwick unsuccessfully in 1857, and was first elected in 1859.

At Carlton-park, Northamptonshire, aged 37, Arthur Watson Palmer, esq., late Capt. 5th Fusiliers, fourth son of Sir John Henry Palmer, bart.

At Whitehaven, Mary, relict of E. C. Knubley, esq., and dau. of the late Miles Ponsonby, esq., of Hale-hall, Cumberland.

At Baden Baden, Justina Davidson Dallas, third dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas.

At Guernsey, Emma, wife of Capt. Edwardes Tucker, late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Aide-de-Camp to the late Gen. Sir Thomas Picton.

At Perry-hill, Kent, Henrietta Louisa, wife of Captain H. P. Keighly.

At Bollington-hall, Oakley, Essex, aged 64, Edward Sandford, esq.

June 16. In London, a few days after her arrival from South Africa, Eleanor Mee, wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, William McDermott, esq., of the Bengal Army.

At Orlagh-house, Jersey, the wife of Capt. St. A. B. St. John, late 6th Royals.

In Thurloe-place, S.W., aged 36, William Thomas Rawling, esq., 18th Bedfordshire Light Infantry, only son of the late William Rawling, esq., of Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

June 17. In Park-lane, the Lady Henrietta Morant. Her ladyship, who was dau. of the late and sister of the present Duke of Beaufort, was born in 1831, and in 1855 married John Morant, esq., of Brockenhurst.

At Billericay, aged 82, Denzil Ede, esq., Lieut. R.M., and J.P. for Essex.

June 18. Suddenly, at Blendon-hall, Kent, aged 68, Oswald Smith, esq.

June 19. At Vevey, Switzerland, Robert Lockhart, son of R. L. Dymock, esq., Procurator Fiscal for the city of Edinburgh.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, May 23, 1863.	May 30, 1863.	June 6, 1863.	June 13, 1863.
Mean Temperature . . .			° 48·3	° 55·4	° 57·2	° 54·7
London	78029	2803989	1259	1296	1214	1186
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	204	207	217	191
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	267	267	268	238
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	171	187	159	169
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	280	297	277	270
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	337	338	293	318

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
May 23 .	669	184	185	176	45	1259	961	927	1888
„ 30 .	663	204	201	177	51	1296	1005	992	1997
June 6 .	647	161	185	178	43	1214	971	877	1848
„ 13 .	624	185	161	175	41	1186	995	1000	1995

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, June 16, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	1,849 ...	48	6	Oats ...	30 ...	21	0	Beans ...	94 ...	33	11
Barley ...	— ...	0	0	Rye ...	4 ...	33	0	Peas ...	100 ...	36	10

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	46	8	Oats	22	6	Beans	38	9
Barley	33	5	Rye	34	5	Peas	35	11

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 18.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 4*d.*	to 5*s.* 0*d.*	
Mutton	3*s.* 2*d.*	to 4*s.* 8*d.*	
Veal	3*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 4*d.*	
Pork	3*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 8*d.*	
Lamb	4*s.* 0*d.*	to 5*s.* 8*d.*	

Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 18.

Beasts	1,130
Sheep	11,320
Calves	748
Pigs	250

COAL-MARKET, JUNE 19.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 16*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From May 24, to June 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Thermometer. Noon.	Thermometer. 11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	47	57	50	29. 84	fair
25	45	57	48	29. 91	do. cloudy
26	46	59	50	30. 08	do.
27	60	67	58	30. 18	do.
28	57	68	62	30. 31	do.
29	63	73	62	30. 16	do.
30	64	72	64	30. 11	cloudy, fair
31	54	57	51	30. 17	fair
J. 1	54	64	46	30. 19	do.
2	52	72	51	30. 04	fair, cloudy
3	64	78	64	29. 94	cloudy
4	64	68	57	29. 94	fair, cloudy
5	57	59	49	29. 87	cloudy
6	58	60	52	29. 40	heavy rain
7	57	62	55	29. 44	do. showers
8	57	64	54	29. 47	cldy. showers

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Thermometer. Noon.	Thermometer. 11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
9	58	65	56	29. 73	hvy. showers
10	58	67	57	29. 44	fair, cldy. rain
11	58	62	55	29. 51	hvy. showers
12	56	57	56	29. 44	cly. hvy. rain
13	56	62	55	29. 70	fair, rain
14	56	67	60	29. 94	cly. slgt. rain
15	58	67	57	29. 93	do. rain
16	58	67	57	29. 90	fair, cloudy
17	58	68	58	29. 89	do.
18	59	70	58	29. 78	heavy rain
19	54	62	58	29. 50	do.
20	57	67	60	29. 77	fr. cly. slgt. rn.
21	61	72	61	29. 96	do.
22	62	72	60	30. 08	do.
23	63	73	63	30. 05	slight rn. fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
25	93⅜ ⅝	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅞	235	4 dis. par.	———	12 pm.	109⅞ 10⅛
26	93⅜ ⅝	91⅝ ⅞	91⅝ ⅞	233 4½	4. 2 dis.	———	12 pm.	109⅞ 10⅛
27	93½ ⅝	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅞	235	5. 1 dis.	231½	12.15 pm.	109⅞ 10⅛
28	93½ ⅝	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅞	233	———	———	———	110⅛ ¼
29	93½ ⅝	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅞	———	4 dis.	232	———	110¼
30	93½ ⅝	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅞	———	4 dis.	———	11 pm.	110 ¼
J. 1	93½ ¾	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅞	———	4 dis.	———	10.14 pm.	110 ¼
2	91⅞ 2¼	91⅝ ⅞	91⅝ ⅞	234½ 5	4 dis. par.	232 4	———	107⅝ ⅞
3	91⅞ 2	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾	233	———	———	10.14 pm.	107⅝ ⅞
4	91⅞ 2⅛	91⅝ ⅞	91⅝ ⅞	233	4. 1 dis.	———	10 pm.	107⅞ 8
5	92 ⅛	91⅝ ⅞	91⅝ ⅞	233 4	4 dis.	———	———	108
6	Holiday	on	the	Stock	Exchange			
8	91⅞ 2	91½ ¾	91½ ¾	233½	4. 1 dis.	232 4	———	107¾ 8
9	91¾ 2	91½ ¾	91½ ¾	232 4	———	231 4	———	107¾ 8
10	91⅝ ⅞	91⅜ ⅝	91⅜ ⅝	234	4 dis.	231 3	———	107¾ 8
11	91⅝ ⅞	91⅜ ⅝	91⅜ ⅝	232½ 4	par.	———	———	107¾ 8
12	91¾ 2	91½ ¾	91½ ¾	233½ 4	par. 4 pm.	———	14 pm.	107¾ 8
13	91⅞ 2⅛	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾	———	3 dis. par.	———	14 pm.	108 ⅛
15	92 ¼	91⅝ ⅞	91¾ 2	232½ 4	par. 2 pm.	———	———	107¾ 8¼
16	92 ¼	91¾ ⅞	91¾ 2	232½ 4	2 dis. 2 par.	———	———	107⅞ 8¼
17	92 ¼	91¾ ⅞	91⅝ ⅞	232	1 dis.	Shut	13.16 pm.	107¾ 8¼
18	92 ⅛	91⅝ ⅞	91¾ ⅞	232 3½	2. 1 dis.	228	12 pm.	108 ¼
19	92 ⅛	91⅝ ⅞	91⅝ ⅞	———	2. 1 dis.	———	———	108 ¼
20	92 ⅛	91⅞	91¼ ⅞	———	2 dis.	Shut	12 pm.	108¼
22	91⅞ 2	91½ ¾	91⅝ ¾	232 4	3. 2 dis.	———	———	108¼
23	91¾ 2	91½ ¾	91½ ¾	233 4	3 dis. par.	———	11.13 pm.	108 ¼

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1863.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

MINSTER, THANET.

MR. URBAN,—Our old place of worship, St. Mary's Church, on which I addressed you some time ago[a], was opened for public worship in its restored state on the 26th of May last.

The old horse-box pews have been replaced by benches of varnished pine, which, generally speaking, are well arranged. The flooring is now of geometrical-pattern Minton tiles. The old memorial stones have been taken up, except one to the Harnett family,—the oldest family now in the parish,—and some placed at the entrance in the west tower, and others in the south-east angle of the south transept and chancel, at the entrance to the vestry; others, including one to the memory of the nurse of Queen Elizabeth, are now not to be seen.

The roofs of the south and the north transepts have been groined with small billets of chalk, similar to the chancel and centre.

Three appropriate windows have been placed in the south aisle wall; that nearest to the tower is of stained glass, with devices suitable to its position, this being over the font.

Two square-headed windows have been placed in the wall of the north aisle, and the old seat of masonry, running on the inside from the old pointed Gothic doorway (now blocked up on the inside), has been destroyed to make room for a range of short seats!

The old Norman doorway in the tower is taken away, and a new one of similar style erected, but its trim appearance does not correspond with the rude unchiselled sandstone of which the tower is built, and we think the old arch would have looked more in character with the ancient edifice. Gentlemen undoubtedly actuated with the purest motives treat churches in their restoration too much as they do their own mansions, and forget they are only trustees for others when they have such revered temples of worship under their care. And churchwarden dictatorship should be forgotten, both as regards style of architecture and applying the sittings, as Churchmen feel that the building is *national* property, and non-officials revere the place as much as an official for the time being; but it is an unthankful duty to differ with gentlemen who are really liberal as subscribers, and genuinely earnest in all they do; nevertheless, we feel that, notwithstanding the beauty of the building internally, it is not on the whole so interesting to the antiquary as it was before the holy place was restored.

The opening sermon was preached by the Vicar, the Rev. R. T. Wheeler, M.A., who ranks high as a powerful preacher of the Evangelical school; after which a collection was made for a hearing apparatus for the deaf poor, and for hassocks, &c.; the sum of forty pounds was subscribed.

I do not know how the restoration fund stands, as no accounts have yet been placed before the subscribers. Neither have we heard anything of the report of Mr. Ashpitel, F.R.S., who was appointed superintending architect by the Vestry.—I am, &c. ARCHEO.

[a] GENT. MAG., July, 1862, p. 82.

The Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN SUSSEX[a].

In noticing the thirteenth Volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections[b] we spoke of it as the highly satisfactory production of a truly working Archæological Society. Bare justice requires us to apply quite as favourable terms to its successor, which is now before us.

The first paper is one on "Petworth," by Dr. Turner, a physician of that town, which traces the descent of the manor from Domesday to the present time, gives some account of the "princely Percies," once lords of the Castle, and describes the modern house (the seat of Lord Leconfield), famous for its pictures and statuary, but even more so for its Carved Room, the ornaments of which are the joint production of Grinling Gibbons and Jonathan Ritson.

"This room is sixty feet long by twenty-four broad, and twenty feet in height. The carving is arranged in festoons of fruits and flowers, shells, birds, and sculptured vases, so as to form panels for pictures; the whole surpassing, in beauty of execution and quantity of carving, any other of his justly admired works.

"Horace Walpole, in speaking of this wonderful carver in wood, says, that 'before Gibbons there is no instance of a man who could give to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chain together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species.' And after having enumerated others of his celebrated works, such as those at Windsor, Chatsworth, Burleigh, Southwick in Hampshire, and Stanstead, he continues,—'But the most superb monument of his skill is a large apartment at Petworth, enriched from the ceiling between the pictures with festoons of flowers and dead game, all in the highest state of perfection and preservation. One vase surpasses all the others in beauty of execution and elegance of design, being covered with a bas-relief of the purest taste, worthy indeed of the Grecian age of cameos. Selden, one of his disciples—for what

[a] "Sussex Archæological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Vol. XIV." (Lewes: G. P. Bacon.)

[b] Gent. Mag., July, 1862, pp. 13 *et seq.*

single hand could have executed such plenty of laborious productions?—lost his life in saving this carving when the house was on fire.'

"Gibbons died in 1721. To the credit of our country be it spoken he was a native artist, having been born in London. His ancestors, however, a few generations back, were of Dutch extraction.

"For more than a century this carved room remained incomplete, and probably would have continued so, had not that great patron of men of genius, and more particularly of such men as had not the means of bringing their performances into the notice they deserved, George Obrien Earl of Egrémont, of whom it has been asserted with great truth,—

'To pining genius he raised up a way,
And merit ushered to the blaze of day,'

—found accidentally among the workmen employed in carving the mahogany ornaments of the library at Arundel Castle a father and son named Ritson, natives of Cumberland. Struck by the talent displayed by the son, then only a boy twelve years of age, the Earl did not lose sight of him, and some years after took him into his service at Petworth. His first employment here was for little more than twelve months, after which he remained absent in London ten years; but finally returned to Petworth in 1827, and continued in the service of his lordship and the present owner of the house until his death in 1846.

"During the period of nineteen years he worked at the carving of this room, and finished it only a week before he died. Comparing the two performances, many may consider his part of the work but slightly, if at all, inferior to that of Gibbons. The writer of this paper knew Ritson well, and had often been led to regret his intemperate habits and most obstinate temper. Ritson indeed would only work when he himself was disposed to do so, and remonstrance had not the slightest effect upon him. Had it been otherwise, he might have attained to great eminence, but as it was he died in a back street of this town, worn out both in mind and body, and supported entirely by the liberality of the present possessor of the estate. The writer attended him throughout his illness, and was with him when he expired. There are portraits of him and Gibbons by Clint in the room, to the beauty of which they so largely contributed. An obituary memorial of him by the present incumbent of Tillington (to whom I will take this opportunity of stating I am much indebted for assistance kindly rendered to me in the preparation of this paper) will be found in the GENT. MAG., No. 25, New Series, January to June, 1846."—(pp. 10—12.)

Mr. Slade Butler prints a curious document (Harl. MSS., No. 358, art. 47, fol. 188), entitled "The Confession of certeyne Persons concerninge the Spiritts appearinge at Rie" in 1607, the year in which Thomas Hamon, "thrice burgesse for the Parliament elected," died whilst serving the office of mayor of Rye for the sixth time[c]. That the spirits had anything to do with the death of his Worship is not positively affirmed, but

[c] GENT. MAG., July, 1862, p. 19.

there is grave ground for suspicion. Susan Snapper, the wife of a sawyer of Rye, declares that—

"The first or seconde daie that Mr. Hammon, late Mayor of Rie, fell sicke, the spiritt Richarde bade her goe to the saide Ann Bennett and will her to send him some 'planett water;' and shee carried a little bottele of water of aboute 3 or 4 sponfulls into the chamber where the spiritt was, and sett it one the table, and wente downe (it was a whittishe water); and when shee had tolde the saide Ann of it, the said Ann saide the bottle was not there; and this examinate went upp and there was neither the bottle nor the spiritt.

"The saide Ann Bennett called this examinate, and saide unto her, 'I doe see one of them nowe in the windowe wth a chaine of gould about his necke and goulde braceletts aboute his wrestes, and this is to make me bold to come to speake to them."—(pp. 30, 31.)

George Tayler, who was "harde of beleife," was vouchsafed a sight "in the glasse windowes" of a "greate companie," among whom he discerned "a verie antciente grave man sittinge verie maeisterallie in a chaire wth a booke before him," and a woman in "ghayyshe collored apparell" with a hat on her head, the interest being heightened by the appearance of "twoe deathes heade" behind them, manifestly betokening the demise of both the mayor and his wife. A part of the deposition of Susan Snapper may interest students of demonology:—

"That aboute mydlente last, viz., 1607, aboute mydnighte, shee beeinge sicke in bed with her husbande, 4 spyritts in likenes of twoe men, and twoe weomen, appeared unto her; the one man younge, withoute hayre one his face, and tall, named him selfe Richarde, and hee was in a white surplis to the grounde; the other man was a shorte, thicke man, with a longe grey bearde, and named him selfe Roberte; hee was in a white sattin dublett and hose pinckt. One of the weomen was younge and in a white wastcote and green peticote, with a vaile aboute her necke, and a whit kerchife one her head; the other weoman was younge and all in white. And one of the weomen called her selfe Katherine, and the other Margerie; and they appeared unto her two or three nights togeither.

"The seconde tyme of theire appeareaunce, the weoman in the greene peticote called this examinate Sue, and said, 'Come and goe with me, or else I will carrie the,' and the spirite Richarde tooke her by the arme, and griped her that her arme was lame 2 daies, so as she could not helpe her selfe. And she beinge a ferde toulde her husbande, and hee laide his hande over her to holde her, and his arme was soe lame for twoe daies that hee coulde not cut his meate; and then the vision lefte her."—(p. 26.)

This belief in "second sight" appears to linger in Sussex even to the present day among the lower classes[d], and a cen-

[d] See Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xiii.

tury ago it was by no means confined to them, as appears by a very singular story of the discovery of a will of Mr. John Butler (M.P. for Sussex in 1766) through the appearance of his spirit to his sister-in-law and his old steward, which Mr. Slade Butler thinks worthy of being placed on record.

Ashdown Forest, or Lancaster Great Park, as it was termed from having been part of the possessions of John of Gaunt, is described by the Rev. Edward Turner, from a personal knowledge of sixty years, but he regrets that the records of the Duchy of Lancaster are not as accessible as they ought to be, when its history for the last five centuries could be more accurately stated. An Extent of the Forest was taken in 1576, when some information was obtained from a deed which was "in the handes of Old Payne," to the mention of whom Mr. Turner adds a brief notice of two of his descendants, who were placed by circumstances in very different positions:—

"The 'Old Payne' here alluded to was probably the Patriarch of the ancient family of Payne, long resident at Legge's Heath in Eastgrinstead, and a Master of the Forest. A descendant of his was Sheriff of Sussex in 1768, of whom it is currently reported, that during the year he served the office, he never went to church, or in any way appeared in public, except in full dress, with a cocked-hat on his head, and a sword by his side; and whenever he went to market or a meeting of any kind at Eastgrinstead, he had, in addition, his state saddle, saddle-cloth, and holster, furnished with a pair of richly silver-chased pistols. When questioned on the subject, his reply was that, in his opinion, the dignity of the office required it. The last of the family of the direct male line died in Maresfield at an advanced age, and in very reduced circumstances, about six years ago. In his cottage I have often seen the saddle-cloth, richly embroidered with gold, the pistols, the sword, and the spurs, which his father used as sheriff, and which the son greatly valued, as testifying to the quondam greatness of the family. After his death they were all sold to a broker for a few shillings."—(pp. 44, 45.)

Hastings and its Municipal Rights are very satisfactorily treated by Mr. Durrant Cooper and Mr. Ross; the Registers of the Hastings Parishes are examined by Dr. Greenhill; and the peculiarities of speech that still mark some of its inhabitants are commented on by Mr. James Rock, jun. These papers, taken in connexion with those in former volumes, form a very complete account of the past and present state of the famous Cinque Port, but, from their very completeness, do not well admit of summary or extract. "Eastbourne," by Mr. Chambers, and "Maresfield," by the Rev. Mr. Turner, are in much the same case. British Antiquities found at Wilmington, consisting

of bronze celts, and a mould for making them, are described by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, who conceives them to be not weapons of war, but tools, "which might be used in masonry as well as in carpentry, in breaking up old work or shaping stone or other materials; and indeed they bear a partial resemblance to a very useful implement of the modern bricklayer, which has a pick or hammer on one side and a sharp edge on the other." Some Roman Remains in the Neighbourhood of Hurst-Pierpoint and Danny, are used by Mr. Blencowe in determining the course of the Roman Via that traversed Sussex from south to north, and connected the Portus Adurni at Aldrington with the Ermine Street. A navigable settlement, A.D. 1343, one of the earliest of that class of documents extant, is printed by Mr. Durrant Cooper; Monumental Inscriptions from Icklesham and from Chiddingly are contributed by Mr. Butler and Mr. Noakes, and various Notes and Queries by divers parties; but we prefer to make an extract or two from Mr. M. A. Lower's "Parochial History of Chiddingly," which may be fairly described as exhausting its subject. Chiddingly is a parish of the Weald, "hopelessly remote from railways either existent or probable," and though once so "respectable," that its church had, a century ago, "at least fourteen coaches on a Sunday" at its doors, has now sunk so much out of notice that it is fortunate in finding a chronicler as hearty in its praise as Mr. Lower. The church is remarkable for its lofty stone spire (an unusual feature in the district), and for some once splendid monuments, of which the chief is that of Sir John Jefferay, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, *temp.* Eliz., and builder of the mansion of Chiddingly Place, erewhile one of the finest Elizabethan houses in Sussex, but of which only some portions remain, and are used for farm purposes. One feature of the monument has given rise to a ludicrous fancy, which Mr. Lower is anxious to impress on us has now faded away:—

"The monument was profusely ornamented with heraldry, consisting of the arms and quarterings of the family; but both these and the monument itself are fast yielding to the ravages of time. Tradition has, as usual, attributed these dilapidations to the Puritans of the seventeenth century, but the charge rests upon no good foundation, and is probably untrue. Independently of the ordinary decay which befalls human creations, it is probable that the Jefferay monument has suffered from an unfortunate popular mistake, which identified the principal person commemorated with the flagitious judge, Sir George Jeffries, temp. James II., who was not born until many

years after Sir John Jefferay's death. The author of the 'Curiosities of Great Britain,' published many years since, in an account of the tomb, furnished by Mr. William Lashmar of Chiddingly, says: 'The people hereabouts simply tell you that he [Sir John J.] dropped down dead with the scroll in his hand, as the peculiar judgment of Heaven on a wicked judge in a wrong cause.' A ridiculous statement made these Jefferays so proud that 'the ground was not good enough for them to walk upon,' and in consequence they had a range of cheeses laid every Sunday from their mansion to the church, to set their dainty feet on! The two round tablets upon which the statues of Sir Edward and Lady Montague stand, do in truth somewhat resemble a couple of gigantic cheeses, and they probably suggested this 'mighty pretty story,' which to the credit of the existing generation is a 'tradition only traditionally remembered.'"—(p. 243.)

A plain tombstone in the same church has had the distinction of giving rise to numerous quarrels between the parish clerks and the owners of a property called Eades' Farm. It is that of Thomas Eades, a vicar, who was a Nonjuror, and left a legacy to the parish clerks (provided they did not bear the names of Chapman, Strong, Shewsmith, &c., his Revolutionary opponents) to keep always legibly engraved on his tombstone a protest against the rule of "the Dutchman." Some years ago the bequest was declared invalid by the courts of law, as the rent-charge had not been settled on freehold property. The record of the sturdy Nonjuror is in consequence in danger of being utterly effaced, and Mr. Lower thinks it well to print it for preservation. We think so too, and therefore follow his example. It is as follows:—

"The body of Mr. Thomas Eades lies here,
A faithful shepherd that did not pow'rs fear;
But kept old Truth, and would not let her go,
Nor turn out of the way for friend or foe.
He was suspended in the *Dutchman's* days,
Because he would not walk in their strange ways.
Dæmona non armis sed morte subegit Jesus,
As Xt. by death his rampant foes trod down,
So must all those who doe expect a crown.
"He died 1717, aged about 80 years."—(p. 251.)

Our space does not allow of further extract from this interesting volume, but we cannot close our notice without remarking that it is illustrated with several well executed wood engravings.

DIGGINGS ON THE SKELTON AND GUISBOROUGH MOORS.

On Tuesday, May 26, 1863, the writer, with a party of four men, commenced the investigation of a large grave-hill situate on a part of the Skelton Moors. The hill was 51½ ft. in diameter and rather more than 6 ft. high in the centre. Like almost every other Houe of any considerable dimensions in the district, it bore evident traces of former opening at the centre. Unlike them, however, in another respect; for the removal of a spade-depth of earth from the higher parts of the hill did not bring to light any fragments of ancient pottery, or of calcined human bones and charcoal. Commencing from the south with a wide trench, expanding as we neared the middle parts, a large urn was discovered at a distance of 9 ft. due east from the centre, and not more than 18 in. from the surface. The only protection from above was a flagstone of small dimensions — perhaps 12 in. by 15—which the writer himself removed in marking out the work for the men. The urn was quite full of human bones, which, a little below the topmost strata, were beautifully clean and dry, and many of them retaining a fair blue tint arising from the heat to which they had been subjected. Among them were found two portions of a large bone pin, which, when entire, must have been at least six inches long; probably more.

The urn was 17 in. high and of about 13½ in. in greatest diameter, the width across the mouth being very nearly the same as the measure through the uppermost rib. For it was without the heavy overhanging rim which has characterized all the others, save one, found by the writer in these grave-hills; and, instead, is encircled by two ribs, or projecting mouldings, the uppermost being 5½ in. below the mouth, and the second 4 in. from the higher one. The diameter of the bottom is 5½ in. The substance of the urn is not very thick, and it seems fairly baked.

Like a former one of somewhat similar shape, it is entirely without external ornamentation; the only appearance of that kind being just inside the mouth, where a line of impressions, much like what might be produced by pressing a finger upon the soft clay, is traceable.

Pursuing our investigations, we found the centre of the hill had been dug out to a point a little below the level of the surrounding moor-surface. Pushing our researches beyond the parts thus disturbed, we came upon very observable quantities of charcoal at a point about 5 ft. north-west of the centre, which speedily led us to what were, unhappily, only the crushed remains of a second urn of singular beauty.

The clay of which it had been made was much redder than in these cinerary urns usually, but in such a state of disintegration that it was difficult to obtain a single fragment of 2 in. square, and even that required to be handled with the greatest care for fear it should fall to pieces under the touch. Enough, however, was obtained to give a pretty close approximation to its original size and shape, and to disclose the entire ornamentation. The diameter of the mouth was probably about 7 in., and the height $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 in. The depth of the rim was $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the diameter of the bottom about 4 in.

The rim had two linear impressions of a twisted cord or thong on its upper edge round the mouth. It was then divided into upper and lower halves by a similar impression round its middle. Two others of the same description at both the lower and upper edges left a space of about three-quarters of an inch wide on either side of the middle ring, to receive a series of rectilinear diagonal impressions (produced by like means) meeting on the middle line so that each pair formed a chevron. The middle rib, which seems to have been rather more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. from the lower edge of the rim, was marked by two encompassing impressions just like those on the rim, and above these were nearly vertical rows of impressions not very dissimilar in shape and size to those which would be made by pressing a small apple-pip into soft clay, except that there was a little more curvature about the small end.

Another noticeable character of the clay of this urn was that it was burnt red throughout. There was no black portion in the middle, as is the almost invariable rule in these Celtic urns.

The excavation of this hill was carried on to within a few feet of the northern edge, but no further discoveries were made.

Originally this hill had been encircled by a consecutive series of retaining stones—a character which holds good of an adjoining tumulus of still greater size, of another about three-quarters of a mile north of it, and of a third lying about a mile north-west. An imperfect barrier of stone-work was also met with about 6 or 8 ft. from the exterior ring, and there had been a good many stones used in building the central part, but there were no traces of any cist.

On the following day the scene of our labours was removed to one of the hills which lie a long mile to the north-west of that just described. A boundary stoup on the summit of this rather interfered with the operations of the workmen. However, a trench of 6 ft. wide, cutting the hill through from north to south, in such wise as to leave two-thirds of the whole untouched towards the east, soon revealed a solid flooring of rock which did not seem ever to have been disturbed: working still closer to the centre, the writer then directed an excavation of some 6 ft. wide to be made, so as to encompass the central stone or stoup, and a sustaining pillar of earth about 5 ft. in diameter. Before this

had been carried on to any depth, tokens of the close vicinity of four separate sepulchral deposits were observed: one of these lay about 4 ft. south-east from the centre, and another 1 ft. east of the last. From the latter the writer took a very beautiful vessel of the so-called "incense-cup" class, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. greatest diameter, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. across the mouth. In it lay a portion of a curved bone pin, two other fragments of which were afterwards obtained from the bones beneath; while, immediately below it, and upon the deposit of burnt bones, lay a remarkably fine arrow-head of white flint.

From the other deposit there was obtained a flint knife, unburnt and in good preservation; and an unshaped fragment of flint which had passed through the fire. The other two deposits, which lay more to the east and north-east of the centre, yielded nothing but charcoal and bone. The semicircular excavation was continued and carried through into the original cutting without further disclosure. But meanwhile one division of the workmen had completed the first trench, and laid bare a flagstone, or flat mass of rock, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by 4 wide, and 12 in. thick, which covered a portion of the floor to the north-west of the centre. From beneath this was obtained a small urn, about 6 in. high by $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. in greatest diameter, of the so-called "flower-pot" description. It is of coarse ware, and the sides of great thickness. The edge of the mouth, which descends with a hollow slope to a kind of flange about half an inch below, is rudely marked with two impressions of a twisted thong, encompassing the whole mouth. The other ornamentation is of a similarly rude character, consisting of three horizontal rows of not very regularly disposed vertical impressions, of about two twists of the thong each. These occupy the space between the edge of the opening and the rib, a space of $1\frac{7}{8}$ in., while just below the rib are two other and similar rows. The bottom of the urn is a trifle over 3 in. in diameter. Like an urn of similar coarse ware and careless ornamentation, mentioned by the writer in a former communication[a], this also was quite empty, there not being a trace of bone anywhere near it.

The incense-cup has the two customary perforations (which were clearly made previous to the firing process) about half-an-inch apart, and on a level with the bottom. The ornamentation consists of two encircling rows of circular dots round the mouth, very close to each other, and not remarkably evenly drawn. A third similar row encompasses the vessel a little above mid-height, approaching the lower of the above-named rows much more nearly on one side than the other; and a fourth about a quarter of an inch above the bottom. Between the second and third of these rows, as also between the third and fourth, a series of straight lines of round dots are drawn so as to make a con-

[a] Gent. Mag., Jan. 1863, p. 26.

tinuous zigzag, the angles of which abut upon the rows. The bottom also is decorated with a series of similar straight lines of different lengths, and meeting each other at various angles: it being quite impossible to give any mere verbal description of the design or effect of the whole.

Again, on Tuesday, June 9, the writer was at liberty to engage in these investigations, and attention was directed to the grave-hill which lies about seventy or eighty yards to the north of that from which the urn and incense-cup, with the flint arrow-head, &c. just mentioned, were obtained. This tumulus is of still larger dimensions than the former, the diameter being not less than 57 ft., and the height above the level of the moor being fully 6 ft. still, notwithstanding the removal, some long time since, of a great deal of stone from its central parts. It is also (as was noticed above) surrounded by a circle of large retaining stones, set edge to edge, with flat surfaces outwards. In this case it seemed advisable to begin proceedings by opening a trench near the western margin, ranging from north to south, gradually widening it as we approached the centre, so as to examine every part of the hill thoroughly, down to the level of the ground.

It was soon ascertained that this tumulus also was piled over a *quasi* cyclopean pavement of ponderous flat-surfaced rock masses, which probably lay there long ages before the friends of the deceased Celt, to whose memory it was raised, fixed upon the place as a suitable site for his interment. Here and there it would seem that they had inserted wedge-like stones to fill up chasms; but, as far as it could be ascertained without resort to actual quarrying operations, no deposit, similar to that in the hill last examined, had been made. On approaching the centre there was, as had been foreseen, every token of destructive disturbance, the soil being very loose and friable, and entirely intermingled, instead of lying, so to speak, in the usual semi-stratified form. However, on reaching the eastern side of the centre, enough of the original internal stone-work was left *in situ* to give some sort of an idea of what probably had been the inner protection of the original deposit; for a segment of a circle of flat stones inclining upwards and inwards was still left, the outer ones overlapping the inner ones, like the sods over a field-heap of newly-gathered potatoes.

All hope of a central deposit being now dissipated, a systematic search for secondary deposits on the eastern side was commenced, and half-an-hour's labour disclosed the surface of a flat stone, of about 20 or 22 in. square, lying about 8 or 9 in. below the ling, and nearly 7 ft., a little northward of east, from the centre of the hill. On removing this a cavity was at once observed beneath it, and a few moments of careful work disclosed the presence of an urn. It proved to be of very considerable dimensions, and was

taken out entire, except a very small fracture on one part of the edge, and with scarcely any other flaw in any part of it. It is, without exception, the most perfect of any the writer has ever seen at all approaching the same dimensions. It stands very nearly 17 in. high, and is 13 in. over all across the mouth. The overhanging rim or border is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, and is marked with an encompassing impression produced in the usual way, and with a series of shorter or longer straight marks of the same kind, arranged—so far as one can say any design is apparent—so as to make triangular spaces, impressed as described, of the whole width of the border, alternate with similar spaces left without mark. There is no perceptible rib, but three inches below the lower edge of the border where the sides begin to slope away towards the bottom, a line of small marks about an inch apart runs round the entire vessel. The bottom is about 4 in. in diameter, and the whole urn remarkably symmetrical and well shaped. The edge of the rim round the mouth, which is bevelled inwards, also has continuous encircling impressions of the twisted thong.

When found this urn was nearly full, of mixed clay and moor-sand and black earth above, and the lower half with burnt bones, many of which were in much larger and less completely burnt fragments than is usual. Besides, there was, adhering to that side of the urn which was turned towards the centre of the hill, and level with its margin, an "incense-cup," placed on its side, and with its mouth opening towards the interior of the urn. It had clearly been placed in this position at first, and secured in it by means of soft clay. This cup is about 2 in. high, by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in greatest diameter, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ across the mouth. It is most imperfectly baked; indeed, one-half of it is still plastic clay, shewing no trace whatever of the action of fire. The other half is of red ware, but very soft and friable. The ornamentation consists of two encircling impressions, very near each other, just round or below the mouth, from the lower of which a series of parallel straight impressions somewhat deviating from the perpendicular reach nearly to the bottom of the cup, which is scarcely two inches in diameter. No trace of flint or wrought bone (and only the merest tokens of the presence of charcoal) was obtained in either of the urns, or near them. The smaller one was partly filled with moory sand, and some tenacious black substance adhering firmly to its sides; while beneath it, though some inches lower, a considerable quantity of very finely comminated burnt bone occurred in close contact with the side of the containing vessel.

CORNISH CHURCHES.

IX. ST. IVES—TOWEDNACK—ZENNOR—ST. HILARY—SITHNEY—ST. CROWAN—CAMBORNE.

St. Ives.—This is a large church, consisting of chancel, nave with western tower, north and south aisles to both, with porch, and a side chapel[a] opening by an arcade of two into the eastern part of the south aisle. The east walls of the aisles and chapel are all flush with that of the chancel.

The chapel was added, but the other portions of the structure appear to have been built according to one design, without any additions or alterations, excepting those which were barbarously effected in almost every church during Puritanical times.

The roodloft staircase is at the north-west angle of the chapel. The roodscreen has been removed, but some of the carved oak benches remain.

One Ralph Clies, the master smith who superintended the smiths' work, is said to have made a present of a carved screen. The front panels of a seat now in the chancel have shields



Shields on panels of seat, St. Ives.

bearing—1. Hammer, pincers, nails, and horse-shoe; 2. Hammer and anvil; 3. A head; 4. A head; 5. Pair of bellows; 6. Ladle, trammers, and clefts. These are said to represent the smith's implements; and the figures 3 and 4 to be intended for Master Clies and his wife.



Section of Pier, St. Ives.



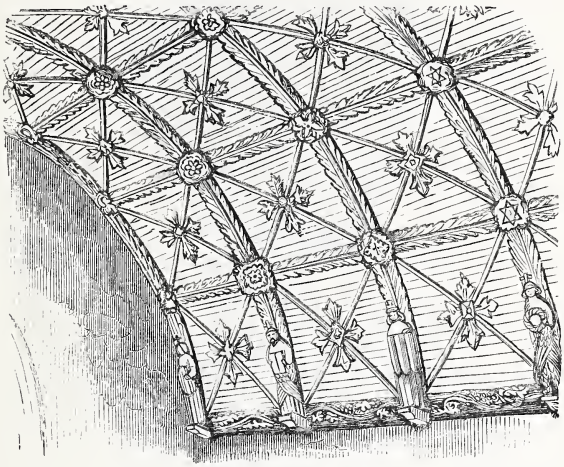
Pier-arch Moulding, St. Ives.

Each aisle has seven bays, with piers consisting of four

[a] Connected with the Trenwith estate, and now commonly called the "Trenwith aisle."

shafts with intervening ogee mouldings; the arch-mouldings correspond.

The roofs are of the usual waggon form, but very handsome and perfect, elaborately carved, and with full-length figures of



Chancel Roof, St. Ives.

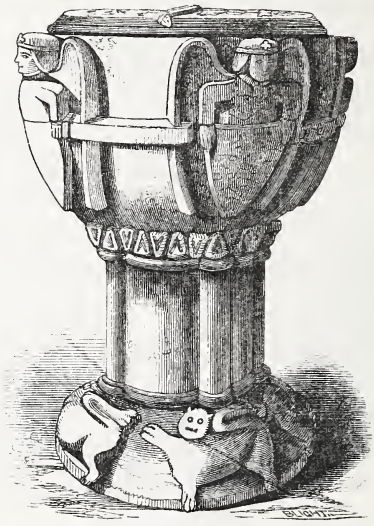
angels at the springings of the braces; these figures are continued all the way down the nave, and similar ones occur at St. Madron and a few other churches in Cornwall. In the chancel-roof only the braces and purlins are intersected diagonally by a raised and continuous moulding, giving a pretty net-like appearance. The suggestive vine pattern is carried along the wall-plate both in chancel and nave. Richly carved bosses are placed at the intersections of the diagonal lines and of the purlins and braces.

In the east wall of the north aisle and adjoining the chancel is an arched recess, with jambs resting on the floor, 4 ft. 2 in. high and 2 ft. 4 in. wide. It is too low for a doorway, and the exterior of the wall shews no indication of its being blocked up.

The tower, 119 ft. high, is of four stages, buttressed on square, has a battlemented parapet, and battlemented pinnacles resting on angels. The belfry windows, larger than usual, are each of three lights and transomed.

Several well-sculptured corbel-heads under the roof of the south chapel appear to be of earlier date than the wall into which they are built.

There is a very fine font, 3 ft. 10 in. high, apparently of the thirteenth century, but, as it is of granite, may be a copy of a similar one of that date. On the bowl are four angels con-



Font, St. Ives.

nected by bands, on one of which are, in raised early English characters, the words "Omnes baptizate gentes." Four dragons on the base symbolize the demons cast out by the power of baptism.

C. S. Gilbert, in his "History of Cornwall," quoting from the MSS. of a Mr. Hicks, who gleaned from the borough records of St. Ives, gives the following:—

"As it had pleased the Almighty God to increase the town inhabitants, and to send down temporal blessings most plentifully among them, the people, to shew their thankfulness for the same, did resolve to build a chapel in St. Ives, they having no house in the town wherein public prayers and divine service were read, but were forced every Sunday and Holy Day to go to Lelant Church, being three miles distant from St. Ives, to hear the same; and likewise to carry their children to be baptized; their dead to be there buried; to go there to be married, and their women to be churched. Whereupon the inhabitants of St. Ives did, about the year of our Lord 1408, petition the lord Champernoun, lord of St. Ives, that he would be pleased to petition his Holiness the Pope to grant his licence for a chapel to be built within the borough. So the lord Champernoun on his petition did obtain from his Holiness the Pope Alexander the Fifth—"Primo Anno Pontificatus, Anno Domini 1410"—his Bull to build a chapel in the borough, and likewise obtained a licence from the Most Reverend Father in God the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a licence from the Reverend the Bishop of Exeter, for

building the said chapel; which together with the tower was begun in the reign of King Henry the Fifth and finished in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, being sixteen years and a half in building."

The stones for building are said to have been brought by water from the neighbouring parish of Zennor. We also gather from the same source that there was a fine organ, costing £300, placed over the roodscreen, and that it was taken down by the Puritans in 1647. There is now an excellent organ at the east end of the north aisle.

A good brass of Otho Trenwith, formerly in the chancel, has been removed.

Against the wall of the chapel an epitaph, on the monument to the family of Sise, curiously commences,—

> "Neere to this bed sixe Sises late were laid,
> Foure Hopefull sonns, y^e^ grandsire, and a maid."

According to Dr. Oliver, the patron saint is St. Ia, an Irish virgin, martyred at Hayle in Cornwall about the middle of the fifth century. Other accounts give the dedication to SS. Andrew and Peter. The standards at the east ends of two old seats—that of Master Clies and another—in the chancel, are carved with the figures of SS. Andrew and Peter. These now face the altar. Over St. Peter two kneeling figures support a shield, on which are the words "John Peyn." The standard with the figure of St. Andrew is surmounted by two similar figures with a shield bearing two coats of arms impaled — 1. Three pears; 2. An arrow-head in pale, reversed.



Bench Standard, St. Ives.

Dr. Oliver states that Pope Alexander V., Oct. 20, 1409, and John XXIII., Nov. 18, 1410, recommended Bishop Stafford to make "capellas Sancti Tewynnoci (i. e. Towednack) et Sancte Ye parochial, with font and cemetery, but dependent on Lelant."

There is a good churchyard cross recently restored.

The church of St. Ives is in excellent repair; it has been substantially reseated in oak, floor tiled, ugly galleries cleared

away, and many good stained glass windows inserted. The greater part has been done by the munificence of Robert Hichens, Esq., of St. Ives and East Dulwich; who also defrayed nearly the whole of the cost for the building of the pretty church of St. John in the new parish of Halsetown, near St. Ives.

TOWEDNACK CHURCH is remarkable as alone possessing a chancel-arch among the churches of West Cornwall; it is of

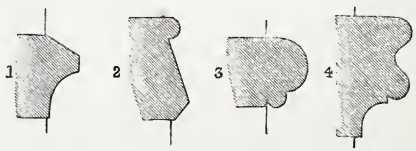


Towednack Church.

the thirteenth century, very acutely pointed, and consists simply of two chamfered orders springing from corbels, like the transept-arch at St. Gwithian [b], which is of the same date.

The church consists of chancel, nave with western tower, and south aisle and porch; the two latter are much later than the other parts.

The tower, of granite, very low and massive, is altogether unlike every other in the district, and, being constructed without any attempt at ornamentation, proper use was made of the



Mouldings of Tower, Towednack.

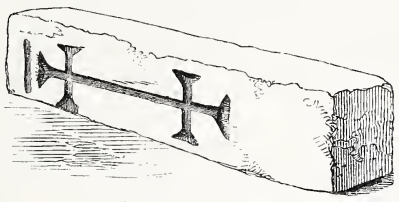
1. Cornice; 2. Battlement; 3. Stringcourse; 4. Impost, Tower-arch.

material at hand. The stringcourse and cornice are remarkably bold; the battlemented parapet (walled in on the east and west sides) is of the simplest character. The belfry lights

[b] GENT. MAG., June, 1863, p. 698.

are square-headed and chamfered. Altogether it is a characteristic structure, harmonizing well with its site, in the midst of a most wild and dreary region. The tower staircase, on an unusual plan, is constructed without newel or winders, and has its entrance direct from the north-west angle of the nave. The tower-arch appears to have been originally, like most others of the same date in Cornwall, a plain soffit arch; to this responds and a chamfered order have been added. A portion of the old impost-moulding remains.

The eastern bench in the porch is formed of a block of granite, 7 ft. long, 1 ft. 6 in. high, and 10 in. wide, with an incised double cross. This stone evidently does not occupy



Incised Stone, Towednack.

its original position; it differs from the ordinary types of the Cornish churchyard and wayside crosses, and is most probably an early Christian sepulchral monument.

Zennor Church has chancel, nave, western tower, north aisle, south transept, and porch. The oldest parts appear to be of the same date as the Decorated work at St. Germoe, which to some extent it resembles. Most of the windows, however, have lost their tracery, and the Perpendicular additions to the building, including the tower, are of much the same character as work of that period previously described.

There is a good late Decorated font, and a few of the old bench-ends remain; one of the latter has the figure of a mermaid [c].

The north wall of the aisle was rebuilt about fifty years ago; the old eastern wall was not taken down, and has, on the north side of the window, a projecting stone shelf 1 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 2 in., and 5 ft. 2 in. from the ground.

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[c] This bench-end and font are figured in "A Week at the Land's End."

The Church of ST. HILARY, with the exception of the tower and spire, was destroyed by fire on the night of Good Friday, 1853. At that time it consisted of chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, all, excepting perhaps the chancel, later than the tower. When the church was rebuilt some few alterations were found necessary to be made in the tower, but it retains its original principal features, and differs altogether from every other tower of the district. It is of early Decorated date, and from the near connexion of St. Hilary Church with St. Michael's Mount, builders of a better class than usual may have had to do with this structure.

Buttresses extend nearly half the height of the tower; they have bold sets-off, chamfered angles, and cappings. The angles of the tower have round mouldings, and there are corbels along the cornice. The belfry windows are each of three lights. Each alternate spire-light is blocked,



Tower, St. Hilary.



Blocked Spire-light, St. Hilary.

the space being occupied by sculptured heads and other ornaments. The tower-arch is recessed and chamfered, and has three-quarter-round responds with moulded capitals and bases.

During the rebuilding of the church fragments of early work were found, and the portion of the capital of a pier now in the churchyard shews mouldings and ornamentation unlike any existing work in West Cornwall churches.

Through the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Pascoe, who contributed largely to the fund, a handsome church has been built on to the old tower.

St. Sithney Church has shallow transepts added to the north and south aisles. The Perpendicular tower is superior to many others of the same period, and has a boldly moulded tower-arch, and shafted pinnacles, with figures of the Evangelists at their bases, resting on the cornice.

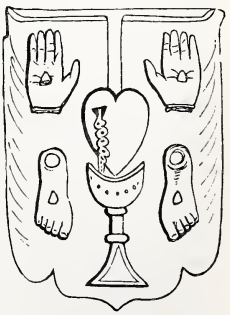
The east window of the north aisle, like that at St. Cury, is of four lights with geometrical tracery, and has the splay of the arch internally filled with geometrical ornamentation in panels.

On the chancel floor is a portion of a brass cross: the word "Mercy" was inscribed on each limb, and beneath the following words may still be read:—"Hic jacet Rogerus Trelbythyanyk cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen." On the wall of the south aisle is a neat brass, date 1856, to the memory of the Rev. John Rogers, M.A., of Penrose, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter in Exeter.

St. Crowan Church possesses no features of particular interest. It has a fine tower with a peal of six bells, and a square Norman font with dragons at the base; being found in a mutilated condition it was repaired, and the shaft is modern.

The numerous monuments and brasses of the ancient family of St. Aubyn in this church are figured in Polwhele's "History of Cornwall."

Camborne Church, dedicated to St. Martin, has recently been reseated and otherwise restored. Many of the original Perpendicular windows remain. The piers and capitals are of the usual type, and the tower resembles others already noticed. The panels of the pulpit are carved with the symbols of the Passion: one shield bears the five wounds, representing the wells of pity, comfort, grace, mercy, and everlasting life; from the heart (the well of everlasting life) blood flows into a chalice.



Symbols of the Five Wounds, Camborne.

Against the exterior of the wall of the porch is a very ancient altar-slab. It is figured in Borlase's "Antiquities of Cornwall," and bears the following inscription:—"Leuiut jusit hec Altare pro anima sua."

The walls of the sanctuary are of the fourteenth century; a good piscina was discovered during the late restoration. There is a fine old stoup.

The present, with the preceding papers, may serve to convey some idea of the Ecclesiology of Western Cornwall. As, however, each church has been referred to separately, and its details described with but incidental comparison with others, it may be considered desirable to offer a few general remarks on the whole.

The Ground-plans.—A stranger hastily passing through the district might consider the churches nearly all alike in respect of their plans, which to some extent is true; and there is but little diversity of outline. In fact, during the fifteenth century attempts seem to have been made to shape all after one model.

The earliest examples of ecclesiastical building in Cornwall are the little chapels and oratories found here and there along the coast — such as St. Piran's, St. Gothian's, St. Madron's Baptistery, &c. Because these do not possess any external sign of distinction between chancel and nave, it has been supposed that they afforded the type for the non-chancel-arched churches of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is rare now to find in this district[d] a chancel-arch; but we have sufficient proof that some did exist, and were destroyed when, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the transepts of the Early English and Decorated churches were removed for long aisles. It would appear, therefore, that the ancient oratories had no influence on the mediæval builders.

Internally, however, these ancient little structures have some distinguishing mark separating chancel and nave—such as a step, or a raised altar platform; and at St. Gothian's Oratory[e] a shallow projecting wall of masonry on either side.

The Early English and Decorated churches were for the most part cruciform; of this fact proofs have been given in noticing the Early English work at Manaccan.

In some cases a contemporaneous transept exists with the

[d] And in the county generally: the fine churches of St. Michael Penkivel and Shevioke have come down to us nearly unaltered; both have arches to the transepts, but a continuous unbroken roof to chancel and nave; both are of the fourteenth century.

[e] Gent. Mag., June, 1863, p. 698.

chancel—as at Manaccan, Landewednack, St. Cury, St. Mawgan, &c., which have the south transepts remaining; whilst at Sancreed, St. Gwithian, and St. Levan the transepts remain on the north.

Some churches have shallow transepts to the aisles, but these are always the latest additions to the building, and appear to have been constructed for the special use of the principal families in the neighbourhood—as at St. Mawgan, St. Breage, and St. Germoe. The manner in which the true transept and nave are connected is sometimes by a single arch, sometimes by two arches, like the beginning of an arcade; as if it had been the intention to supersede the transept for an aisle, but the idea was abandoned. The double-arched transepts may, however, be an original constructional feature. At Zennor, St. Germoe, and St. Mawgan the arches are removed, and the space spanned by a wooden beam.

In some instances the eastern walls of the aisles are flush with that of the chancel; in others the chancel projects, as at St. Madron, by the sanctuary. The continuous aisles are generally somewhat narrower than the nave, but are of the same height; and the long unbroken roofs in three (sometimes in four, where a side chapel is added, as at St. Ives and St. Gwinear) parallel ridges have a very monotonous and tame effect.

Towers.—The towers are placed at the west end of the nave[f]. The greater number are of three stages, some are of four, each receding a little to the parapet, which is brought out to the plane of the base. In the Land's End district they are built of ashlar blocks of granite, with but little attempt at ornamentation. At St. Germoe, St. Ludgvan, and St. Gwithian, however, the pinnacles are richly panelled and sculptured with quatrefoils, gargoyles are placed under the cornice, and, as in other towers not so highly ornamented, the pinnacles rest on angels. The pinnacles are generally simply square shafts, sometimes crocketed, and are capped either with a flat square finial and cross, or a ball and cross. The parapets are battlemented. The tower staircase is either in the thickness of the north wall, or is contained in a square or octagonal turret; sometimes, as at St. Burian, St. Paul, and St. Gwinear, rising

[f] Excepting the detached belfry at Gunwalloe.

picturesquely above the parapets: the two latter are pinnacled



Church of St. Mawgan in Meneage.

as well as battlemented; at St. Burian the turret is battlemented only.



Pinnacle of Tower, St. Mawgan.

Many of the tower-arches are simply plain soffit-arches, others have good and bold mouldings.

These notes apply to the Perpendicular towers; indeed, with the exception of two or three, they are all of that style.

St. Mawgan, perhaps the best tower in West Cornwall, and somewhat earlier than the rest (excepting St. Hilary), has fine pinnacles of clustered shafts.

The characteristic features of the towers of the Lizard district have been already described in the notice of the church of St. Ruan Major[g].

There are only two towers with spires — St. Keverne, a Perpendicular building, and St. Hilary, a good

[g] GENT. MAG., Nov. 1862, p. 548.

specimen of early fourteenth century architecture. Indeed, spires are nearly as rare in Cornwall as chancel-arches.

The Roofs are all of the barrel or waggon form, with braces and purlins, sometimes plainly moulded, sometimes richly carved, and large bosses at the intersections. The blank spaces between are plastered, except at St. Ives, where the squares are boarded. A continuous pattern is frequently carved on the wall-plate, and in some churches, St. Ives, St. Madron, and St. Mawgan, full-length figures of angels, symbolically representing the heavenly host, are placed at the springings of the braces. Originally the wood-work was richly painted and gilded, as may still be seen at St. Levan.

The Roodscreens were the grand features of demarcation between chancel and nave, and in the two-aisled churches were carried across the whole structure, with a roodloft staircase in the wall of the north or south aisle. At St. Madron, the screen ran, not from pier to pier, but clear of all the piers, under the apex of the arches; the furthest departure possible from the chancel-arch plan.

Mouldings and Sculpture.—The piers generally consist of four half-round or three-quarter-round shafts, with intervening cavetto or ogee mouldings, and with corresponding arch-mouldings. Sometimes the piers are plain octagonal pillars, with bases and capitals of the same form. Capitals are frequently sculptured with foliage, somewhat awkwardly executed. The door jambs and arches have mouldings of two or three orders; and the plinth mouldings of some of the towers are very bold and effective.

Material.—Much of the inferior work is to be attributed to the use, or rather abuse, of an obdurate material. Granite, deliberately rejected by mediæval builders in favour of stones capable of higher finish, came into use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and where it was plentiful, hurried on debasement. There do not appear to have been the means, or workmen skilful enough, to have made the best use of that material, especially when sculpture and ornamentation were attempted. Indeed, granite is totally unfit for delicate workmanship, even if at the time it be well worked, being frequently thickly studded with pieces of felspar, which, coming on sharp angles, get thrown out by exposure to the atmosphere, and the sharpness of outline soon becomes effaced. Granite should be

used in large bold masses; and where the old builders judiciously confined themselves to plain mouldings, as at Towednack tower, and produced variety and change of line by simple chamferings, the effect is in most instances pleasing and characteristic [h].

In the earliest work Caen and other free-stones were much used, and even in the latest Perpendicular churches a finer grained stone was occasionally procured for window tracery and for the mouldings of the principal doorways.

The existing Perpendicular and debased buildings are not the true Cornish church. In the eastern part of the county, however, good examples of the latter still remain, such as St. Antony in Roseland, St. Michael Penkivel, St. Ive, Shevioke, and Southill; to which architects would do well to refer when about to erect or restore churches in Cornwall.

It is proposed to give, at some future time, a few notes on, and illustrations of, some of the churches of East Cornwall possessing much good Norman and Early English work.

Though many of the Cornish churches are still in a very dilapidated condition, and sadly need restoration, it is gratifying to know that much has been done in this way of late years, and that several new churches have been erected in populous districts.

THE MARGEDUNUM OF ANTONINUS (?).—Some excavations have been recently made in the parishes of Market Overton and Thistleton, by Mr. Christopher Bennett, of the former place, who has succeeded in finding many interesting remains of Roman art, consisting of coins, a balance, bronze pins, bone pins, bone bodkins, fragments of Samian ware in relief, vases, amphoræ, urns, fibulæ, celts, the upper and lower jaws of a wild boar, &c. Fragments of Roman pottery are found over a space of 200 acres, the plough-share very frequently exposing this early fictile ware to view. That this is a site of a Roman settlement is beyond a doubt, and the question will again arise whether it was not the Margedunum of Antoninus: the character of the soil, the situation, and the distance from other stations favour such an hypothesis. Gale and Stukeley fix Margedunum at Willoughby, Notts., Horseley at East Bridgeford, Notts., and Camden at Belvoir. The last named, however, had previously fixed it in the parish of Market Overton, but why he changed his opinion is not stated.

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[h] The fine towers of St. Probus and St. Austell in East Cornwall shew great skill in the use of granite.

DIPTYCHS OF THE ROMAN CONSULS.

(*Concluded from p.* 22.)

12**. The Kunst Kammer of the Royal Museum of Berlin has obtained a perfect diptych of rude execution, intermediate in design between the diptychs of Clementinus and those of St. Gaudentius at Novara, of which the lecturer believed no description had hitherto been published. In the middle of each leaf the bust of the Consul is represented giving the signal for the games of the circus in the usual manner, within an ornamental circle, the remainder of the middle of the field occupied with rude scrolls, leaves, and fruit; above are three smaller circles, with busts of the reigning emperor and empress at the sides, and with that *of Christ with a cruciferous nimbus* in the middle. Below are two boys emptying treasure out of sacks, with the other prizes of the games of the circus. Across the upper part is inscribed, in two lines on the first leaf, but in only one on the second,—

FL . MAR . PETR . THEODOR VALENT .
RUST . RORAID . CERITI . IVST .
VS' NLC' . DOM . ET CONS ORD.

The lecturer admitted his inability to determine the appropriation of this diptych, although it may possibly be referred to the Consul Theodorus, A.D. 505.

13**. Of Flavius Areobindus, Consul in A.D. 506, there are three diptychs. Of one of these, preserved in the Metropolitan Library at Lucca[a], casts of the two leaves were exhibited, on both of which are represented two large coarsely executed *cornucopiæ* wreathed with vines, below which is a basket of fruit and flowers, and in the centre the monogram of the name Areobindus surmounted by a cross, and in the upper part the inscription FL' . AREOB' . DAGAL' AREOBINDVS VL on one leaf, and EXC' S' . STAB' ET M' M' P' OR' EXC'. CO ORD on the other leaf. ('Flavius Areobindus Dagalaiphus Areobindus vir illustris ex comes sacri stabuli et magister Militiæ per orientem ex consul consul ordinarius.')

14. The second diptych of Areobindus[b] is now preserved in the Museum of the Antiquarian Society of Zurich, one half of which formerly belonged to Gessner, and the other to Hottinger of Nuremberg, and was carefully described by Hagenbuch, and more recently by Professor Vogelin, (*Mittheilungen d. Antiq. Gesellsch. Zurich.*, vol. xi. p. 79, 1857, with two plates representing the two leaves of the full size). On both leaves

[a] Gorius, Thes. Dipt., vol. i. pl. viii.

[b] Ib., pl. vii.



No. 12**. First Leaf of the Diptych of Theodorus, Kunst Kammer, Berlin.

the Consul is seated on the *sella curulis*, clad in the ornamental consular robes, between the busts of his consular ancestors, holding the *mappa circensis* in his right, and a sceptre crowned with an eagle within a wreath of oak-leaves, surmounted with a figure of Victory holding a spear and shield, in his left hand. Over his head is the inscription, FL' AREOB' DAGAL' AREOBINDVS VL' on one leaf, and EXC . SAC . STA . ETMM' . POR' EXC' . C' . ORD. Below the Consul are represented the games of the circus, indicated by an arch, above which are eight heads representing the spectators. On the first leaf are four combats between as many lions and men; the animals are figured as sitting erect on their haunches, transfixed with the spears of the conquerors. A single figure with outstretched hands occupies the upper part of the area, and four doors are open at the sides. On the second leaf the combats are with bears, which here appear to be the conquerors. At the top of the area a man is making his escape from a bear, which has seized his foot; to his left is the figure of a dummy to attract the attention of the animals, and above this a circular disc marked with a cross. Below, another bear has seized the leg of another man, who tries to escape by turning a turnstile, or roundabout, against the bear. Another disc with a cross lies over the head of the bear; in the middle a man holds a noose; and on the left another man is upset by a bear, which has seized him by the calf of the leg. The first leaf is in excellent condition, and a mould has been procured of it, but the second is in a much more friable condition.

15. Of the third diptych of Areobindus the second leaf only is known [c]. It bears the same inscription as the second leaves of the two preceding diptychs, whereby it has been restored to Areobindus by Hagenbuch, having been referred to the Consul Stilicho by Ducange, Montfaucon, &c. This leaf exactly resembles the Zurich one, except in the details of the games of the circus, which are witnessed by eight spectators. Within the area are represented several combats of bears and men; beneath is a lion devouring a cow and a dummy; and on the left a man entering the arena through an open door. This piece is stated by M. Pulszky to be in the possession of M. de Tolliot of Dijon.

16**. Of Flavius Taurus Clementinus, Consul in the year 513, a single diptych is only known in the Fejervary Collection, now belonging to Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool [d]. The two leaves are nearly identical in design, rather rudely drawn, but boldly sculptured. The Consul is seated on the curule chair, holding the *mappa circensis* in his right hand and the sceptre in his left, between two female figures representing Rome and Constantinople. At the top are busts of the Emperor Anastasius

[c] Ib. i. tab. i. bis; D'Agincourt, Sculpt., pl. xii. fig. 11.

[d] Gorius, Thes. Diptych., vol. i. pl. ix. bis, and x. bis; D'Agincourt, Sculpt., pl. xii. fig. 7, 8; Waring, Art Treasures, Manchester, Sculpt., pl. i. fig. 1 and 2.

and Empress Ariadne in Byzantine costume, in circular tablets, with a large plain cross between them. In the lower part two boys are emptying bags of money, palm-branches, diptychs, &c. The inscription extends across the two leaves, commencing and ending in each with an incised cross:—

✠ FL(AVIVS) TAVRVS CLEMENTINVS ARMONIVS CLEMENTINVS ✠
✠ V(IR) IL(LVSTRIS) CO(MES) SACR(ARVM) LARG(ITIONVM) EXC(ONSVLE) PATRIC(IVS) ET CONS(VL) ORDIN(ARIVS) ✠.

Above the head of the Consul is a circular tablet, on which is inscribed the monogram of his name. The inside of this diptych is very interesting, on account of a sculptured inscription containing the Greek Liturgy of the eighth century, commencing,—✠ CTOMEN KAAOC ✠ CTOMEN EVAABOC ✠ CTOMEN METAΦOBOY, &c., written (as appears from part of the inscription) in the first year of Pope Hadrian[e].

17. The diptychon of Peter, consul in 516, is much simpler than any of the preceding. It first belonged to the family Settala, and afterwards to the Marquis Trivulci, at Milan. On a plain label running across the tops of both leaves is the inscription,—✠FL(AVIVS) PETR(VS) SABBAT(IVS) IVSTINIAN(VS) V(IR) (I)L(LVSTRIS) COM(ES) MAG(ISTER) EQQ ET P(RÆFECTVS) PRÆS(IDII) ET C(ONSVL) ORD(INARIVS). In the centre of the field is a large and very beautifully ornamented circle, within which is this inscription,—

MUNERA PARVA QUIDEM PRETIO SED HONORIBUS AMPLA:
PATRIBUS ISTA MEIS OFFERO CONSUL EGO.

In each of the corners is a large rosette, enclosing a lion's head.

18*. The first leaf of a second diptych of Peter, precisely similar to that last described, was discovered by Millin at Dijon, and is now in the Cabinet des Antiques attached to the Bibliothèque Imperiale at Paris. The first line of the central inscription reads,—✠ MUNERA PARVA QUIDEM PRETIO SED HONORIB. ALMA. ✠

19*. One leaf of a diptych is preserved in the same cabinet as the last, which may possibly have been manufactured but never used, as it is destitute of any inscription. The field is occupied by a double band, forming an elongated lozenge, terminating at top and bottom in trefoils. In the open space of the centre is an eight-sided ornamental tablet, evidently intended (as in the diptych of Peter) to receive an inscription, above and below which are carved two large and boldly-designed oak-leaves.

20**. Flavius Anastasius, the youthful grand-nephew of the emperor

[e] We learn from Alcuin (as cited by Gorius and Pulszky) that it was the custom, after the words in the Mass, 'in the sleep of peace,' to recite the names of the deceased *from the diptychs*, within which they were inscribed, as in the instance before us.

of the same name, was appointed consul in A.D. 517. The Cabinet des Antiques of the Paris Library possesses a perfect diptych of this Consul, remarkable for its elegance, and interesting from the variety of its details, long known as the diptych of Bourges[f]. The Consul is represented as seated on a cushion upon the curule chair, ornamented with figures of Victory, and in the act of throwing down the *mappa circensis*. His head is enveloped in a kind of foliated nimbus. Above the angular tympanum, resting on Corinthian capitals, behind the head of the Consul, are busts of the Emperor, Empress, and their nephew Pompeius, (father of the Consul,) supported by two angels holding wreaths. The inscription, which runs across the top of the two leaves, is as follows:—

✠ FL(AVIVS) ANASTASIVS PAVLVS PROBVS SABINIAN(VS) POMPEIVS ANASTASIVS ✠

✠ VIR INL(VSTRIS) COM(ES) DOMESTIC(VS) EQUIT(VM) ET CONS(VL) ORD(INARIVS) ✠.

On the lower part of the first leaf the combats of the circus are represented in a very superior manner, a bear, lion, and tiger being attacked by (or rather attacking) the combatants, who endeavour to protect themselves by throwing the lasso, and large barred gates, or roundabouts, are so contrived that a man could escape by getting into one of the divisions. In the upper part of the circus one of the combatants is riding off on horseback, whilst two others are peeping in at side doors. On the second leaf two victorious racehorses are led before the Consul; the manumission of slaves is represented, with three female figures, probably intended for Tragedy, Comedy, and Music.

21*. A second diptych of Flavius Anastasius is represented by the first leaf in the Kunst Kammer of the Royal Museum of Berlin[g]. It is similar in design to the last described diptych, except that the inscription is—FL(AVIVS) ANASTASIVS PAUL(VS) PRO(B)VS SAVINIANVS POMP(EIUS) ANAST(ASIVS).

On the lower part of this leaf combats of the circus with two bears are represented. In the upper part two of the combatants are for safety seated in baskets suspended from a pole. Dummies are set up to distract the animals. In the centre, below, a man throws a summersault on a pole

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[f] Gorius, Thes. Dipt., vol. i. pl. xii.; Dibdin, Bibliogr. Tour, vol. ii. pl. 146, 147; Lenormant, Trésor de Glypt., Pt. i. pl. xvii. The interior of this diptych contains a list of the bishops of Bourges, the most ancient being "VRSINVS ANNOS XVIII."

[g] Gorius, Thes. Dipt., vol. i. pl. xi. Lenormant mentions a diptych of this Consul at Liege, differing only slightly from that of Bourges (Paris), bearing on the inner side the prayer of oblation and list of the holy protectors of the Church, and on the other leaf a list of the bishops of Liege.

to avoid the attack of the bear, whilst two others escape by side doors with large rings and loops [h].

Of the other leaf, figured by Gorius, the present locality is unknown. It resembled the first leaf, except that at the bottom were represented two victorious race-horses led to the Consul, each having a feather on its head, whilst below are five men, two with their hands tied behind them, whilst crabs have seized their noses.

22. A third diptych, of the same Consul Anastasius [i], was bequeathed to the museum of Verona by the Marquis Maffei, by whom it was attributed to the Consul Stilicho. It, however, is identical with the two preceding diptychs, although only known by the second leaf, inscribed—V. INL. COM. DOMEST. EQUIT. ET CONS. ORD. In the lower part are represented two led horses, as above, but beneath is a group of boys, one naked, playing with balls, whilst the others are listening to the music of a kind of organ, blown by bellows at the right-hand side of the piece.

23*. To the same Consul Anastasius the lecturer referred another diptych, of which a small fragment only is known, and of which a cast was exhibited. No description has hitherto been published of this curious ivory, which in style and treatment of the subject entirely corresponds with the lower portions of the above-described diptychs of Anastasius. Here in the upper division two of the victorious horses in the games of the circus are led forward (their heads decorated with feathers) by two Amazons, a wreath being suspended in the centre. In the centre lower compartment are represented the feats of a group of acrobats, three of whom, nearly naked, support the head of a fourth, whose legs are thrown into the air, a child clinging to the left foot, head downwards, whilst another child with legs in the air holds on to the knee of the right leg. Two other acrobats stand at the side, one holding a child in his hands. At the left is another performer playing with four balls, one of which he catches upon his raised knee, and another in his right hand, whilst two are in the air; on the right is a performer dressed in a mask, and a child. These illustrations of the games of the circus are of the highest interest, and deserve to be carefully engraved. The original of this ivory is in the collection of the Vicomte de Jenzé, in Paris.

24*. Of Probus, the successor of Anastasius in the consulate, several diptychs are in existence, the most important one (the first leaf only) being in the Cabinet des Antiques of the National Library of Paris [k]. Although very similar in its designs to the diptychs of Clementinus, it is inferior in execution. The Consul, young and beardless, with the hair parted in the middle, is seated in the curule chair holding the sceptre

[h] Digby Wyatt, Sculpt. in Ivory, Arundel Soc., p. 35, fig. oppos.
[i] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. i. tab. xi.
[k] Ib., ii. pl. xiv.

and *mappa circensis*, with the two female representatives of Rome and Constantinople at his sides; above his head is a circle of leaves hanging from a garland, and above this is the legend FL(AVIUS) ANASTASIUS PAUL(US) PROB(US) MOSCHIAN(US) PROB(US) MAGNUS. Below are two children emptying bags filled with coins; wreaths also with coins and diptychs are strewed on the ground.

25*. One of the leaves of another diptych, carved in bone, precisely similar in composition and detail to that last described, but of still more inferior workmanship, is contained in the Fejervary Collection now belonging to Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool. The original inscription has been effaced, and its place has been usurped by the name of a bishop of the eleventh or twelfth century, named Baldricus,—PRO PRÆSULE BALDRICO JUBENTE,—inscribed in large Roman capitals; and we learn from Mr. Pulszky that there were several bishops of that name in France and Western Germany between the middle of the tenth and the twelfth centuries. As the name of the Consul is thus wanting, it is only from similarity in detail that this diptych has been assigned by Pulszky to Probus. The Consul here represented is young and beardless, but the hair is massed in curls all round his head and over his forehead, just as in the figures of Clementinus[1]. It may be noticed that the coins or basins on the ground are marked with a cross in this piece. This piece is still unfigured.

26*. A portion only of one of the leaves of a third diptych, also ascribed to Probus, is contained in the Cabinet des Antiques, and is known as the Diptych of Paris[m]. It was first published by Ducange at the end of his Glossary, and although quite similar in all its details to the two last described diptychs, it is beautifully executed. The Consul here is also represented young and beardless, with his hair massed in curls all round his head. The inscription, however, as well as the groups of figures in the lower part of the piece, are wanting.

27*. In the Brera at Milan is also preserved a similar portion of one of the leaves of another diptych, hitherto unrecorded, which is so precisely similar to the diptych of Paris, that it must have been executed for a consul nearly contemporary with Probus. Like the Paris diptych, this is of exquisite workmanship, and were it not for the differences in the heads of the Consul, we should not hesitate to refer it also to Probus. The Consul is, however, represented as a man past the middle age of life, with a short beard and moustache, the forehead strongly wrinkled, the crown of the head bald, but with a single tuft of hair over the forehead, and a large tuft on each side over the ears. Here

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[1] The fashion of wearing the hair and beard varied considerably amongst the Romans.

[m] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. ii. pl. ii.; Lenormant, Trésor de Glypt., vol. ii. pl. liv.

again, unfortunately, the inscription and the group of figures at the bottom of the piece are wanting.

28. Of the two tablets, broader in form than usual, originally in the Riccardi Collection at Florence, one is in the Imperial Cabinet of Antiquities at Vienna, but the other seems to be lost. They have been published by Banduri, Montfaucon, and Gorius[n]. They contain representations of imperial personages decked with jewels, holding the imperial globe, both marked and surmounted with a cross, seated on a throne beneath a gorgeous canopy or cupola, supported by columns with Corinthian capitals, and with two eagles in the upper angles. These figures have been assigned by Gorius and others to the Emperor Flavius Anicius Justinus Augustus, Consul A.D. 519 and 524, and Flavius Anicius Justinianus Augustus, his nephew and successor, Consul in A.D. 528 and 533.

29**. The diptychs of Philoxenus, Consul in A.D. 525, present us with a different style of ornamentation to any previously described. Both leaves of one of his diptychs are preserved in the Cabinet des Antiques, Paris[o], and are known as the diptych of Compeigne, having been given, as we learn from Mabillon, by the Emperor Charles le Chauve in the ninth century to the Abbey Church of St. Corneille in Compeigne, where they were preserved for many centuries until they were transferred to the Imperial Library at Paris. Each leaf is occupied by three circles formed by an ornamental ribbon, knotted where the circles intersect each other: in the upper circle is the bust of the Consul, in consular robes, holding the sceptre and *mappa circensis;* in the lower circle is the bust of a female representation of the city of Constantinople, gorgeously dressed, and holding the imperial flag; whilst the central circle bears the inscription FL(AVIUS) THEODORUS FILOXENUS SOTERICUS FILOXENUS VIR ILLUSTR(IS) on one leaf, and COM(ES) DOMESTICUS EX MAGISTRO M(ILITIÆ) PER THRACIAM ET CONSUL ORDINAR(IUS) on the other[p]. In addition to which there is a second inscription in Greek iambics,—ΤΟΥΤΙ ΤΟ ΔΩΡΟΝ ΤΗ ϹΟΦΗ ΓΕΡΟΥϹΙΑ on one leaf, and on the other ΥΠΑΤΟϹ ΥΠΑΡΧΩΝ ΠΡΟϹΦΕΡΩ ΦΙΛΟξΕΝΟϹ. ('I, Philoxenus, being Consul, offer this present to the wise senators.')

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[n] Thes. Dipt. ii. pl. xxxi.; D'Agincourt, Sculpt., pl. xii. fig. 5.

[o] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. ii. tab. xv.; Lenormant, Trésor de Glyptique, vol. ii. pl. liii.; D'Agincourt, Sculpt., pl. xii. fig. 6.

[p] It is to be observed that in this Latin inscription all the C's and E's are of the rounded form, the open right side being closed by a slender hair-line extending above and below the lines, a form of both these letters hitherto supposed to be confined to the Gothic period. (N. Tr. de Dipl. ii. p. 317 C, series 4, and p. 319 E, series 6.) It is also to be observed that the peculiar form of the knot of the ribbon occurs in the terminal ornament from the cover of a Roman sarcophagus discovered in 1852 in London Wall, now deposited in the Roman gallery of the British Museum.

These Greek verses also appear in one of the manuscripts of the Græco-Latin Glossary published by Henry Stephens in 1573, whence it was supposed that this Consul Philoxenus was the author of the Glossary itself until the diptych became known.

30*. The Fejervary Collection now belonging to M. Mayer contains the second leaf of a bone diptych of the same Consul Philoxenus, rudely carved, with leaves and twigs, having an octagonal tablet in the centre, bearing the latter part of the Latin inscription given in the last described piece, and four roundels containing the four words ΥΠΑΤΟϹ ΥΠΑΡΧωΝ ΠΡΟϹΦΕΡω ΦΙΧξΕΝ. Here the C's and E's are of the rounded usual form, the A's without a cross bar, and the name of the Consul contracted, or rather distorted, without the ordinary bar indicating contraction.

31**. The two leaves of the diptych of the Consul Orestes, A.D. 530, formerly in the Settala and Trivulci Collection, have recently passed from the Soltykoff Collection to that formed by Mr. Webb [q]. In their design they are exact counterparts of the diptych of Clementinus, the busts of the reigning emperor and empress being introduced at the top in circular tablets on each side of a large plain cross. The inscription is—

RUF(INUS) GENN(ADIUS) PROB(US) ORESTIS
V(IR) C(LARISSIMUS) ET INL(USTRIS) CONS(UL) ORD(INARIUS);

and over the head of the Consul is a circular tablet, on which the monogram of his name is inscribed. The ball in the hand of one of the female attendants is marked with the letter A, as in one of the leaves of the diptych of Clementinus.

32**. The last of the Consuls, Basilius, A.D. 541, is represented by an interesting diptych differing in design from all the preceding, one leaf of which is now preserved in the Uffizii at Florence [r]. On this the Consul is represented standing, holding the *mappa circensis* in his right hand, and the sceptre surmounted by a globe and cross. The broad margin of his consular robe is ornamented on his right shoulder with an embroidered figure of himself in a car drawn by two horses. By the side of the Consul stands a female personification of Byzantium, holding the imperial banner, and placing her right hand on the shoulder of the Consul. In the lower part is represented a chariot-race by four *quadrigæ*, and the manumission of a slave. The inscription on the leaf is, ANIC(IUS) FAUST(US) ALBIN(US) BASILIUS V(IR) C(LARISSIMUS); continued on the other leaf of the diptych, ET INL(USTRIS) EX COM(ITE) DOM(ESTICO) PAT(RICIUS) CONS(UL) ORD(INARIUS). This leaf [s] (contrary to the opinion of M. Pulszky, who supposed it lost) is certainly the companion to the Florence leaf, and is now in the Brera at Milan, whence a cast has been obtained, and was exhibited. In this

[q] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. ii. pl. xvii. [r] Ib., tab. xx. [s] Ib., tab. xxi.

piece is a representation of Victory, winged and seated, holding an oval shield bearing the bust of the Consul,—the likeness being perfectly preserved,— inscribed BONO REI-PUBLICE ET ITERUM. The feet of the Victory rest on the expanded wings of a large eagle soaring upwards.

33*. A fragment of another consular diptych is in the collection formed by Mr. Webb, but unfortunately it has been almost chiselled away and converted into a palimpsest, the other side being now occupied with an interesting series of figures illustrating the Crucifixion and subsequent events, executed in the Carlovingian period. Sufficient is left, however, of the consular figure to shew it to have been of plain design, the Consul being seated—holding the *mappa circensis* and sceptre—beneath a rounded arch, with a pair of large eagles occupying the upper angles of the piece, which appears to have been surmounted by a cross. Above the head of the Consul is a circular tablet, on which was probably inscribed the monogram of the Consul.

In the collection of the British Museum is another fragment evidently of the same leaf, which has been similarly treated, the reverse side being now occupied with scenes of the Passion, executed also in the Carlovingian period. This fragment was occupied by the lower part of the body of the Consul and legs of the curule chair, almost all of which have been cut away; beneath which appear to have been two boys emptying sacks, with a palm-branch in the centre.

34. In the British Museum is likewise preserved a fragment of a diptych representing a small part of the figure of a Consul, which it is quite impossible to identify.

35**. In the cathedral of Novara is preserved a perfect diptych[t], evidently of the beginning of the fifth century, each leaf of which represents a Consul in robes destitute of the slightest ornament, (fastened on the right shoulder with a large upright fibula.) standing under an ornamental canopy[u], resting on plain columns and Corinthian capitals: on one leaf the Consul holds a scroll in both hands; on the other, the right hand is elevated, with the first two fingers extended, as in the act of benediction. There is no inscription on either leaf, but the general design so nearly resembles that of the diptych of Flavius Felix, (although the workmanship is much more careful,) that it probably represents a Consul of the time of the Emperor Valentinian. This diptych contains a list of the bishops from St. Gaudentius to A.D. 1170.

36. In the Basilica of San Gaudenzio at Novara is also preserved a complete diptych, also destitute of inscription[x], but containing on each leaf the bust of a Consul giving the signal for the games of the circus,

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[t] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. ii. pl. iv.

[u] In both leaves a portion of the ornamental design is unfinished, being indicated only by scratches on the surface.

[x] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. ii. tab. v.

within a circular tablet in the centre of the piece, surrounded with coarsely designed foliage, with a large rosette both above and below the central tablet. It thus resembles the diptych of Flavius Areobindus, the elder of that name described above, but it is not otherwise capable of appropriation. This diptych contains a list of bishops from St. Gaudentius to William of Cremona, A.D. 1343.

37*. In the Fejervary Collection belonging to Mr. Mayer are two tablets of camel-bone, quite similar in design to the diptych of St. Gaudentius last described, which are also incapable of appropriation.

38. Two other tablets are indicated by M. Pulszky [y], of which no figures have hitherto been published. Of one published by Bianconi only the second leaf was preserved, without the name of the Consul; and Carroni mentions another as lately obtained by Signor Bossi, Secretary of the Academy of Design at Milan [z].

39. The series of Roman diptychs would scarcely be complete without a notice of the Barberini specimen [a], composed of several pieces, united so as apparently to form the front of a book-cover. In the centre an emperor, conjectured to be intended for Constantius, is represented as riding on a spirited horse gaily caparisoned, his right foot supported by a seated female with fruit in her lap, and the spear in his right hand by an attendant; a winged figure of Victory occupies the upper angle of the piece, and a smaller figure of Victory is also held by another attendant at the left side of the piece. Across the top, within a circular tablet supported by two winged angels, is a bust of the Saviour, young, beardless, destitute of a nimbus, in the act of benediction in the Byzantine manner (with the first, second, and fourth fingers extended), holding a sceptre surmounted by a ball and cross; a crown is placed near his right shoulder, and figures of the sun and moon over his left. Across the lower part of the piece a group of tributary figures bring ivory tusks and other treasures, which are offered to the Emperor by a winged genius. The execution of this piece is quite masterly, and no hesitation has been felt in referring it to the fourth century.

40**. Of the second diptych of Monza casts were exhibited, with the view of proving that, contrary to the opinion of Gorius and some other writers, it could not have been a consular diptych transformed into a Christian one, the inscription certainly not having been altered and re-cut, as had been suggested. On one leaf a figure is represented standing, wearing the consular lorum, and holding the *mappa circensis* in his upraised right hand, whilst his left holds a sceptre surmounted with a ball and cross. His hair is short-cropped, and the crown of the

[y] Catal. Fejerv. Ivor., p. 24.

[z] Ragguaglio del Viaggio, &c., parte ii. p. 208.

[a] Gorius, Thes. Dipt., vol. iii. pl. i.; D'Agincourt, Sculpt., pl. iii. fig. 15.

head is clerically tonsured. The footstool on which he stands is elaborately ornamented in a style more recent than that of the consular diptychs, with shrubs springing up at the sides, the roots of which are interlaced in the Anglo-Saxon or Lombardic manner; and on two tablets resting on the capitals of the lateral columns is inscribed SCS' GREGOR(IUS). Two large eagles fill up the upper angles of the piece, the middle being occupied by a foliated arch surmounted by a cross. Over the head of the saint is inscribed,—

✠ GREGORIUS PRESUL MERITIS ET NOMINE DIGNUS
UNDE GENUS DUCIT SUMMUM CONSCENDIT HONOREM.

The other leaf is similar in general arrangement, except that the figure is here represented seated on a beautiful *sella curulis*, holding the *mappa circensis*, and a sceptre with a foliated top. His head is not tonsured, the hair arranged in curls at the sides of the head [b], whilst the tablets bear the inscription, DAVID REX. In the inscriptions on these two pieces the letters S C and G are often of the angulated form met with in Anglo-Saxon MSS., a peculiarity which alone would induce the idea that the diptych was not earlier than the seventh or eighth century.

Although, from their form, the four following objects cannot be classed among the diptychs, yet as Roman imperial and consular ivory figures they must not be omitted.

41. A fragment in the Fejervary Collection representing the Emperor Marcus Aurelius with the head veiled in the manner of a sacrificer, holding a volume in his right hand, and accompanied by two Romans. Referred by M. Pulszky to the year A.D. 167.

42. "Portrait of Arcadius, son of Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East from A.D. 395—408, on an elliptical piece of bone. There are some doubts about the authenticity of this relief."—*Pulszky.*

43*. Mr. Fountaine's statuette of a Consul seated on the curule chair, clad in robes similar to those of the Consul represented in the Halberstadt diptych, holding a scroll in his left hand, and with the right hand elevated as in the act of benediction, and the hair in curls all round the head: six inches high.

44*. The beautiful group of three figures representing a Roman nuptial scene, the priest joining the hands of the happy couple, preserved in the Kunst Kammer of Berlin, No. III. a. 67.

Casts were also exhibited of all the most important of the ROMAN

[b] The arrangement of the upper part of this piece, even to the curls of the hair, is quite similar to the nearly obliterated piece in Mr. Webb's collection above noticed; thus affording an additional proof that this is not a consular diptych altered, but a more recent piece, in which the general design has been copied from a consular one.

MYTHOLOGICAL IVORY TABLETS now in existence, of which the following is a concise summary:—

45**. The diptych of Æsculapius and Hygeia in the Fejervary Collection, now belonging to Mr. Mayer of Liverpool; "the most beautiful of all the ancient reliefs in ivory[c]," probably of the second century. On the first leaf, Æsculapius (accompanied by Telesphorus) rests upon his club, round which a serpent is twined. On the second leaf Hygeia (with Cupid at her feet) leans upon a tripod, holding a serpent with her left hand whilst she feeds it with her right.

46*. The small piece of Æsculapius and Hygeia in a private collection in Switzerland, of which Dr. Keller has kindly furnished a cast. This is in much deeper relief than the preceding, and full of energy in the design. Here Æsculapius holds a palm-branch in his right hand, and supports his club, round which a serpent is twined, with his left; whilst Hygeia holds a snake in her right hand, and, apparently, a large melon in her left.

47. Two ivory tablets which formed the doors of a reliquary in the Convent of Moutiers in France, supposed by Pulszky to be lost. On one, a Bacchante, standing before a lighted altar, is in the act of throwing incense into the fire. On the other, another Bacchante, standing near an altar, turns a lighted torch down in each hand as if to extinguish it[d]. On one leaf is inscribed NICOMACHORVM, and on the other SYMMACHORVM, being the names of those who dedicated these tablets to the temple of Bacchus or Cybele. Fortunately, the second of these tablets has been discovered, and now forms part of the collection of Mr. Webb. "The elegant style of the relief indicates the second century."—*Pulszky.*

48**. The diptych of Cardinal Quirini[e] possesses great mythological interest. Again adopting M. Pulszky's interpretation, we find in the first leaf, Hippolytus[f] with his spear, hound, and sandals reading the tablets containing the avowal of the love of Phædra, who is represented leaning pensively against a column. The winged Cupid fluttering between them depresses his torch towards Phædra. The second leaf contains a unique representation of Diana and Virbius (Ovid. Met. xv. 538). The goddess is figured in a short hunting-dress, whilst Hippolytus transformed into the god Virbius, with spear, shield, and Phrygian cap, receives the caresses of the goddess; the wingless Cupid placing wreaths upon the heads of the new god and goddess. Referred to the third century—now in the *Bibliotheca Quiriniana* at Brescia.

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[c] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. iii. pl. xxxi.; Pulszky, Fejerv. Ivor., frontisp.

[d] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. i. tab. vi. [e] Ib. iii. tab. xvi.

It may be suggested that the hermaphroditic state of Hippolytus was not the original condition of the relief.

49*. A charming piece recently obtained by the British Museum, representing Bellerophon mounted on Pegasus destroying the Chimæra; very deeply carved with the background open-cut—unpublished.

50**. The third diptych of the treasury of the Cathedral of Monza[g]. One leaf contains a beautiful representation of a Muse playing the lyre, probably the portrait of a Roman lady in an ideal character; the other leaf represents an aged bald man, seated, holding a scroll, with an open book and a scroll at his feet. The former has been referred to Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, and the latter was regarded by Gorius as a poet—Claudian, Ausonius, or Boethius; and by Pulszky as Ennius, or even Homer himself.

51**. The Imperial Library of Paris now contains the tablets of Sens[h], a diptych filled with mythological subjects, and employed as the cover of a mediæval MS., *Le Livre des Fous*. On one leaf is represented a personification of the solar power; Bacchus (not Apollo) is here borne in a triumphal car by two centaurs, surrounded by scenes in which the vintage is especially conspicuous[i]. On the other leaf Diana Lucifera, the goddess of night, rises from the ocean in a car drawn by two bulls, with numerous attendants and accessories.

52**. The Imperial Library of Paris also possesses the beautiful Roman diptych with six Muses, each accompanied by an author seated or standing, three of these groups being represented on each leaf. Except Euripides with Melpomene, together with Thalia holding a comic mask, the identification of these figures is very doubtful. The figures are in very high relief, and very tall in their proportions.

53. The mythological diptychon of the Riccardi Museum[k], now in the Imperial Cabinet of Antiques at Vienna, contains on one leaf the representation of Rome, and on the other of Byzantium, as female figures, destitute of inscription or mônogram. Referred by Pulszky to the epoch of the Emperor Justinian.

54. One leaf of a diptych in the possession of Comte Auguste de Bastard contains, in two compartments, two figures of warriors with spear and shield triumphing over foes vanquished and lying at their feet[l]. A beautiful cast of this has been obtained by the South Kensington Museum.

55*. The diptych of St. Gall, with representations of several combats,

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[g] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. ii. pl. viii.

[h] Millin, Mon. Ant. ii. pl. l. li., and Voyages, i. pl. ii. iii.; Sere, Le Moyen Age Reliure, pl. i.

[i] A figure on horseback, in the middle of this piece, is so similar to the Bellerophon above described, as to suggest that both are the work of the same artist.

[k] Gorius, Thes. Dipt. ii. pl. iii. ix.

[l] L. normant, Trésor de Glyptique.

very archaic in design, and probably the oldest known classical ivory. Described by Eckhardus minimus.

56**. The semicylindrical (money ?) box of ivory, obtained by Mr. Chaffers, with figures of Bacchus, Mercury, and Diana on the curved front, and of Cybele on the flat back.

57—62******. We must here also mention the six reliefs of Roman work in ivory now attached to the silver pulpit of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, four of which represent mythological subjects, whilst two contain figures of an emperor, standing armed with shield and spear in one piece, whilst on the other he is on horseback, spearing a panther. These ivories have recently been well figured by Messrs. Cahier and Martin (*Mélanges Archæologiques*), and by Aus im's Werth in his fine work on the ecclesiastical antiquities of the Rhine district.

63. We close this list with the fine mythological figure of Panthea, one of the gems of the Museum of the Hôtel Cluny, well figured in Du Sommerard's *Le Moyen Age*, and by Sere, *Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance*. In general treatment, and in several other respects, there is great similarity between this grand figure and the Aix-la-Chapelle ivories.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, WEST SMITHFIELD.

The Committee formed for the purpose of restoring this fine specimen of Norman architecture received a large gathering of archæological friends in the church on Monday, the 13th of July, when, after a few words of introduction from the Rev. John Abbiss, the rector, the Rev. Thomas Hugo gave the history of the monastic establishment; Mr. J. H. Parker followed with an architectural account of the church (which we hope to be enabled to print shortly, with the necessary illustrations); and Mr. Beresford Hope concluded with an exhortation to liberality and of encouragement to the participators in the work. The Lord Bishop of Chichester having moved, and the Hon. Dudley Fortescue having seconded, a vote of thanks to the rector for the opportunity of assembling in the church, the meeting adjourned to view the "Purgatory" behind the present east wall of the church, and the crypts connected with the building. The promoters of this restoration have issued an appeal to the public for aid in raising the necessary sum, estimated at £4,000, on the ground that the work is not merely parochial, but national in its character; the document will be found in another page, and to it we beg to call the attention of our readers. It may stimulate their liberality to learn that nearly £1,100 had been promised at the close of the meeting, the larger portion being contributed by the parishioners themselves.

RYDQVIST'S "SVENSKA SPRÄKETS LAGAR[a]."

The founder of modern philology is Rask the Dane. He gave a mighty impulse not only to the study of Oriental and European languages, but also to the scientific treatment of the Scandinavian tongues. But he died too early for his country and his fame, and left half his work unfinished. Petersen the Dane followed in his steps, and was the first to treat the details of the Scandinavian dialects in the spirit of comparison and chronological examination. Meantime the study of Icelandic literature went on, and materials were thus collected for further progress. Not that Icelandic is so old as Swedish or Danish, much less the mother-tongue of Sweden and Denmark, but because it has such invaluable written remains, and has preserved such a rich hoard of olden words and primitive endings in its far-off sheltered folk-speech.

All this diving into our own Northern tongues, in Scandinavia as in England, is, so to say, modern, and as yet comparatively little has been accomplished. We can apply to each one of the Scandinavian dialects the admirable summing up of Mr. Marsh[b] as to English :—

"The critical study of English has but just commenced. We are at the beginning of a new era in its history. Great as are its powers, men are beginning to feel that its necessities are still greater. There is among its authors an evident stretching out for additional facilities of expression, and, as a means to this end, a deeper reaching down into the wells of its latent capabilities; and hence, as I have so often remarked, a more general and zealous study of those ancient forms of English, out of which was built up the consecrated dialect of our mother-tongue."

Now that our book-monuments are being carefully edited, we may expect a wonderful change. In Norway and Denmark various valuable linguistic works—particularly on the local popular shire-speeches—have left the press. As to Sweden, besides other labourers, Carl Säve, in spite of continual sickness, has laid granite foundations in many directions; and in the treatise here noticed Herr Rydqvist has given to his country a work of solid and lasting value, a contribution to Northern speech-lore which will soon gain the same attention at home in Sweden itself as it is daily more and more exciting in learned circles abroad.

The title Herr Rydqvist has chosen is modest enough—"The Laws of the Swedish Language." But in fact, his book, in its more than 1,500 pages, is at once a grammar of the present Swedish, a learned

[a] "Svenska Spräkets Lagar. Kritisk Afhandling. Af Johan Er. Rydqvist." Vols. I.—III. (8vo., Stockholm, 1850—1863.)

[b] Lectures on the English Language, 2nd Edit., London, 1863, p. 455.

review of the Old and Middle Swedish as far as its monuments permit, a comparative view of the cognate tongues, and a most interesting examination into the origin and signification of the words and forms which distinguish the earlier, and later, and provincial Swedish idioms. Everywhere are remarks and enquiries of great interest to the English student, for our speech is of Northern origin, and Swedish (Icelandic excepted) is the most conservative of all the Northern tongues. The work is also written in a philosophical spirit, so that no one need to bury himself in either "German" or "philosophy" in order to arrive at a comprehensive knowledge of an applied philosophy, all that concerns grammar in general, and Swedish in particular; it is most patiently, and carefully, and guardedly drawn up, so that we are not confused or misled by perpetual theorizing, and hurried conclusions, and unauthorized dicta, the innate vice of the German schools; and it is so practically useful that it is the best possible introduction for every foreign linguist, as well as for every Swedish student who wishes to gain proper insight into the beautiful language he hourly uses, that noble and manly speech which is the richest and most harmonious dialect now spoken in the three continental Scandinavian kingdoms.

The last volume of these "Laws" has just appeared, and is a worthy close to the two preceding tomes. It consists principally of a Word-list, and this on so large a scale (270 pages, double columns!) that it enables us at once to refer to and employ the precious linguistic treasures scattered through the whole work. The time and care, the labour of love expended on this index, which is variously annotated, has been immense. Many will think it superfluous. But those familiar with these studies will again and again thank the learned author for so invaluable an appendix.

No other Northern land has as yet a work on its own tongue which can be compared to that of Rydqvist. We congratulate him on having so worthily fulfilled his task. His name will never die from the kindly and grateful remembrance of his countrymen, and of men of letters all over the world. We also congratulate Sweden, that she has produced a son able and willing to offer half his life in her service, and in a direction so much needed and so little calculated to gain him any pecuniary advantage. May this most excellent book soon be followed by works of the same kind in the other Northern countries, more especially in our own, where the best books yet published on our own glorious mother-tongue have proceeded from the pen of an American, an extract from one of whose writings enriches this short notice.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* Gentleman's Magazine *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

June 4. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

James Farrar, Esq., M.P., exhibited a stone implement with two holes bored, funnel-wise, on each side of it. The holes did not communicate with each other, and if these perforations had been proceeded with would not have done so. On these grounds Mr. Evans was of opinion that the implement had been intended for a stone-hammer, but had been left unfinished, partly on account of the imperfect direction of the conical perforations, partly perhaps on account of a crack which was discernible in the limiting surface of one of the cones. It had been discovered in the central chamber of the excavations which have been carried on by Mr. Farrar with such laudable and intelligent zeal.

George Roberts, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a volume of "Grants and Warrants," ranging from 1610 to 1631.

The Rev. Samuel Lysons, F.S.A., communicated a very interesting account of the opening of a tumulus on his own property in the county of Gloucester. Mr. Lysons at the same time exhibited some of the relics discovered on the occasion. The lamented absence of the Director (through illness) deprived the Society of the valuable light which he would undoubtedly have thrown upon the objects exhumed. We have no doubt that he will bring to the account of them in the Society's publications that acumen and experience by which the Society has so often and so largely benefited.

Sir John Boileau, Bart., V.-P.S.A., exhibited a very curious model of a Roman cast, which had been used for some winged genius or other figure.

J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper "On Portraits of the Wives of King Henry VIII.," accompanied by a profuse exhibition of engravings of such portraits in illustration of the almost ludicrous misnomers to which the subject has given rise. To this exhibition Sir John Boileau was good enough to contribute the very interesting portrait in oils in his possession bearing the inscription

ANNA . REGINA
1530 .
HB.

This inscription has led to the unfortunate blunder of taking this painting as a portrait of Anne Boleyn, and as the original of the full-length painting of that Queen in the Historical Gallery at the New Palace of Westminster.

Mr. Nichols was followed by Mr. Scharf, who in the course of some very valuable remarks stated that the only portrait of Anne Boleyn on which reliance could be placed was the oil portrait in Windsor Castle, with a golden letter B pendent from a pearl necklace. As this remark is, so far as we know, original, we are anxious to give it due prominence. But we need scarcely say that it was by no means the only criticism of interest and value which proceeded from so distinguished a source.

June 11. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

George Scharf, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of Sackville Bale, Esq., a very beautiful circular miniature of Anne Boleyn.

W. H. Black, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper "On the Unpublished *Antiquarius* of Hieronymus Bononius of Treviso, and his Poetical Remains," including a poem on the revivers of literature in the fifteenth century who were personally known to him.

The *Antiquarius* has never been published, and the manuscript had not been heard of since the commencement of the seventeenth century. It conveys a vast fund of most interesting Roman inscriptions, and is written in the most exquisite Latinity. Mr. Black's paper was characterised by the research which he brings to every subject he takes in hand, and was listened to with great interest.

The Dean of Christ Church communicated a paper "On Human Sacrifices among the Romans," a question of the deepest interest which has recently been revived by the Earl Stanhope in that charming volume of "Miscellanies," one of the most suggestive books we have met with. The purport of the Dean's communication was to corroborate by a lavish quotation of classical texts the views of Lord Macaulay against the practice of human sacrifices. We believe, however, that the subject will again be brought before the Society at no distant period.

June 18. Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

George Manners, Esq., exhibited a holograph letter of the Earl of Southampton, which was interesting from its great rarity. Mr. Manners stated that only one other autograph of Southampton's was known. We allude of course to Shakespeare's friend.

The Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A., exhibited a very beautiful charter of the twelfth century, from William Capel to Wibert the Prior and the Monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, empowering them to hold certain lands.

W. Tite, Esq., M.P., exhibited a leaden horse.

The EARL OF VERULAM exhibited, by the hand of W. J. Thoms, Esq., the original instructions given by Henry VI., the 28th May, 1449, to Edward Grimstone (the ancestor of the noble Earl to whom the document now belongs), to John Wodehouse, and others whom he sends as ambassadors to treat with the ambassadors of the Duchess of Burgundy respecting certain infringements of the treaty late concluded between the King and the Duchess, and on matters connected with the commerce of the two countries. These instructions, Mr. Thoms believed, have never yet been printed.

Lord Verulam also exhibited an extremely interesting portrait of Edward Grimstone, signed on the back

PETRVS XPI'.
ME FECIT . A' . 1446.

Petrus Christi was a painter of the school of Van Eyck; other portraits by him, as was stated by the Secretary and by Mr. Scharf, are to be found at Berlin and at Frankfort. This particular picture is one of the greatest interest, and we trust that the Society may seek and obtain the permission of Lord Verulam to engrave it for the *Archæologia*.

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of the Queen, four very beautiful and very curious agate spoons, stated by the person who sent them to George IV. (then Prince of Wales) to be found in a sarcofago in Italy, and to be Roman!

CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited fac-similes of the wooden implements found in Kent, and of which mention has already been made in the GENT. MAG.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some stone-hammers in illustration of the unfinished hammer (as he believes) exhibited by Mr. Farrar and mentioned above. The shape, however, of those exhibited this evening by Mr. Evans was very different from Mr. Farrar's hammer, and was much flatter and less pear-shaped.

PROFESSOR HARKNESS communicated a paper on a crannoge recently discovered at Baildeborough, co. Cavan.

A. GOLDSMIDT, Esq., communicated a paper on some skeletons recently discovered at Pompeii.

The Society then adjourned to November next.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

July 3. The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

After the announcement of seven new members, numerous contributions of archæological publications were received, a valuable accession to the library of the Society, comprising the transactions of several kindred institutions on the Continent, a complete series of the publications of the Historical and Archæological Society of Savoy, the Anti-

quaries of Zurich, of the Duchy of Luxemburg, &c. Among other desirable acquisitions, the recent works by Mr. Chaffers, on Fictile Manufactures and the Marks on Pottery and Porcelain, and also his useful guide to the date of Ancient Plate, were laid before the Society.

Professor Westwood delivered a discourse describing various treasures of middle-age art which he had examined in a recent inspection of the public libraries at Leyden, Xanten, Treves, Munich, and Milan. He produced many beautiful drawings which he had executed, facsimiles of illuminated pages in various MSS. of early date which he had found in those collections, more particularly from a MS. of Aratus at Leyden, and from a Psalter there, which appeared to have been in possession of St. Louis, King of France, with the record that it was the book from which that prince had learnt his letters. There is also in this interesting volume a portrait of the royal scholar. At Treves, the Professor found a book of the Gospels in the style of the Anglo-Saxon period, a remarkable example of early art, from which he copied several drawings of unusual interest, and bearing the name of the artist-scribe, Thomas. He gave also notices of the fine Evangeliary of the ninth century at Munich, a MS. on purple vellum, and of the MS. Homer, a relic of the fourth century, at Milan, which the publication by Maii has very inadequately represented. Beside the precious Irish MSS. and illuminations which Professor Westwood had examined at St. Gall, he met there with a number of sculptures in ivory, of which he exhibited casts, skilfully reproduced by Mr. Franchi.

An animated discussion ensued on the characteristics of Byzantine design, and on other questions relating to early art, in which the Very Rev. Canon Rock, Lord Talbot, and Professor Westmacott took part.

Mr. W. S. Walford then gave a short account of an early inscribed monument, one of several early coffin-slabs found at the Temple Church last year, and upon which he had succeeded in deciphering the name of Philip de St. Hilaire, who was of a Norman family allied with the Clares and the Earl of Arundel at the close of the twelfth century. Mr. Waterton stated that, as he believed, he had found the name among the Knights Templars of the period.

Sir J. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart., M.P., then gave an account of extensive vestiges in the ancient forest of Bere, near his property in Hampshire; he brought a plan of a remarkable fortified site, a camp surrounded by concentric circular trenches, evidently of a very early period, and he described certain singular beds of burnt flints, locally known as "milk-stones," from the colour of their calcined surface—they lay in large quantities in the clay. These deposits are, unquestionably, of a very remote age; Sir J. Clarke-Jervoise thought it possible that the flints might have been used, when heated, for some purpose of cookery, in like manner as the South Sea Islanders are said to have produced boiling water in gourds or wooden vessels by means of heated stones thrown into them. He exhibited also a perfect barbed arrowhead of white flint, and a flint celt of unusual form, from the same part of Hampshire. Mr. Albert Way described the traces of some similar culinary expedient in very primitive times, namely, numerous large pebbles shewing the strong action of fire, noticed by him in the excavation of certain singular dwellings on the estates of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, near Holyhead.

Lord Talbot called attention to the importance of investigating even

the most obscure vestiges of pre-historic times; the agency of fire had, doubtless, been made available for purposes now difficult to demonstrate; he adverted to the extraordinary remains known as Vitrified Forts, of which examples, although less familiar to the antiquary than those in Scotland, exist in Ireland. He had lately received from an antiquary of note in France, Capt. Prevost, a very curious memoir on certain similar fortresses existing in that country, and hitherto, so far as he was aware, unnoticed. Some fresh light might doubtless be anticipated in regard to that difficult question from the forthcoming extended edition of the "Prehistoric Annals," by their learned friend Dr. Wilson, now Professor of European Literature in the University of Toronto, who had lately returned on a short visit to his native country, and would be present, among his old fellow-labourers, at the approaching congress of the Institute at Rochester.

Mr. Tregellas read a notice of some early British urns and other relics found lately in gravel-pits on Kingston-hill, in places known to the labourers as "pot-holes," being parts of the gravel-bed which had been disturbed, and deposits placed therein at a depth of about three feet; some objects and charred wheat, &c., found there in 1858 and in subsequent researches had been deposited by the Duke of Cambridge in the British Museum. A cake of metal had also been found, supposed to be pure copper, in fragments such as have been repeatedly noticed at spots where manufactories of bronze implements and weapons are supposed to have existed. Mr. Tregellas brought some of the pottery, and he exhibited a section of the strata in which these singular deposits have been brought to light. No traces of tumuli are to be found on the surface, nor any other indication of ancient occupation.

Lord Talbot, at the close of the meeting, being the last of the present session, expressed his satisfaction at the liberality with which so many rare objects of art and antiquity were constantly entrusted to the Society, as shewn more especially in the recent beautiful exhibition of sculptures in ivory. On the present occasion he wished to call special notice to the choice collection of antique lamps of terra-cotta and bronze, contributed by Mr. Fortnum, Mr. Henderson, Sir Sibbald Scott, and the Rev. J. Greville Chester, presenting many beautiful varieties in form and decoration.

Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith exhibited a collection of very unusual specimens of plate armour, enriched with highly wrought decoration. Sir Sibbald Scott contributed a royalist relic—a box with a finely chased head of Charles I. in silver; and Mr. Majendie shewed a miniature in oils of the same sovereign, a contemporary portrait of considerable merit.

Mr. Waterton brought for inspection the latest acquisitions added to his Dactyliotheca, consisting of Roman rings of great rarity, formed of amber and of glass; Italian, German, and other beautiful mediæval rings, enriched with enamel and niello, and set with precious gems.

The Earl of Mansfield brought several interesting miniatures, upon watch-cases of the last century, executed in *vernis Martin*, and presenting exquisitely finished specimens of the process. Amongst these paintings were portraits of the unfortunate Queen of Denmark, Caroline, sister of George III., and of the famous Struensee, Prime Minister of Denmark, executed in 1772, for an intrigue with the Queen. Lord Mansfield exhibited also portraits of Frederick V. and his Queen.

Mr. W. Burges exhibited a curious specimen of chain mail, of steel, welded and riveted, stated to have been found in the Thames; also an unique pair of ladies' shears, or scissors, of the fourteenth century, lately found at Windsor, and in which the cutting edges of steel had been inserted in a very singular manner in the margins of a well-contrived and pliable implement of brass, shewing considerable elegance of fashion as well as ingenious construction.

Mr. E. Kiddle laid before the Society a set of chromo-lithographs of the beautiful jewellery found in the tomb of the Egyptian Queen, Aah Hotep, B.C. 1800, of which he had exhibited drawings on a previous occasion. He announced his intention of publishing these curious subjects, with descriptive text by Mr. Birch. The work will be dedicated to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Ambrose Poynter sent drawings of a curious sun-dial found at Dover, an object of very complicated and ingenious construction.

Mr. Octavius Morgan exhibited a fine miniature of Charles Louis, Elector Palatine, and his wife, with a minutely detailed view of Heidelberg Castle in the distance; he was son of the Elector Frederick and the ill-fated Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I.

Several Scottish medals and coins of interest were brought by Mr. Holt; a representation of an unique silver Gaulish coin, with the legend DUMNOCOVETUS, and, on the reverse, the figure of a horse, was sent by Mr. Nash; also numerous miscellaneous Scottish and other coins by Lord Torphichen.

Notices, by Mr. F. Francis, of further discoveries of very remarkable character at Snape; by the Rev. J. Kendrick, of ancient relics found in Yorkshire; and by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, of kilns for the manufacture of decorative pavement-tiles in the fourteenth century, were unavoidably deferred. The kilns had been lately discovered in the city of London, and several curious specimens were sent for examination; they appeared to be waste tiles, which had been rejected as having been spoiled in the process of firing, but displaying designs of good character and execution.

Lord Talbot then adjourned the meeting to the next gathering of the Society, which would shortly take place at Rochester, commencing July 28th, under the presidency of the Marquis Camden. The programme of the proceedings was produced, and the noble Lord congratulated the Institute on the ample promise of a very successful and interesting congress, with the hearty co-operation of their fellow-labourers of the energetic Kentish Society, whose anniversary, to be held at Penshurst on the 16th inst., would, as he hoped, lead the way to an archæological demonstration of more than ordinary interest, in which the members of the provincial institution and those of the Institute might find a ground of cordial union in their common purpose.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Visit to the Tower of London, and Annual Meeting.

June 16. A Committee Meeting was held at Arklow House,—present, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., the President, in the chair; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., J. F. France, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. H. J. Matthew, the Rev. W. Scott, R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., and the Rev. B. Webb.

The President announced that the Bishops of the Orange River State, Mauritius, and Goulburn (the latter a very early member of the Society), had become patrons.

D. Brandon, Esq., of Berkeley-square, and the Rev. Jerome Mercier, of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, were elected ordinary members.

Mr. Slater met the Committee, and gave in the balance-sheet of the accounts respecting the Mediæval Court in the late International Exhibition, when a vote of thanks was carried unanimously to "Messrs. Slater and Burges for the great care and assiduity which they expended during many weeks in the arrangement of the contents of the Mediæval Court at the International Exhibition:" and the Committee took this opportunity of acknowledging how entirely the success of the Court is to be attributed to their unceasing exertions.

Mr. Slater submitted his designs for the restoration and re-arrangement of Calne Church, Wiltshire, Cranbrook Church, Kent, and Scaldwell Church, Northamptonshire. Designs by Mr. St. Aubyn, Mr. G. M. Hills, Mr. Norton, Mr. Buckeridge, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. S. S. Teulon were also examined, after which the Annual Report was considered and adopted. It was agreed to nominate the Rev. W. Scott, the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. B. Webb, the Rev. H. L. Jenner, F. H. Dickinson, Esq., and the Rev. G. H. Hodson, as the new committee: and H. Tritton, Esq., and F. S. Powell, Esq., M.P., as auditors for the coming year.

At half-past 2 a large assemblage of members and their friends, amounting to three hundred persons, including ladies, met the President at the Tower of London, by the invitation of Lord De Ros, the Lieutenant.

Among those present were the Bishop of Down and Connor, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, the Archdeacon of London, Hon. Dudley and Lady C. Fortescue, Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., V.P., the Rev. Dr. Todd, of Dublin, the Rev. G. Williams, F. B. Pearson, Esq., G. Bonnor, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. B. Webb, the Rev. H. L. Jenner, the Rev. T. Hugo, the Rev. H. J. Matthew, J. H. Parker, Esq. (of Oxford), D. Brandon, Esq., G. Godwin, Esq., W. Slater, Esq., C. Bailey, Esq., B. Ferrey, Esq., T. Gambier Parry, Esq., W. Burges, Esq., A. Salvin, Esq., G. M. Hills, Esq., &c.

When the party was assembled in the chapel in the White Tower, the President, Mr. Beresford Hope, after congratulating the meeting on the admirable restoration recently effected therein by the exertions of Lord De Ros and Mr. Salvin, called upon Mr. J. H. Parker to give some account of the edifice. That gentleman accordingly spoke in the following terms:—

"We are now assembled in the Chapel Royal of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, the great architect of his day. This therefore affords us an excellent example of the architecture of that period, the state to which the art of building in stone had then attained, and England was not behind other countries in this respect. The buildings of Normandy or any other part of Europe at the same time were in much the same state of progress in the art. The original part of the church of St. Stephen, at Caen, which was building at the same time, is very little in advance of this; and yet the inhabitants of Caen and its neighbourhood were considered the best masons in Europe, from the admirable quality of the stone they had to build with, the facility

of getting it, and the ease with which it was worked. We see then the fallacy of supposing that our rich Norman buildings, such as Iffley Church, are in the Norman style as imported at the time of the Conquest; the Anglo-Norman style was gradually developed in England and Normandy alike, during the century which followed the Conquest.

"We see here that the aisles are vaulted with groined vaults, but without ribs, and that the arches are quite plain, round-headed, with flat soffits and square edges, and no mouldings; ribs and other mouldings, and ornaments did not come into use until the twelfth century. The central space, being itself narrow, is vaulted with a plain barrel-vault, the earliest kind of vaulting, and we see by the enormous thickness of the walls and the massiveness of the pillars what great precautions were considered necessary to carry a stone vault. The builders did not venture to carry a vault over a wide space for more than half a century after this vault was built, and to build this required all the skill of the best masons of the day.

"The east end, as you see, is a semicircular apse, with the procession-path round it; the peculiar English fashion of a square east end not having then come into use. The massive round piers or pillars have capitals of the simplest form, the mere cube with the angles rounded off. This is the earliest type of the Norman capital, from which all the other varieties were gradually developed. The abacus, which is the only moulding used, is merely in the form of a tile with the lower edge chamfered off. There is nothing here requiring the use of the chisel, nothing but what could be perfectly well executed with the pick or hammer. The two western capitals, which have a little ornament, consisting in the sunk star pattern, rest upon the abacus; even this is so shallow that it hardly requires the chisel, and there is great reason to believe that this ornament was executed afterwards. It is a common observation that whenever the capitals are within easy reach they have often been carved afterwards, and perhaps long afterwards, as in the early work at Westminster, and in the crypt at Canterbury. But when the capitals are in places not easily accessible they remain uncarved.

"The triforium gallery in this chapel is of the same width and nearly the same height as the aisle below, and has a similar arcade in front of it. In this instance we cannot call it the blind story, for there is no clerestory above it, and it has windows at the back of it, and is as light as any part of the chapel. Unfortunately the windows have all been modernized: one only being sufficiently perfect to serve as a model for the restoration of the others. You observe the enormous thickness of the walls of this chapel, and of the whole of this keep, and the passages in the thickness of the walls in each story, and indeed two in each principal story, for the principal rooms were of the same height as this chapel, and there are passages communicating on the same level both with the aisle and with the triforium. In these upper passages a number of guards could be placed quite out of sight from men below, and Shakespeare alludes to this practice. You will observe that the walls of this keep are built entirely of rubble or concrete, and that ashlar or cut stone is very sparingly used for the dressings only. This is the mode of construction of all Bishop Gundulph's buildings, and is characteristic of the buildings of his period. Ashlar masonry for the facing of walls did not come into general use until after his time, and all early ashlar work is distinguished by the very wide joints of mortar between the stones. The exterior of the White Tower (as the early Norman keep has always been called, probably ever since it was new, and therefore conspicuous by its whiteness) has been so much tampered with at different periods that it is now difficult to see whether it was originally cased with ashlar or not; but as it was the royal palace it is more probable that it was; at all events the turrets were, and it has quoins of ashlar, some parts of which are original. The windows

are modern throughout the building, with the exception of one as before mentioned.

Bishop Gundulph's own Norman keep, in which he resided at Malling, although so far a ruin that it has no roof or floor remaining, is in a more perfect state for the antiquary than this, because it has not been at all altered. It is built entirely of rubble, and is far more rude than this royal castle. It must also have been built some years earlier, and his time was one of very rapid progress in the art of building.

"In the White Tower the lower story was vaulted, as usual, for the security of the stores, but the principal chamber or hall is separated from the council-chamber above it by a wooden floor only, carried on wooden posts, and this is probably the original arrangement, although the mouldings shew that the actual timbers are probably of the time of Richard II. There is a very singular arrangement here, an opening of considerable size in the middle of this floor, and this is said to be part of the original arrangement; if so, it is something quite new, and requires further inquiry and investigation; but it appears to me incredible that it can have been part of the original arrangement. It would render all the secrets of the council-chamber open to the ears of any one in the hall below, and must have been very inconvenient in many ways; still, the authorities seem strong upon the point, and it is possible that this opening in the floor was left for the purpose of passing up rapidly in time of siege the large stones or other missiles necessary for the defence. In Rochester Castle, which was built about forty or fifty years after this, there is a large well in the partition wall in the centre of the castle, with openings to it from each floor, which, by means of a pulley at the top, would enable the defenders to pass up either buckets of water or anything else that they required. There is no such contrivance in the White Tower, and the opening in the floor may possibly have been a primitive arrangement for the same purpose.

"The parapet and the inner turrets have been entirely altered, and have lost all their original features. The ogee cupolas on the turrets are said to be of the time of Henry VIII., and afford a picturesque outline by which the tower is generally known, and in any restoration I should not be disposed to alter them. This keep was no doubt surrounded by earthworks, a deep ditch or fosse, and high mound or vallum with wooden palisades on the top, according to the custom of the time, and had wooden buildings within that enclosure for the use of the garrison. But the keep was the royal palace of the first two Norman kings. This massive keep, however necessary for defence, was soon found a very gloomy and inconvenient habitation, and ceased to be much used even in the twelfth century, the lords preferring to live in the wooden buildings within the enceinte; and in the thirteenth century, when they built the outer walls of stone, they soon also erected more commodious habitations of stone within those walls. The outer wall and towers, with the gate-house and barbican, which form the chief fortification of the Tower, are of the time of Henry III. and Edward I., and we have the prison chambers in these towers, but we have no remains of any palace here of that period."

Mr. Beresford Hope followed, and after describing the condition of the chapel as he first saw it, cut up into two floors stuffed with records and whitewashed, called the attention of the meeting to the peculiarities of St. John's Chapel as a chapel royal. He pointed out its minster-like character in spite of its extreme smallness, and noted in particular the unusual fact of its vertical elevation being divided between the arcade and the triforium. The key to this almost unique arrangement was to be found in the fact that the upper or triforium story was in reality the "royal closet," and no doubt used by the sovereign and court, the

retainers gathering below, as the royal apartments were at its level, and opened into the triforium. Such closets are common and allowable in the chapels of sovereigns and nobles in all ages. He also observed that when he first visited the chapel the two extreme pillars of the apse still retained the grooves into which the altar-stone was inserted, proving that from the small size of the building the altar did not stand forward as in most apsidal churches. Unluckily the workmen in their ignorance obliterated these marks.

Mr. G. Godwin, in a few words, moved a special vote of thanks to Lord De Ros, which was unanimously carried. The party then visited the remainder of the White Tower, including the royal apartments. A lively debate took place in the triforium between Mr. Parker, Mr. Bailey, Mr. White, and the President. The remaining portions of the Tower, the Beauchamp and Bell Towers, the Salt Tower, the Bloody Tower, the ramparts, the water-gate, the disgracefully neglected church of St. Peter ad Vincula, &c., &c., were successively visited and investigated. On the party reaching the chamber in which Bishop Fisher was imprisoned, the Rev. T. Hugo gave a short address, including a touching letter from the Bishop to Henry VIII., which he had himself discovered.

In the evening the Annual Meeting was held, which will be fully detailed in our next number.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 18. *Anniversary Meeting.* W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.

E. Burns, Esq., W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., Mrs. Strickland, and G. S. Veitch, Esq., were elected members.

The report of the Council and the President's address were read, and the meeting proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing session of 1863-4, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

President.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Vice-Presidents.—J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A.; John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

Treasurer.—George H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.—John Evans, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.; Fred. W. Madden, Esq., M.R.S.L.

Foreign Secretary.—John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian.—John Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

Members of the Council.—Thomas James Arnold, Esq.; W. Boyne, Esq., F.S.A.; Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, Hon. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S.; F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Freudenthal, Esq.; J. Granville Grenfell, Esq., B.A.; Rev. F. K. Harford, M.A., F.S.A.; Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A.; H. W. Rolfe, Esq.; R. Whitbourn, Esq., F.S.A.

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY, (Archæological Section).

June 3. The last meeting for the session was held in the Library of the Royal Cork Institution, the Rev. H. J. O'Brien, LL.D., President, in the chair.

Mr. Richard Caulfield, F.S.A., called the attention of the Society to

the beautiful design by Mr. Burges for the proposed cathedral of St. Finn Barr, Cork. After enumerating some of the leading architectural features, and exhibiting the "Interior looking East" as represented in the "Builder," May 16, 1863, at which the members expressed their unqualified admiration, he said,—

"Now that our cathedral, the work of a not very refined age, is doomed to be numbered with the past, and an unsightly so-called Doric church is about to make way for the stately architectural structure that will not, like its predecessor, occasion the sneer of the stranger, 'Is this the cathedral of Cork?' it is pleasing to think that generations yet unborn will point with honest pride to the munificence of their forefathers in bequeathing to them a cathedral worthy of the wealth and intelligence of the county and city of Cork in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is melancholy, however, to reflect that in consigning this building to destruction we cannot record one single memorial of its venerable predecessor. The beautiful little doorway once belonged to the abbey of St. Mary-of-the-Isle; the only monuments[a] that adorn the porch were removed from other ruined churches by the zeal and care of the Archdeacon of Cork, the promoter and patron of every ecclesiastical improvement in the diocese; while the cathedral is indebted to his father, the late Bishop Kyle, for the beautiful monument of Chief Baron Dennis which now adorns the chancel[b], who had it removed thither from the old parish church of St. Nicholas. A recently erected terra-cotta group to the memory of Dr. Quarry, and five or six modern mural slabs, constitute the entire monumental decorations of St. Finn Barr's Cathedral. The paucity of ancient inscriptions has often proved a subject of wonder to those who are aware that this was the site of a church long celebrated in the annals of ecclesiastical history; that nearly twelve hundred years have elapsed since the sound of the Gospel of peace was proclaimed from this place, and that this see has since then been presided over by prelates and other dignitaries second to none for piety, wisdom, sound learning, and other eminent qualifications. But if the inquirer will only consider the history of the period of the erection of this church, and the state of society immediately subsequent to the Revolution, when the country had scarcely recovered from the shock caused by the great rebellion, he will speedily be undeceived. It was then customary on rebuilding a church to consign all monuments, with religious emblems or armorial bearings, to the foundation, or bury them beneath the surface[c], often for political reasons we need not now enter upon. There certainly must have been many such in the old cathedral of Cork, and it is to be hoped that the watchful care of the authorities will yet prove the means of bringing to light many interesting memorials of the piety of our forefathers during the conduct of the works. In proof of the wanton destruction of sepulchral monuments at the time, a casual observer would perceive that the steps leading to the vault under the chancel once formed a large tombstone, with an inscription round a floriated cross, traces of which are still visible. These observations were suggested by the discovery, some time since, of copies of two letters from Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Cork, preserved in the Council Book of the Corporation, which throw much light on the origin of the present structure. Anything from the pen of so eminent a divine as Dr. Clayton will be read with interest[d]. He was educated at Westminster School,

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[a] Those of Bishops Lyon and Mann. The monument of the former, who died Oct. 4, 1617, was removed from the ruins of the old episcopal chapel near the palace; the monument of the latter, who died 1788, from the chapel at Bishopstown. See Cotton's Fasti, and Notes and Queries, 2nd Series, xi. p. 104.

[b] "1782, June 23. The R^t honble James Lord Baron Tracton in Col. Pigott's vault."—*Cathedral Reg.*

[c] The interesting monuments of the fifteenth and sixteenth century which were brought to light and restored by the Archdeacon when the foundations of the steeple were being laid which he had erected in front of St. Peter's Church, are a strong evidence of this.

[d] "*Dublin, December* 6th, 1735.

"GENTLEMEN,—I was surprised to hear from your representatives that they heard read speedy instructions from you to apply to Parliament for a tax upon coal in the city of Cork, and to have this tax applied towards the building of a

and afterwards became a Fellow of Trinity College. He is described as a munificent, learned, and high-spirited man. For an account of his numerous writings,

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Workhouse. I cannot, indeed, say that your design is not a good and commendable one, but I must beg of you to consider that the honour and service of God is, in the language of the Scriptures, preferred to the service and love of our neighbour. You know better than I the state of your Cathedral, and how impossible it will be for the clergy out of their œconomy to erect it in any decent form. I beg you will consider that the city of Cork is the second city in this Kingdom, and that it would be impossible to raise a building suitable to the dignity which such a city would demand for less than £3,000—for my own part there is no Bishop in the Kingdom that has less occasion for being solicitous about the erecting of a Cathedral than myself, since both the houses which it hath pleased his Majesty to vest me with have private chappels annexed thereto, which will very well serve my friends and family to pay their devotion unto their Creator. But what I am at present solicitous about is a public building in which the honour of the city of Cork is concerned, in which your honour is concerned as you are inhabitants, magistrates, and guardians of it. I shall only beg leave to represent to you that as the number of foundlings at first, or their expense while young, will not be very great, I should think it no very great matter for you to consent to the applying the tax upon coals for the first seven or five years at least, towards finishing your Cathedral, and in return for this I promise to use all my interest with the clergy to apply all the income of the œconomy for ten years to come which can possibly be applied that way towards completing the ornaments of the inside, and if there is any favour which it is in my power to grant, that will be acceptable to yourselves in particular—I assure you, you shall not have occasion for asking it a second time. As it hath pleased God and his Majesty to appoint me to be your Diocesan, I shall always look upon it as a very great happiness to proceed jointly and unanimously along with you in all your pious endeavours, and as you have the honour of being represented by two very worthy gentlemen for whom I have the greatest regard, I could not think of giving public opposition to any scheme which came recommended by them, but have chosen to make this my first request to you in conjunction with them, and do not doubt but that, with the blessing of God, your compliance herein will further your own, perfect and give encouragement to subscriptions towards building a workhouse which may be erected against the expiration of the 5 years, when your coal tax will revert to you, for the annual support and maintenance of the poor and the foundlings that are ready to be disposed of in it. I shall look upon it as a particular favour conferred upon me by the city of Cork to receive any mark of your confidence and esteem at my first entrance upon this Bishoprick, and can sincerely promise it shall meet with a very grateful heart in return for it. I recommend you and your councils to the Divine protection, who am "Your most obedient humble servant,

"Robt. Cork."

"To the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonaltee of the city of Cork."

"*Dublin, Dec.* 20, 1735.

"Sir,—I am infinitely obliged to you and the gentlemen of Cork for their kind compliance with my first request. The pleasure which it gives me does not only arise from having obtained this favour towards building our Cathedral, but also as it is an earnest of your good correspondence and understanding, which will I hope daily increase between us, and which is only allayed by the dread I have least some of those gentlemen who did not think so favourably of my request should grow warm by the opposition that was given to their designs. For my own part I desire you will accept my most sincere thanks in particular, and that you will return my most grateful acknowledgments to all those gentlemen who were so good as to incline to my request, and that you will assure all those whom I had the misfortune of disagreeing with that they partake of my sincere and my hearty good wishes, for be it far from me to confine my affections to those only who agree in sentiment with me; they have a right, indeed, to my first and warmest friendship, but I hope I shall never exclude those from a share in my well wishes who differ most widely in opinion from me. Nothing but vice, I trust in God, shall ever make me have a distaste to any man. But in this case the opposition arose from their love to so amiable and so valuable a design, that I should be concerned it was carried against them, were I not in great hopes that, by God's assistance,

see Lowndes (Bohn's edition). The supposed occasion of his death is mentioned by Ware (Harris' edition), and Cotton (Fast. Hib.) He was translated to the sees of Cork and Ross, from Killaloe, by King's letter, dated Nov. 22, 1735, and subsequently to Clogher. On Sept. 20, 1725, we find the following item in the Council Book :—

"'That the Mayor put the City Seal to a petition, &c., praying a continuance of the Act for laying a small duty on coal and culme imported into this city, towards finishing the several churches in this city mentioned in said petition.'

"On Dec. 2 ensuing, the Council were willing to advance £100, then in the hands of Mr. Samuel Wilson, towards the expenses of passing the Coal Act, for building the churches in this city, which £100 had, July 5, 1718, been advanced for the purpose of erecting bells in the steeple of Christ Church. Meanwhile the parish churches of St. Anne Shandon, St. Nicholas, and St. Paul had been completed. In 1735, the Corporation again petitioned, through their representatives, for a similar tax, for the purpose of erecting a workhouse, and to support foundlings, when the letters already given were received from the newly appointed bishop, the object of which was not carried without some opposition.

"It is a curious fact, that no drawing of the ancient building has come down to us, if we except the representation of a church on an impression of an old decanal seal, discovered by the present Archdeacon among the cathedral archives, a drawing of which he kindly supplied for the purpose of being engraved in a small work on the subject[e]."

Mr. Robert Day, jun., exhibited several weapons, &c. Among them were a remarkably fine specimen of a bronze leaf-shaped sword, the handle-plate having nine rivet-holes, to which the horn or bone sides were attached. This sword is of the finest temper, and has a sharp double-edge, one and three-quarter inches wide, and measures twenty-five inches in extreme length. As we have no mention in any of the authentic Irish annals of bronze swords, their pre-historic origin has been inferred. The swords and celts figured on the Irish sculptured crosses are of the iron pattern—long, angle-pointed, and cross-hilted, for hacking and cutting, not thrusting, for which purpose only the bronze could be used.—A plain bronze leaf-shaped spear-head, with rivet-holes across the conical socket. This was found in the river Bann, and is eleven inches long by two inches in the widest part.—A large bronze celt, partly covered with a brownish patina, found in Lisnisk bog, co. Antrim.—Several glass and amber beads, two being

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they will find that the regard which has been paid to the service of God will greatly contribute to the furtherance of their own designs. I am told that one objection made to my request was, that unless the coal tax was appointed by Parliament to continue for a long time, that five years was to be looked upon as a great many in proportion to those which were to come after. I suppose your representatives have informed you per this post, that the Bill has already passed the Committee of the House of Commons, and that there is no stint of time affixed to it at all, but that it is to be a perpetual Act. I hope those gentlemen, who allow of the interposition of the Providence of God, will acknowledge, at least, that the consideration which they have had in promoting the service of God has hitherto been of no prejudice to their affairs, since, if what a wise man says be true, that 'As a drop of water is to the sea, or a gravel stone to the sand, so are a thousand years to the days of eternity,' when much stronger will the antithesis hold, what five years are, put in place of a thousand. Your representatives talk of leaving this town, but, as I am obliged to stay behind, I shall take care that there is no injustice done your Bill, while it is before the Councill here, and shall likewise write to my friends to take care of it in England. I hope to see you in Cork as soon as the season of the year will permit, who am, Sir, your most obliged, and most obedient, humble servant,

"ROBT. CORK."

[e] Sigilla Eccles. Hibernicæ Illust., pl. v. fig. 3.

double, and all different in colour, size, and shape—these were used for personal decoration.—Nine circular stones, varying in size, pierced in the centre, called in some parts of the county "Fairy mill-stones," but more usually "whorls." Four of those shewn had notches on the edge and surface, as if for holding threads.—A flint chisel, pick and spear-head, all fine specimens, the latter shewing the first attempt at polishing these weapons.—Two stone weights, and a very small and perfect stone celt.

Mr. Windele exhibited eleven ivory pegtop-shaped articles which were found buried under a stone in the hill district of Berehaven. The great length of time which must have elapsed since their deposition may be inferred from the numerous fissures on the surface of the ivory. They all had bronze shanks attached, one of which was ornamented with a lamina of silver terminating in a flat surface. No satisfactory conjecture could be made as to the use of these relics.

Mr. Richard Caulfield, F.S.A., exhibited, on behalf of the Rev. S. B. Young, a curiously-worked bronze key found during the excavations for the new church at Bridgetown Abbey, on the Blackwater, in this county. From the style of workmanship the key may probably date so far back as the commencement of the fifteenth century. The bow was ornamented with a trefoil pattern, illustrative of the Trinity. This abbey was founded in the time of King John, by Alexander Roch, who endowed it, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin; it was supplied with regular canons from the priory of Newtown, co. Meath, and St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—

President.—Richard Caulfield, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.

Vice-President.—Robert Day, jun., Esq.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 12. The nineteenth annual meeting was held at the College Hall, Exeter; the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon occupied the chair, and the attendance of members and friends was good.

The report, which was read by the Rev. J. L. Fulford, one of the Honorary Secretaries, after some remarks on the gradual diffusion of sound principles in architecture, went on to say,—

"Our Society has for many years endeavoured to press upon our members the great need there is of attending much more than has been usual to the seemly, decent, and correct arrangements of our chancels; and your Committee have again and again directed attention to the plainly expressed words of our Prayer-book, bearing upon their arrangements. They do not forget that one law declares—'Morning and Evening Prayer shall be said in the accustomed place of the church, chapel, or chancel; except it shall be otherwise determined by the ordinary of the place.' And another, that 'The table . . . shall stand in the body of the church, or in the chancel, where Morning and Evening Prayer are appointed to be said.' Your Committee feel that there is no doubt as to the meaning of the words the 'accustomed place;' still as doubts do exist on this point, your Committee would refer to a decision recently given in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of 'Griffin *versus* Dighton.' The question was raised whether a lay or other impropriator, being possessed of the freehold of the chancel and bound to repair it, had, as against the vicar, any right to possession and control over the body of the chancel. The judgment of the Court was unanimously *against* any such right, and in the judgment itself it was announced that such right could not exist as against the vicar, since the nave was appropriated to the parishioners, and the

chancel to the holy offices of the Church. A judgment of Sir John Nicholls was also referred to, in which it was laid down that the chancel is for the decent celebration of Divine Service, and especially of Holy Communion and Marriage. It is true that the same thing was allowed in the well-known St. Barnabas case, for here the promoters of the suit did not attempt to question the use of the chancel for the celebration of Holy Communion and Morning and Evening Prayer by priest and choir."

The report next referred to the church of St. Giles-in-the-Wood, near Torrington, in North Devon, where a good work has been nearly completed under the supervision of J. Hayward, Esq., the expense of which is entirely defrayed by the Hon. Mark Rolle, of Stevenstone.

The church consisted of chancel and chancel aisles, nave, north and south aisles with short transepts, and a western tower. As the old walls were good and substantial they were allowed to remain, but as additional accommodation was required, the church was lengthened to the east, and a new chancel built of 118 ft. by 16. A chancel-arch occupies a position beyond the original eastern line, and two-light windows of early Decorated character replace the old windows, which were generally without tracery. The adoption of the Decorated style of architecture was a judicious arrangement of the architect, as many brasses on the floor of the church (memorials of the ancient families of Rolle, Pollard, and Risdon) were of that or even earlier date. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the construction of the piers, which were low, with four-centred arches. As an increased number of piers would not work in with the transepts, and as increased height to the walls was considered undesirable, the architect has adopted comparatively low circular granite shafts with freestone caps and bases, and segmental arches springing from arch-mouldings continued vertically about a foot above the caps of the piers.

Trussed roofs tied by collar-beams and carved ribs open to the ridge replace the old cradle roofs. The chancel roof is polygonal, and is intended to be enriched with colour.

The old open seats of a classical type have been replaced by open seats of a more appropriate character. The brasses and grave-stones having legible inscriptions have been relaid in the nave and aisles, mixed with black and red tiles. Two chancel windows — the east window of the south aisle (a memorial window to the late Lord Rolle), and the west window of the tower (also a memorial window)—have been filled with stained glass.

"The new church at Lympstone, from the design of Mr. Ashworth, progresses rapidly. On the removal of the old fabric, abundant evidence was found that it was once very rich in colour, in the form of mural and roof decoration. All the moulded tips of the cradle roofs, the bosses, the moulded wall-plates of the nave, and those of the north aisle, were painted with vermilion and dull blue. The piers of the north arcade were banded on the semicircular angular shafts with diagonal lines alternately vermilion and emerald green, the intermediate mouldings being red. The foliaged caps of the pillars had also been coloured, but it had generally disappeared. A very unusual pattern of yellow and light green was continued round the walls, just above the usual height of the open seating. The pattern was laid upon that which seemed to be the original uneven hard plaster. Between the second and third windows of the north aisle, and nearly opposite the south porch, but rather to the east of it, were traces of St. Christopher bearing the Holy Child, painted on a beautiful diaper ground; and an extremely pretty colouring formed a border to the jamb of the old roodloft stairs in the nave. A broad band of rich chocolate (the modern light purple brown) had painted on it stems and leaves of ivy in emerald green.

"Nor were these mural decorations confined to ante-Reformation days. Upon the upper part of the diaper surrounding the figure of St. Christopher, certainly two, and probably three, different sets of texts had been painted. There were, first, many traces of late tabernacle-work, of a chocolate colour; secondly, a text in black letter, with large red capitals; and thirdly, a text in Roman letters, with red capitals enclosed in a square panel in yellow and brown. The latter text had but one coat of whitewash on it, the former seemed to have at least a dozen. The spandril spaces of the first pier and arch adjoining the tower had on the left spandril a pale yellow ground with deep yellow foliage on it, and on the right a pale chocolate ground with deep chocolate foliage. Your Committee consider this church must have been originally rich in mural decoration throughout.

"Your Committee feel that while the work of restoration is so fast progressing in the Exeter diocese, there is much cause to mourn over the state of neglect in which many of our chancels are still left. And in a still greater degree the lower stages of the tower, and too frequently the upper stages also, are in a sad state of neglect and disregard. Almost universally the tower and bells have been left either to the sole custody of our ordinary bell-ringers or the undisturbed occupation of jackdaws. The condition of the bell-frames, and frequently of the bells themselves, is often one of seemingly contemptuous neglect; and although people sometimes talk about the music of our church bells, they appear totally to disregard their sacred and solemn purpose—that they are dedicated to pious uses, and form part and portion of the necessary furniture of a church. Your Committee think that this subject, the state of our church towers and the uses of our church bells, should receive a larger share of the attention of our Churchmen. The science and practice of bell-ringing well deserves cultivation. Encouragement should be given to the steady young men of each parish who are inclined to learn the art of bell-ringing, not doubting that the practice will afford gratification, occupation, and amusement to those engaged in it, while the music of 'those evening bells' will reach far and wide, and give cheerfulness and life when nature is at rest."

Lieut.-Col. Harding presented from Wm. Turner, Esq., two well-executed drawings of the capitals of piers in Burlescombe Church, situated on the eastern border of Devonshire, shewing two different styles of architecture, those on the north side having the foliated or Devonshire capital, while those on the south exhibit capitals peculiar to Somersetshire.

Lieut.-Col. Harding then read a paper "On Powderham Castle," the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, a subject of interest not only on account of the noble building itself, but in connection with its illustrious possessors. As Gibbon expresses it, "From the reign of Robert, the son of Hugh Capet, the Barons Courtenay are conspicuous among the immediate vassals of the Crown; and Josceline de Courtenay (*circ.* 1101), the grandson of Otho, and a noble Dane, is enrolled among the heroes of the first Crusade. A domestic alliance attached him to the standard of Baldwin de Bruges, the second Count of Edessa;" after whom Josceline himself was invested with the same dignity, but the territory was lost by his son.

Confining our attention, however, to the English branch of this noble family, we learn from the register of Ford Abbey that the Courtenays of Devon are believed to have commenced with Sir Reginald de Courtenay, a noble knight who was son of *Florus* (meaning, it is presumed, Peter, son of Louis VI., King of France, Florus probably being a title, or soubriquet, like *Le gros*), who married Isabella de Courtenay and Montargis and assumed her surname, and is supposed to have accompanied Eleanor, the Queen of Henry II., to England, *circ.* 1154. He obtained from the English monarch a second wife in the person of Matilda, the daughter of Robert Fitzroy (a natural son of Henry I. and Matilda

the widow of Lord de Aincoort), by whom he had no issue. Reginald had by a former marriage a son called William, who married Hadewisa, by contraction Hawis, daughter of Lord de Aincoort and Matilda, as above mentioned, and described as the "Lady of Okehampton,"—so that she became the half-sister of Matilda, her husband's mother-in-law. She died July 31, 1209, and was buried at Ford Abbey. The issue of this marriage was a son Robert, who married Mary, daughter of William de Redvers, sixth Earl of Devon. The descendant of this alliance was Sir Hugh Courtenay, fifth Baron of Okehampton, who on the death of John, infant and only son of Baldwin de Redvers, was created Earl of Devon, Feb. 22, 1335. He died at the castle of Tiverton, Dec. 23, 1340, and was buried at Cowie Priory, near Exeter, Feb. 5 following, aged 64 years. He was succeeded by Hugh, second Earl of Devon, who died May 2, 1377, and his Countess followed him to the grave Dec. 16, 1391; they both were buried in Exeter Cathedral, where their splendid tomb still remains.

Of Powderham Castle the writer said,—

"I feel justified in discarding the conjectures of our Devonshire historians, and proceed at once to state that the evidence of the oldest part of the building leads to the belief that it was erected by Sir Philip Courtenay, fourth son of Hugh, second Earl of Devon, after the year 1391, the date of the Countess's death, who by will left the property to him. The original building consisted of a dining-hall full 48 ft. by 24, and 18 ft. high, with two or three rooms at either end of it, independent of the offices. Previously to 1450 the chapel at the north-east end was erected, 33 ft. 4 in. by 19 ft. Also the castle grange on the south-east end, but detached from the building. This was effected by the second Sir Philip Courtenay, grandson of the original possessor of the property.

"In 1645 the castle stood a harassing and rather lengthened siege, but it did not surrender until Jan. 25, 1646-7.

"Some additions and alterations were again made by Sir Wm. Courtenay, Bart., who was created the first baron May 6, 1762. He divided the dining-hall nearly into equal parts, raising the northern part nearly 3 ft. above the original level, and forming a handsome and spacious staircase, which was fitted and arranged with great taste and elegance, and the ceilings and walls were richly decorated.

"At a later period (1770 to 1785) an important improvement was made in the park. The estuary of the Exe, which spread its waters almost to the walls of the castle, was confined by the formation of an embankment of considerable extent, by which from fifty to a hundred acres of land were redeemed. The chapel at the north-east end was converted into a drawing-room, and a new building erected beyond the north-west tower, which I do not think was ever licensed. These alterations were executed by Wm. Courtenay, second baron, who died in 1788. He was succeeded by Wm. Courtenay, third baron, in whom the earldom of Devon was revived March 14, 1831. He built a large and handsome room called the Music-room, at the north end of the east front, and made alterations in the offices.

"The late Earl commenced the rearranging and remodelling the whole building, and erected a magnificent dining-hall in the west front. This is being followed out by the present peer, and when completed it will form perhaps the most noble baronial residence in the west of England."

The last paper was read by the Rev. Philip Williams, "On the Mural Decorations of the Church of St. John Baptist at Pen-y-Mynydd, in the parish of Hawarden, Flintshire." Its bearing on the practical question of the adornment of churches induces us to give it entire:—

"This church was built by Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., after designs by the late Mr. Buckler, and was consecrated in 1843. The style is Early English, and it is built with a local greystone, with yellow sandstone dressings, and consists of

a small chancel, with nave, and west tower surmounted by a spire; the whole length, independent of the tower, is 69 ft. by 25, the chancel being 15 ft. The nave is pierced by five lancets on each side, and the chancel is lighted by an eastern triplet.

"The interior of this little church is decidedly striking, having about it an air of great solemnity, particularly on entering from the west under a small but well-designed stone gallery resting on four piers. There is great richness without any approach to gaudiness. The roof is well timbered and by no means 'starved,' and lightened by a judicious application of colour, the lining or skin of the roof being of light blue, giving relief to the rafters, which are left in their original brown, with a small pattern in white picked out with red. The faces of the arched principals are also brought out in colour, and the purlins and braces are covered with a geometrical pattern in white and red.

"From the wall-plates to the line of the window-sills the walls are distempered in straw colour, diapered with a bold pattern in a deeper tone. From the base of the windows downwards the work is in oil, more elaborate in design, and richer in colour. It embraces the whole lower part of the nave, and is continued up the chancel-arch wall to the cap-line of the arch, where it is met by a picture which carries the tone of colour to the roof. The effect of this is to give a warm appearance to the whole lower portions of the church, and thus endeavouring to bring the whole into keeping with its glorious end, the worship of God in His house of prayer. It has also been borne in mind that it is a place for Christian teaching, and by the adaptation of certain pictures of the modern German school, with the addition of some other originals, the interior of the church is made to illustrate the principal events in the history of our redemption, from the fall of Adam to the day of judgment.

"This series of paintings is done in oil, on grounds well prepared by at least twelve coats of oil paint. They have now been finished six years, and have rather improved than not. The glaze is gone, but they have acquired a flatness which is more in harmony with the place. Hitherto these decorations have remained free from fungus and other causes of decay, and much of this is attributed to the goodness of the materials and the care observed in selecting them.

"The series is carried on in the stained glass windows, and the arrangement so as to bring our Lord's baptism to the eastern three-light window (the church being dedicated to St. John Baptist) has a happy effect.

"In the arcades of the pulpit, on blue ground powdered with gold stars, are angels in white holding scrolls, on which are inscribed the Beatitudes.

"The nave is separated from the chancel by a wooden screen, gilt and coloured. The roof of the chancel is similar in treatment to the nave, with the addition of gold ornament.

"These decorations have all been the work of the resident clergyman, during a period of nearly twenty years. Not the result of hard continuous labour, but by economizing time, and occupying leisure moments and perhaps hours when he was freed from other duties,—for it doubtless was a pleasing duty to occupy his leisure hours and exercise his talents to the glory of God and the embellishment of His church. Nor has he been without his reward, as the effect on his ordinary congregation has been most undoubtedly good, their behaviour most strictly devout and reverent; and owing to the nearness of the railway station, this interesting church forms a continued attraction to strangers from Liverpool, Chester, and the neighbouring places in Wales. It is true that many visitors have been solely guided by curiosity, and some by a censorious spirit, but it has frequently happened that those who 'have come to scoff, have remained to pray.' Not a note of disapprobation has been heard. In conclusion, I would remark that for many years the doors of this church have never been closed by day, and not the slightest injury has occurred although situated in so populous a neighbourhood."

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 16. The sixth annual meeting was held at Penshurst Place, the seat of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley. The proceedings were confined to one day, in consequence of the approaching Congress of the Archæological Institute at Rochester; but the historical interest attaching to the home of the Sidneys, the munificent hospitality of its present noble proprietor, and the large and brilliant company of visitors, rendered this one of the most successful and pleasurable meetings ever held by the Society. The Local Museum, which ordinarily forms a part of the proceedings, was, of necessity, dispensed with, but its want was not felt by those who examined with care the treasures of art that appertain to Penshurst.

The South-Eastern Railway Company, as usual, granted special facilities for the occasion, and some hundreds of the members and their friends were conveyed from different parts of the company's lines to the Penshurst Station, where vehicles were in readiness; a ride of less than two miles conducted the parties to the place of meeting, but many preferred the shorter and more pleasant walk across the park, which closely approaches the station. Many visitors also came in from the surrounding neighbourhood, so that altogether upwards of 760 persons shared in the enjoyments of the day. At the great north gate of the Place the company were cordially welcomed by the noble hosts, and then proceeding across the first, or servants' court, they entered the Hall, and afterwards moved at will through various other noble apartments abounding in family portraits and other paintings, tapestry, furniture of the Elizabethan age, and ebony cabinets, as well as every modern elegant accompaniment, until the hour at which the formal business of the day was to commence.

Among the company present were the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Marquis Camden, President of the Society; the Earl of Brecknock and the Ladies Pratt; the Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Trower; Viscount and Viscountess Sidney; Viscountess Holmesdale; the Earl and Countess Stanhope; Lord Wensleydale; the Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge; the Viscountess Falmouth; the Earl and Countess of Winchilsea; the Dean of Canterbury; Sir E. C. Dering, Bart., M.P.; Sir Walter Stirling; the Rev. Sir W. M. Smith-Marriott, Bart., and Lady Marriott; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.; the Hon. and Rev. Sir F. J. Stapleton, Bart., and Lady Stapleton; Sir Walter James, Sir Samuel Hayes, Sir W. Robert Sydney, Sir Edmund Head, Lady Dyke and party, Lady Rycroft, A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., Lady Mildred, and the Misses Hope; John G. Talbot, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Talbot; Hon. Mr. Denman and Hon. Mrs. Cropper, Granville Leveson Gower, Esq., M.P.; C. Wykeham Martin, Esq., E. Hussey, Esq., J. H. Parker, Esq., and other well-known archæologists; beside a large number of the clergy and the county gentry.

At one o'clock the MARQUIS CAMDEN took the chair, when the Hon. Sec. (J. G. Talbot, Esq.) read the following brief, but satisfactory Report:—

"It is my pleasing duty again to assure the Society that their condition is exceedingly prosperous. It is not often that the Council of any society can meet the general body of their subscribers and assure them that their numbers are steadily and rapidly increasing, and that their funds are quite adequate to meet

their ordinary expenses. Yet this is really the happy state of the Kent Archæological Society. The numbers last year were 840; now they are 870, and sixteen candidates are waiting for election. The balance at our bankers is £397 17s. 10d. The arrears which in previous reports have been so strongly and so justly deplored, have very sensibly diminished, and I cannot but think that the wise severity of the Council on the present occasion, in refusing a share in the splendid hospitalities of Penshurst to all subscribers in arrear, may well be a precedent for future occasions.

"There is nothing very remarkable to record in the history of our Society during the past six months, except the deaths of two gentlemen who were distinguished members of the Society—Mr. Deedes, the late member for East Kent, and Mr. Grimaldi, a well-known archæologist of the county; but the circumstances of the present meeting certainly deserve special comment.

"I think it is no slight tribute to the position which our Society has gained in the county that it should be received as it is to-day by so marked and cordial a welcome by the possessor of one of the ancestral homes of Kent, whose name is famous not only in Kentish archæology, but in English history; and in resigning the office which I have very unworthily held into abler hands this day, I am glad to think that my short tenure of the post of honorary secretary will be connected with what I am sure will prove one of the most notable of our gatherings, the sixth annual meeting, in Penshurst Place."

After the election of many new members, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year; when J. Crosbie, esq., and Dr. Howard, of Lee, were appointed auditors, and the retiring members of the Council were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Faussett, in whose place Mr. E. Hussey, of Scotney Castle, was chosen, the former gentleman succeeding Mr. Talbot as honorary secretary. Following the example set in the case of the Rev. Lambert B. Larking[f], Mr. Talbot was elected a Vice-President of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. Beresford Hope it was resolved that a deputation should attend the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Rochester, and the noble Chairman said he had received a letter from Mr. Way, the Secretary of the Institute, stating that a museum of Kentish archæology would be opened, to which gentlemen were invited to contribute, and to which members of the Kent Society would be admitted without charge.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved a vote of thanks to the noble President. The company had long known the value of the services the noble Marquis rendered to the Society; and during the short time he had himself been a member of it, he had observed the deep interest his Lordship took in its welfare, and the able manner in which he conducted its proceedings.

The Marquis Camden, in returning thanks, observed that his Grace, before his present happy connection with the Province of Canterbury, paid them a visit at their last meeting at Hythe, and shewed there, by the interest he took in the proceedings, what a valuable acquisition the Society now had in him as a member. Long might his Grace continue to attend their meetings, and give the sanction of his name and support to the Association.

This terminated the proceedings of the annual meeting; and the company then, at the personal invitation of Lord De L'Isle, proceeded to the Picture Gallery, where they partook of luncheon, which consisted of every delicacy that the most profuse hospitality and the most exquisite taste could provide.

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[f] Gent. Mag., Sept. 1861, p. 282.

At half-past two, the company assembled in the Hall, when Mr. Parker of Oxford read the following paper on Penshurst, preparatory to conducting them over the mansion :—

"Penshurst has always been a place of so much importance, and has been so frequently connected with the Crown, that its history is part of the history of England, and it affords an excellent illustration of the close connection between history and architecture, the study of which never ought to be separated, for the one is continually throwing light upon the other.

"There was a house of importance here in the time of William the Conqueror, occupied by a family named after the place, Pen-chester, that is, 'the castle on the hill,' which shews that the house was fortified at that time—doubtless, according to the fashion of that age, with deep trenches and mounds, and wooden palisades, as represented in the Bayeux Tapestry; and the house within the fortifications must have been a timber house only, for if a Norman keep had been built of stone, there would certainly be some remains of it. This family continued to inhabit the place for about two centuries after the Norman Conquest, and the head of the family in the time of Henry III. and Edward I., Sir Stephen de Penchester, was constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, and lies buried in the church here which he had built. These offices were afterwards frequently held by the lord of Penshurst.

"Sir Stephen de Penchester left no son, but two daughters, and co-heiresses; one of whom, Alice de Penchester, married John de Columbus, who possessed the property in the right of his wife, and with the consent of other members of the family, sold it to Sir John de Pulteney. The chapel was conveyed to Sir John by John de Columbus in the 9th Edw. III., and the manor in the 10th by Thomas, son of Sir John de Columbus, Knt., of the county of Somerset; and in the 12th by Stephen de Columbus, clerk, brother of Sir Philip de Columbus, Knt.

"Sir John de Pulteney was the son of Adam de Pulteney, of Misterton in Leicestershire, and was afterwards four times Lord Mayor of London, namely, in 1330, 1331, 1333, and 1336. He was celebrated for 'his piety, his wisdom, his large possessions, his public charities, his magnificent hospitality, and his munificence in building.' The church of St. Laurence Poulteney, in Laurence Poulteney-lane, London, is said to have been founded by him. As soon as he became possessed of the property of Penshurst, in the 12th Edw. III., he obtained from the Crown a grant of free warren for his manor, and in the 15th year he had a licence to crenellate his mansions at Penshurst and at Chieveley, as well as his house in London.

"To crenellate is a technical name for to fortify, or embattle; crenelles are the openings between the solid merlins of a battlement. The state of the times rendered it necessary for every nobleman's or gentleman's house to be fortified, and this was not allowed to be done without a licence from the Crown. A record of these licences is preserved in the Great Roll of the Pipe, the chronicle or public record of all transactions and all licences granted by the Crown, which, therefore, affords most invaluable materials for the history of the country. Hasted, and other historians following him, have mistaken the date of this licence, and assigned it to Edward II. instead of Edward III., but my authority is the Roll itself, which was carefully examined for me some years since under the direction of Mr. Duffus Hardy, now the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, when I was preparing my general history of the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages in England. A licence to crenellate was always obtained either just after or just before the building of a new house, and this enables us to fix the date of the original part of this house with certainty.

"We have here, then, a nearly perfect example of the house of a wealthy gentle-

man of the time of Edward III., in the year of our Lord 1341, and it is most valuable to us for illustrating the manners and customs of that period. The house is nearly perfect as originally built, with the exception of the kitchen, which was usually a distinct building connected with the house by a covered passage only; and, perhaps, of two of the towers. There is only one of the towers in the wall of enceinte now remaining, and this has been so much altered in the Elizabethan period that it is not easily recognised. The other towers are all gone, and only a fragment of the wall remains. Large additions have been made to this original house, but it is not difficult to separate these and shew where the various additions were made.

"We will first examine and describe the original house. The most important feature is, of course, the great Hall where we are now assembled, which remains to us almost unaltered, with its very fine open timber roof, the mouldings of which are very good Decorated work, agreeing perfectly with the time of Edward III. Such a timber roof and such mouldings are not to be found anywhere out of England. These are two points on which we may safely defy all competition. Fine open timber roofs are almost unknown in France, and the French mouldings at all periods are meagre in the extreme when compared with the English mouldings of the same period. I cannot understand why it is always considered necessary to send young English architects abroad to study architecture, while they are suffered to remain in profound ignorance of the grand buildings of their own country, which are in many respects finer than anything they can see abroad. The fine windows of this hall, with their very remarkable Decorated tracery, are again peculiarly English. The endless variety of window tracery, which we find in English buildings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, is not found in any other country at the same period. French tracery presents us only with a monotonous succession of the same forms, the trefoil and the quatrefoil over and over again, till one is tired of the sight of them; whereas in England at the same period scarcely any two buildings have tracery of exactly the same forms; often every window in the same building is different: the power of invention, the imagination, and the manual skill of our mediæval workmen were really wonderful. Our best modern architects fail in their attempts to invent new forms of tracery. The peculiar variety which this hall presents to our notice is called Kentish tracery, being peculiar to that county, consisting of a square opening in the head with foliation; the windows are also crossed by transom bars, which are embattled—another English peculiarity unknown in foreign countries, but one which cannot be very warmly commended. It is singular that in England alone the battlement should have been commonly used as an ornament in all sorts of situations. Almost all the English churches of the fifteenth century have battlemented parapets, and the battlement is used also on the sills and on the transoms of windows merely as an ornament. It originated, no doubt, in the battlements of a castle for actual defence; but it is singular, as I have said, that England should be the only country in which this was adopted as an ornament.

"In the centre of this hall there is the original hearth or reredos, one of the very few that we have now remaining, though Westminster scholars may remember that there was one in Westminster College Hall, until it was removed by Dean Buckland a few years since; and there are still some I believe in the halls of Colleges at Cambridge. By the side of this hearth are the andirons, or fire-dogs, for arranging logs of wood upon the hearth, and over it was an opening in the roof, with a small ornamented turret to cover it, called a smoke louvre. This has unfortunately been removed, after having been previously Italianised and spoiled; but several of these smoke louvres still remain in other places. The custom of having a large fire of logs of wood in the middle of the hall continued long after fireplaces and chimneys were used in the other chambers. It is quite a mistake to suppose

that these were unknown in this country until the fifteenth century; we have many fireplaces and chimneys of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in the chambers, but it was not customary to use them in the hall before the fifteenth. In spite of all the modern contrivances for warming rooms, it may be doubted whether for warming a large and lofty hall it is possible to obtain more heat from the same quantity of fuel than was obtained from the open fire; and, where the space was so large and the roof so high, no practical inconvenience could be felt from the smoke, which would naturally ascend and escape from the smoke louvre. On each side of the Hall we have tables and benches, which, if not actually contemporaneous with it, are certainly among the earliest pieces of furniture that we have remaining in England. The tressels, or legs, have every appearance of being originally of the time of Edward III., having Decorated mouldings; the wooden slab, which was properly the table (*tabula*), quite independently of its supports, has probably been renewed more than once, and the two slabs on at present are of quite different dates. One has some very curious figures on it of fish, and a musket-stand and a pistol, and the bear and ragged staff, one of the badges of the Sidney family. These are incised in faint lines on the surface, and prove this slab to be as old as the Elizabethan period. The other is more modern; but the tressels or legs are all ancient, and the forms by the side of the tables are also ancient.

"There was no doubt a similar table, or perhaps rather a more ornamental one, on the dais or raised platform at the upper end of the hall, where the Elizabethan table now is, for the high table, where the lord and his more honoured guests were placed; the side tables in the lower part of the hall being for the domestics and retainers, and guests of that class. It will be observed that this Elizabethan table is very long and narrow, according to the mediæval custom for the high table to be occupied on one side only. No one sat with the back to the company, and that side of the table was left open for the servants to have free access to it without any fear of dropping grease on the costly dresses of the ladies, or the velvet coats of the gentlemen. Dress was a far more costly article in those days than it is at present. We are willing to run the chance of having beer, or wine, or grease, spilt over our dresses, but our ancestors were not. One end of the dais has here been altered, so that we cannot see the original arrangement; but there would necessarily be at that end the sideboard, or buffet, filled with plate, of far more beautiful and artistic forms than any modern plate, arranged on shelves so as to be well displayed, whilst it also formed a sort of cupboard with doors, which could be closed and locked. This piece of furniture was usually placed in the recess formed by a bay window, in halls of the fifteenth century, but it is doubtful whether the bay window was in use so early as the fourteenth. At the opposite end of the dais is the door to the staircase of the solar or upper chamber, used as the withdrawing-room for the ladies after dinner; and by the side of this another door leading to the cellar. This was originally the lower chamber under the solar, but afterwards there was often a short passage to the cellar, which was sometimes underground, and the original cellar or lower chamber became the parlour.

"But there were always two chambers, one over the other, behind the dais, the two together often not reaching so high as the roof of the hall, as we have here windows in the gables above the solar, as well as above the offices at the lower end. The upper room was the lord's chamber, and from it there was usually a look-out into the hall, as a check to the more riotous proceedings after the lord and his family or his guests had retired, or for the lord to see that the guests were assembled before descending with his family into the hall. We must remember that in England in the middle ages, as in France at the present day, the distinction between bed-rooms and sitting-rooms was unknown; the chamber was used for both purposes; and this is the answer to the frequent enquiry where the bed-rooms were

in the mediæval house. Any one who is acquainted with France at the present day must know that it is even now still customary in many houses for the lady of the house to receive her guests in her bed-chamber, and that the *salle-à-manger* or hall, is only used for the principal meals, such as dinner, and the *déjeuner à la fourchette*, or luncheon. The tea-party being an English fashion only recently introduced into France, rather puzzles them; but the tea is commonly served to the family and visitors in the principal bed-chamber, and not in the *salle-à-manger*. The higher classes and the fashionable world are gradually adopting the English fashion in this respect, and separate sitting-rooms are being slowly introduced. But I have frequently been received in the house of a wealthy merchant, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and other persons above the ordinary bourgeoisie, in the principal bed-room, and have returned to this chamber for tea and cards after dinner.

"I am very far from meaning this as any reproach to our neighbours across the Channel; it is merely a difference of custom. It is my good fortune, and a great pleasure to me, to have many excellent and valued friends in both countries. I should be very sorry to depreciate either in the eyes of the other. I merely point out that many mediæval customs are continued in France which are not in England. Both nations may learn much from each other by friendly intercourse with mutual advantage. Mediæval customs are retained to a still greater extent in Italy and other foreign nations. Every Englishman travelling with a lady must have observed that it is almost impossible to obtain a separate sitting-room in any foreign hotel, unless the route is frequented by the English, and hotel keepers follow the customs of their country. We must not, therefore, reproach our ancestors with barbarism because they knew of no distinction between the bed-chamber and the sitting-room. The bed served for a couch or ottoman, to sit upon during the day, and sleep upon at night.

"At Penshurst, unfortunately, one half of this great and fine cellar has been turned into the servants' hall, the other half is divided by modern partitions into two smaller cellars. But the Edwardian stone vault remains perfect throughout. I say unfortunately, with reference to the proper understanding of the original arrangements of the fourteenth century, because one leading principle of the arrangement of all mediæval houses was, that the hall was the central part of the house, and formed the separation between the servants' apartments and those of the family; these consisted always of the two great chambers distinguished as the cellar and the solar, and commonly of several smaller chambers in the towers, which were connected with these principal chambers at the angles.

"At the opposite or lower end of the hall was the music-gallery, which we have here perfect, and a fine example of wooden panelling, though of later date than the hall. Under this was the passage called the screens, separated from the hall by a screen either of open-work with curtains, or solid with one or two doors; in this instance it is solid, with two doors. In this passage, called the Screens, was the lavatory, or place for washing the hands before dinner, which frequently had a drain very much like the piscina in a church, where the priest poured water over his hands and over the chalice. The mediæval fashion of washing the hands was by pouring water over them from the ewer, not by dipping them into a basin as we now do. After dinner, rose-water was passed round and poured over the hands. The ewer for holding rose-water, in the fourteenth century, was of a form very different from a modern ewer—rather more like a modern soup plate, or hot-water plate, with a small spout to pour out of. It was made of copper or mixed metal, and often richly enamelled with coats of arms or other ornamental devices. Such ewers may be frequently seen in archæological museums. There are examples, I think, in the British Museum and in the South Kensington

Museum. Some very fine ones were exhibited by the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House last year. The basin to accompany the ewer was of the same form, and size, and material, the only difference being that there is no spout to it. A few examples remain of the lavatories in halls, and occasionally in other chambers; there is a fine one at Lincoln, of the fourteenth century. At Battle Hall, in the parish of Leeds, Kent, is a fine cistern, also of the fourteenth century, to supply a lavatory of this kind.

"At one end of the screens is the porch, or principal entrance to the hall; over this is a small chamber, the use of which is rather doubtful, or rather, perhaps, it was applied to different uses according to circumstances, but one use was as a place for the musicians to retire into for refreshment. This room has here been fitted up in the time of Elizabeth as a study for a studious young lady, and her book-shelves and other furniture remain perfect. Unfortunately, this small chamber is not at present accessible for want of a floor in the guest-chamber, which has to be passed in getting to it. Lord De L'Isle wishes me to express his regret that the unfinished state of the repairs now going on will not permit this part of the house to be visited on the present occasion.

"At the opposite end of the screens is another doorway with a porch of later date; this opened into the servants' court at the back of the hall. The exterior of the hall and of the porches is as well worthy of attention as the interior, being altogether a fine example of the architecture of the time of Edward III. The arches over the windows, extending from buttress to buttress, are not a common feature; they give great strength and stability to the whole structure, and the feature has been adopted by Mr. Butterfield in Balliol College Chapel, Oxford. The mouldings of the arches of the doorways, and the wooden doors in the porch, should also be noticed.

"Behind the screens at the servants' end of the hall are three doorways, according to the general custom of the age: one to the buttery, or the place for giving out the beer, or cider, or other drinks; another to the pantry, a place for giving out the bread and other dry stores, except the meat, which came direct from the kitchen by a passage between the buttery and the pantry, which remains perfect. The kitchen itself was usually a half-detached building, commonly octagonal, with a lofty roof and smoke-louvre, and connected with the house by a short passage only, in continuation of that which passed between the buttery and pantry. It was commonly of wood, and probably was so at Penshurst, and therefore has been destroyed. The old views of the house shew a small kitchen-court at this end of the hall, surrounded by buildings.

"At the two angles of the hall at this end also there were probably towers, one of which remains. These were useful for defence, but they were also inhabited, and were divided into several chambers by floors, and in each chamber there was a fireplace. These chambers were rather low, so that there were commonly three or four in each tower. This gives us six or eight chambers at each end of the hall, those at the upper end for the use of the family, and those at the lower end for the servants. Whether we call them bed-chambers or not, our ancestors were not so badly accommodated as we imagine. The one tower which remains here now contains a modern staircase, but has originally consisted of three chambers, with a staircase at the back, marks of which remain in the wall. The passage into the upper chamber is corbelled out across the angle in a very ingenious and picturesque manner.

"There was another large room at the servants' end of the hall, behind the music-gallery and over the buttery and pantry, with the passage between them. This was the guest-chamber, or it may have been originally divided here into two chambers by a partition, as at present.

"The chapel was usually near the dais and the lord's chamber, sometimes merely parted off at one end of this, or in the upper part of a tower, with a staircase and a short passage to it leading from the dais. At Penshurst this part of the house has been so much altered in the Elizabethan and subsequent periods, that the chapel cannot be traced, but the great width of the hall would allow sufficient length for both the solar and the chapel at the end, where the drawing-room now is, which has been fitted up afresh in the style of Queen Anne. But the chandeliers are said to have been brought from Leicester House, in London, and used when Queen Elizabeth visited there, and have always gone by the name of Queen Elizabeth's chandeliers. They are probably the oldest chandeliers that we have now remaining in England[g]. This reminds me to mention a mediæval custom respecting furniture, which is not generally understood, and which continued to a considerable extent even so late as the time of Elizabeth. Every great family had several manors and manor-houses, and as rent was paid chiefly in kind, and there were no roads, and the only modes of conveyance were on pack-horses or in heavy waggons, it was necessary for the family to move from time to time from one manor to another; such a removal was no light matter, for on such occasions they carried a large part of their furniture with them,—all their beds and bedding, carpets and curtains, and tapestry hangings, their plate, their crockery and glass, and down to the time of Henry VIII. the glass casements for their windows also, which were of painted glass, and valuable articles of furniture, their place being supplied by wooden shutters while the family were absent. In the reign of Henry VIII. a law was passed making glass casements fixtures, and after that time they were probably seldom removed from one house to another.

"We can now, I hope, form a tolerable idea of the original house of Penshurst in the time of Edward III., and must resume the thread of our history. The great Sir John de Pulteney, the builder of this house, died possessed of it in the 23rd year of Edward III., in the year 1350. He left a son, William, then eight years of age, and a widow, Margaret, who married for her second husband Sir Nicholas Loraine, and he, in right of his wife, became possessed of a life-interest in the estate. Afterwards the fee was conveyed to him and his wife by her son Sir William, who died, without issue, in the 40th Edward III., at the age of five-and-twenty. Sir Nicholas Loraine was of a very good family, descended from the Dukes of Lorraine.

"Sir Nicholas and Margaret left a son, another Sir Nicholas, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, widow of Henry, Lord Beaumont, but died without issue, leaving his sister Margaret heiress of the property after the death of his widow Margaret, who held it for her life; and she married secondly Sir John Devereux, who held it in her right. Sir John was of a good family, which came over originally from Evreux, in Normandy. He was a soldier of repute, much employed by Edward III. and Richard II., and he held the offices of Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and was also steward of the King's household and a baron of Parliament from the 8th to the 16th of Richard II., and died in the 17th. The year before his death, that is in the 16th of Richard II., A.D. 1393, he also obtained a licence to crenellate his house at Penshurst, that is, to

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[g] Mr. Robinson, of the South Kensington Museum, who was present, and who is one of the highest living authorities on such a subject, pronounced these glass chandeliers to be a century later than the date assigned to them. He thought that some mistake had been made, confusing the history of these with some very curious early lanterns for carrying at the end of poles, which hang up in the passage, and which may be as early as the time of Elizabeth.

enlarge it and increase the extent of the fortifications, for we have seen that it was already built and fortified. This enlargement of the fortress was clearly intended for military purposes only; it was made at a time when the country was in a very disturbed state, and the people of Kent probably more discontented even than those in other parts, being only a few years after the Kentish riots headed by Wat the Tiler, and when the dispute between the King and his Barons about the council of regency and the royal favourites was hardly at an end. The King had taken the reins of government into his own hands only a short time before, and it was probably thought expedient for a faithful servant of the Crown like Sir John Devereux to have a more powerful body of armed retainers under his orders. Whatever the cause may have been, a large wing was added to the house at this period, and still remains, having been very carefully and well restored within the last few years, much to the credit of all concerned. The end wall was in such a bad state that it was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt, but every stone was carefully marked, and replaced in its original situation, under the direction of Lord De L'Isle himself, and his architect, Mr. Devey, to whom I am indebted for much valuable assistance on the present occasion. As this wall is four feet six inches thick, the rebuilding it with so much care was no slight operation, and due credit should be given for the pains bestowed. This wing of the building had been greatly injured by fire, and its original character had been entirely destroyed previous to the late restoration. The word 'restoration' is odious to the ears of archæologists, as it is so often synonymous with the entire destruction of all historical interest; but in the present instance the building has really been restored to what it was originally. The architectural character of this wing agrees perfectly with the usual style of buildings of the time of Richard II. It is a long parallelogram of two stories, less like a dwelling-house than a barrack, and it is often called by that name. It seems to have consisted originally of one great hall or dormitory (?) with cellars or chambers under it; but the upper floor, lighted by the dormer windows in the roof, is an insertion of the Elizabethan period. It may possibly have been divided into cells like the dormitory of a monastery, with a great hall-roof above it, and was probably intended only for soldiers who dined in the great hall.

"As Sir John Devereux died a few months after he had obtained the licence to build this new wing to the house, it is nearly certain that he did not live to complete it, and very probable that it was not completed till long afterwards, for want of sufficient funds, or from the family not requiring this large addition to the house, until it came into the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, in the time of Henry VI., who completed it; and hence it has always gone by the name of the Buckingham building.

"Sir John Devereux died in the 17th of Richard II., A.D. 1394, leaving his widow Margaret possessed of the property. She lived until the 10th Henry IV., A.D. 1409, and at her death, as I have said, the property reverted to Margaret, the sister of her first husband. This Margaret was also twice married—first, to Richard Chamberlayne, of Shirburn, Oxfordshire, where a castle of this period remains; secondly, to Sir Philip de Clere, of Aldham St. Clere, in the parish of Ightham, Kent. The manor descended to John de Clere, son of Sir Philip, and he sold it to John, the great Duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV., who crowned his nephew, Henry VI., at Paris. He died in the 14th Henry VI., and was succeeded in the manor by his brother Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who held the offices of Constable of Dover and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and was for twenty-five years Protector and Governor of the whole realm of England. At his death Penshurst fell to the King, Henry VI., who granted it to his cousin Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; he held it until his death in

the battle of Northampton, in the 38th Henry VI., A.D. 1460, when the estate fell to his grandson Henry, then only five years old, who became a leading character in history, and held various high offices of state under Edward V., and was beheaded at Salisbury by Richard III. This duke had married Katherine, daughter of Richard Widville, Earl Rivers, and left issue several children by her. Edward, the eldest, succeeded to this manor; he was accused of conspiring the death of Henry VIII., and was beheaded in the thirteenth year of that king. This manor was then forfeited to the Crown, where it remained until Edward VI. granted it, first to John, Earl of Warwick, who soon afterwards exchanged it back to the Crown. The King then granted it to Sir Ralph Fane, who was hanged on Tower-hill, in the sixth year of his reign, as an accomplice of the Duke of Somerset. The estate thus again fell to the Crown, and the King granted it in the same year to Sir William Sidney, Knt., who had been a great soldier under Henry VIII., and had been chamberlain and steward to Prince Edward before his accession to the throne. Sir William died in the following year, and left the estate to his son, Sir Henry Sidney, who married Lady Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of the Earl of Warwick (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), and sister of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. King Edward VI. died in the arms of his faithful servant and friend, Sir Henry Sidney; who also died at the age of fifty-seven, in the 38th of Elizabeth, A.D. 1597. He built another wing to the house at Penshurst, or rather added two sides to the front court, and built the gatehouse. He also built the wing at the end of the Buckingham buildings, containing a long gallery, either for a picture-gallery or a ball-room. Such long galleries usually form part of an Elizabethan house, and were sometimes used for state reception-rooms. The bill for this part of the house is in existence, and in possession of Lord De L'Isle. The cost was £500, equal to about £5,000 of our money, which would be a fair price for the work done. At this period the fashion of building had changed, and the custom of the lord and his retainers dining together in the great hall had fallen into disuse, a larger number of smaller rooms was therefore required for the use of the family and guests, and the house was made more comfortable according to modern ideas. But the more it approaches to our own times and our own habits, the less of course becomes its historical and archæological interest.

"The next owner of the property was the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, who was killed at the battle of Zutphen not many months after his father's death. He was succeeded by his brother Sir Robert Sidney, created first Lord Sidney of Penshurst in the first year of James I., and in the third year Viscount Lisle, and in the fifteenth Earl of Leicester, which title expired with Joceline, Earl of Leicester, in 1743. But the property is still held by a branch of the same family, who succeeded by the female line to the property, though not to the title.

"The following extract from Mr. Pears' 'Life of Sir Philip Sidney' will, I think, be acceptable on this occasion, although any attempt to praise Sir Philip Sidney in Penshurst Place is rather like holding up a lantern to the sun:—

"'Languet had now an opportunity of observing the manners of the English Court, sounding the dispositions of the Queen's Ministers, and, what was far more pleasant to him, he saw Sidney in his natural position, in the midst of loving and admiring friends, under his father's roof, at their noble mansion at Penshurst. No display of wealth and luxury could have impressed the mind of a foreigner at that time with the idea of England's peace and security so strongly as the sight of the hospitable country seat of an English gentleman of Sir Henry Sidney's stamp, standing in the midst of broad pastures and noble timber, with clusters of decent cottages nestling around it. No doubt Languet had in his thoughts the scenes he had lately left, and was contrasting the dreary look of war-worn Belgium with the

blazing hearths and the rich Christmas cheer of Kent when he wrote shortly after to Sidney and spoke of happy England, the abode of peace and hospitality.'

"We have no need of the blazing hearth to-day, but we see that it would not have been wanting if called for—the logs are ready piled, and the guests of Sir Philip Sidney could not have seen in greater perfection this abode of the peace and hospitality of happy England.

"The present noble owner is worthy of his family name and a fit representative of Sir Philip Sidney; and we all, as archæologists especially, are under a deep debt of gratitude to him for the manner in which he is endeavouring to remedy the effects of past neglect, and to restore this noble Palace to the state in which Sir Philip Sidney saw it."

At the conclusion of his lecture, Mr. Parker conducted the visitors through the various parts of the edifice, whilst Mr. Robinson, of the South Kensington Museum, gave in passing a brief notice of the numerous paintings and tapestries with which the walls are adorned; the portraits of Sir Philip Sidney, Algernon Sidney, Dorothea Sidney (the "Saccharissa" of Waller), as well as many fine paintings by Italian and Dutch masters, were greatly admired. The exterior of the buildings was also perambulated, and their peculiar features pointed out by Mr. Parker, their age being in many cases determined by dates or by the crest of the Sidneys, which meets the eye at every turn. The work of restoration is being carried on with equal taste and spirit by Lord De L'Isle, and the gardens and grounds are extremely beautiful. The band of the Penshurst Volunteers was present, and their performances added much to the pleasure of the day.

The church of Penshurst, which adjoins the Place, and can be entered from the garden by a gateway with the Sidney crest, was also visited, and was described by Mr. Parker.

The exterior has suffered in former days from injudicious hands, but some parts of the interior are very ancient; the arches on the north side being of the time of Henry III., and probably erected by Sir Stephen de Penchester; a mutilated figure, supposed to be his, remains in the south aisle; and that of his lady, a very curious one, with a head in low relief under a cross-fleurée, is built up in the south wall of the tower. Both of these were originally placed in a chantry chapel on the north side of the altar, the arch of which, of the time of Edward I., is all that remains. The arches on the south side of the nave, and the chantry chapel at the east end of the south aisle, are of the time of Edward III., and were doubtless built by Sir John de Pulteney. The aisles were originally very narrow, not more than half their present width. The church contains several monuments of the Sidney family, the most interesting of which is that of Sir William Sidney, who died in 1558, in the reign of Queen Mary, a high tomb with panelling, very much like the Chaucer tomb in Westminster Abbey (Sir William probably built the west tower, which is of very late Perpendicular work, agreeing well with the time of Queen Mary): and also a modern brass to the memory of Lord Hardinge, beside several ancient ones. The south or Sidney chancel has been recently restored, and the roof is rich in heraldic ornament; the rest of the church is in course of reparation. Leading out of the churchyard is a dwelling principally of wood, which Mr. Parker explained was formerly the "church-house," in which a guild or village club was held, very similar to the benefit-clubs of the present day, but

more religiously conducted, and altogether better organized. These "church guilds" were among the things abolished in the time of Henry VIII. which, he thought, it would have been better to retain. The present building, now inhabited by cottagers, is a fine example of the timber-built houses in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

In the course of the perambulation, when the company were assembled in the servants' court, the Marquis Camden, taking advantage of the casual presence of the noble entertainers, said,—

"I am most anxious, as I am sure every one here will be, to take this opportunity of expressing the most heartfelt thanks on the part of this assembly, and the members of the Society, for the magnificent hospitality and kindness with which every one of us has been received by Lord and Lady De L'Isle. I am sure this meeting will long be remembered by all who have the pleasure and the honour of being present, and I trust the children of the noble owner of this mansion, whom we see around us, will long remember the day when their father and mother so nobly entertained a great part of the gentry of the county of Kent, and so admirably followed the example of their ancestors in extending their hospitality to all around them. I am sure you will join with me in giving three cheers for Lord and Lady De L'Isle."

This was accordingly done most heartily, and a suitable acknowledgment from his Lordship brought the proceedings of the day to a close.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 8. The quarterly meeting was held on the 8th, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, President, in the chair.

Sixteen new members were elected.

The Rev. James Graves, on the part of the Right Hon. John Wynne, presented a curious stone box of very small size inclosing one of yew timber, with a bronze pin contained in the latter; and also the cranium of a skeleton, buried beside which, in a stone cist, the box was found at Dromiskin, co. Louth. These objects had been described and illustrated by the Rev. G. H. Reade, in the Society's "Journal," (vol. iv. pp. 199—206), and had excited much interest in the archæological world. The Rev. Mr. Reade now sent a paper descriptive of the discovery at Dromiskin, of another interment similar to the former, except that the feet of the skeleton were turned to the east, and there was no accompanying box. In the former discovery the feet of the skeleton were turned to the west. The paper was accompanied by a letter from Dr. Thurnam, one of the authors of the *Crania Britannica,* to whom the skull had been submitted by Mr. Reade. Dr. Thurnam seemed to think that the whole of the interments should be referred to the medieval period.

Dr. Long, Arthurstown, co. Wexford, presented to the museum three *crania* of different races—the Chinese, the Greek, and the Ashantee. The Secretary said it was very important that the museum should possess a collection of *crania* of the different types of the human race, for the purpose of comparison with those discovered in ancient interments in Ireland; and he hoped that this presentation would be followed by many similar donations.

Mr. Prim, on the part of E. Smithwick, Esq., Kilcreene, presented a portion of the stone escutcheon of the Roth family which had lain for

many years on the lawn at Kilcreene, and is supposed to have formed a portion of the old castle that formerly stood on the site of the present house there, anciently the residence of the Roths. This piece of sculpture having been removed from Kilcreene was for a time lost, but having been recently discovered by the Rev. J. Graves, at St. Francis' Abbey, Mr. Smithwick now presented it, for the purpose of its preservation. When perfect, the escutcheon displayed several quarterings of arms, among which, besides the Roths', those of the families of Butler, Grace, and Knaresborough, were conspicuous, with the motto "Sola salus servire Deo," and beneath the inscription, in Roman letters,—THE ATCHIEVEMENT OF RICHARD ROTH, LATE MAYOR OF KILKENNY, 1629. Richard Roth's mayoralty was in 1627; he was sheriff in 1614. His wife appears to have been a member of the Archer family, as at either side of the achievement on the Kilcreene stone there were smaller shields; that on the dexter side displaying the arms of Roth, with the initials R.R., and that on the sinister side the arms of Archer, with the initials I. A.

Various other presents were received.

An interesting paper was contributed by Herbert F. Hore, Esq., entitled "Notes on a Fac-simile of an ancient Map of Leix, Ofally, Irry, Clanmalier, Iregan, and Slewmargy, preserved in the British Museum." This map, which is included in the Cottonian collection, was made about the year 1563, and there is a duplicate, of later date, in Trinity College, Dublin. It pourtrays the principal features of the King's and Queen's counties, as the district appeared three hundred years ago, and is calculated to be of the highest interest to the archæologist, affording a vivid picture of a country almost entirely covered with woods, and nearly devoid of towns, or even villages, being inhabited merely by primitive pastoral clans, just intruded on at the very date of the map, for the second time, and after a lapse of nearly four hundred years, by English colonists. The illustrative notes upon the history of the district and the various Irish clans by which it was inhabited, supplied in Mr. Hore's paper, will be printed in the Society's Journal.

The usual vote of thanks to donors and exhibitors having been passed, the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in October.

LINCOLN DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 3, 4. The annual summer meeting was held at Sleaford, under the presidency of the MARQUIS OF BRISTOL, F.S.A. (Patron). Among those present were the Bishop of Lincoln (President), Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, the Rev. Chancellor Massingberd, the Rev. Canon Trollope, F.S.A., the Rev. Canon Marsden, W. Hopkinson, Esq., F.S.A., M. P. Moore, Esq., F.S.A., the Rev. Edward Moore, F.S.A., Captain Trollope, Captain Oakes, the Rev. G. Atkinson, &c., &c., and many ladies. The walls of the Corn Exchange were covered with rubbings of monumental brasses, water-coloured drawings, photographs, &c. The Society having met at Sleaford before, it was not considered necessary to form a museum of local antiquity on the present occasion. There was, however, an interesting exhibition, the most important specimens being a Roman milestone, a small Roman incense altar, and Roman effigies of the Deæ Matres,

found at Ancaster; a grinding mill, in stone, probably Saxon; the shield of a boss, fibulæ, two spear-heads, a knife, &c., Anglo-Saxon, found at Sleaford; the fine emblazoned effigial and heraldic brass of Dame Margaret Lambert, née Margaret Carre, who died 8th of June, 1608, aged 84, and was buried in Pinchbeck Church; many drawings of architectural subjects, &c.

At ten o'clock the proceedings of the meeting commenced with divine service at the church. This fabric, from the beauty of its design and the excellence of the execution of most parts, deserves very attentive examination. Its plan consists of nave, north aisle, two south aisles, north transept, chancel, and vestry. The earliest work is the tower, which is transitional Norman (*temp.* Henry II.). The western entrance is composed of a series of jamb-shafts and mouldings, from which springs a receding pointed arch enriched with the chevron ornament. Above this is a Perpendicular window of four lights, filled with stained glass, the tracery having displaced a portion of the intersecting Norman blank arcade. In the stage above this is the clock, and the upper stage is filled with Early English work, consisting of a pointed window of two lights under a circular arch, with a quatrefoil in the head, a pointed blank window on either side, the whole exhibiting numerous banded shafts. The Early English broach spire rises from a machicolated cornice. The west fronts of the north and south aisles are exceedingly rich; their doorways, windows of flowing tracery, the canopied niches (some of which contain effigies) under foliated canopies, tabernacles, pinnacles, and pierced parapets belong to the early Decorated period. The windows in the aisle walls are equally elaborate, not excepting the cornices and parapets. The Perpendicular clerestory is also of good character, and well executed: the numerous lofty crocketed buttresses that crown the parapet here add materially to the outline. The beautiful south porch is decorated, its enrichments also being very profuse. The windows of the chancel are Perpendicular, but those in the north and south walls are under earlier hoodmoulds (fourteenth century). The whole of the windows are remarkably well executed. The combined piers and moulded arches of the nave are lofty, and shew excellent work. The aisles, which are carried westward as far as the front of the tower, are of the Decorated style, as is the transept, the north window of which is one of the finest in the kingdom. In the piers and arches there is a curious admixture of two styles—the Decorated and Perpendicular. It has been suggested they are a re-building on the old site, as at that period some new arches of the same style appear to have been cut out and underbuilt in the tower, and the west window inserted. At the east end of the south aisle there is a Decorated piscina, and at the west end another piscina of the same date and a sepulchral recess. There is a spiral staircase on the south side of the tower, which is larger and more enriched than staircases usually are; it has a moulded band, with the nailhead ornament running round the newel, and a moulding under each of the steps: the staircase is of Early English character. The mediæval roodscreen and canopy of the roodloft remain at the entrance to the choir, and exhibit an interesting specimen of wood-carving of the period. The roodloft was reached by two spiral staircases, which are now blocked by two monuments of the Carre family. In the chancel there are rich sedilіæ for three priests and a piscina in the usual positions, and two small lockers in the east

wall. The erection of the steeple has been attributed to Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, who was a great builder: he erected a castle here for his own residence. Two tabernacles in the west front formerly contained two small bells, one of which was used within memory on market days, to give notice to hucksters of the time when they might begin to purchase. During the civil wars in the seventeenth century this church was despoiled of its organ, brass eagle, and some other ornaments. Many of the windows are now filled with stained glass as memorials of departed relatives. With the exception of one window and two lights in another, the whole of those in the chancel have been thus treated. They are all picture windows except a diaper one at the west end. The noble east window is of seven lights, which have been filled by as many families.

At the conclusion of the service Mr. Kirk, from the steps of the pulpit, gave a chronological account of the fabric, and was followed by the Rev. Canon Trollope, who congratulated the inhabitants of Sleaford upon the present appearance of the church compared with its neglected state when the Society visited the town on a previous occasion. He also pointed out and described the several monuments of the Carre family, in illustration of a paper about to be read.

From the church the company proceeded to the Corn Exchange, to hear read Mr. M. P. Moore's paper on "The Family of Carre of Sleaford," which was exceedingly interesting, but for which we have not room at present; and next repaired to the Castle Site, where a ground-plan of the castle, prepared by Mr. Kirk, was shewn upon an easel, the very numerous company occupying the surrounding hillocks whilst Mr. K. gave a history of the castle, its early occupants, and pointed out the inner and outer moats, the site of the drawbridge, inner court, barbican, the fallen angle of the castle as at present seen, &c. Mr. Kirk stated that it was a magnificent pile of Norman architecture, built on an artificial mound, surrounded with a moat both wide and deep on three sides, and by the nine-foot river on the fourth. In form it was a square, flanked by towers and furnished with drawbridge, gate, and portcullis, and being situated in the centre of a morass was deemed impregnable. The bases of two stone piers that supported the drawbridge were bared a few days before the present meeting. Leland, who visited Sleaford in the reign of Henry VIII., thus describes the appearance of the castle in his time:—"Withoute the town of Sleford standith west south-west the propre castelle of Sleford, very welle mantayned, and it is cumpasid with a rennyng streme cumming by a cut oute of a little fenne, lying almost flatte weste againe it. In the gate-house of the castelle be two porte colices. There is an highe toure in the middle of the castelle, but not sette upon a hille of raised yerth. The vaultes of the castelle by the ground be faire." Nothing now remains above ground except a fragment of the wall on the north-east angle, about ten feet high, and of immense thickness, but the whole of the foundations can be easily traced and the gateway clearly defined, as well as the double defence of a ditch and a mote.

At a quarter past two numerous carriages left the Market-place to proceed on the first day's excursion. At each place visited large numbers of the inhabitants of the district had assembled to join the excursionists in the church, to hear what Mr. Kirk or the Rev. E. Trollope had to say upon its interesting features or its history. The

visit was also marked by the ringing of the bells. The first stoppage was at

Kirkby Laythorpe.—This small church is dedicated to St. Denis: it has a Norman door, with monograms and crosses scratched upon the voussoirs of the arch, some Early English portions, a good octagonal Perpendicular font, and a curious wooden porch of that style. The tower and some of the windows are Decorated. The chancel, which has been recently rebuilt, retains some of its original Early English features.

Asgarby.—This church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is mostly of a Perpendicular (fifteenth century) character, with some piers, arches, and windows of an earlier date. The tower is lofty, and has a fine crocketted spire. There is a small plain Early English piscina in the north aisle, and another richer in the chancel. The large octagonal font is quite plain. There is a quaint epitaph on the monument of Mrs. Cecily Sutton.

Ewerby.—This church is also dedicated to St. Andrew. It is without exception almost of one period, and the masonry excellent. The beautiful broach spire was somewhat injured by lightning in 1810. Here are the remains of a noble chancel-screen, of the same date and character as that at Sleaford; and also one of the earliest remaining examples of a wooden screen, connected with the north aisle chapel, a portion of which is now cast aside as if of no value. Within this chapel are the corbels for the altar-slab and a piscina. Another object of interest here is a remarkable monument of the builder of the chapel—Alexander Aunsell, a known benefactor to this church. The whole monument has been enriched with applied surface ornamentation, of which remains can be detected on a close examination. In the east window of this chapel is a shield thus charged—Argent, two bars in chief, three torteaux, over all a bend sable (Threkingham); and another thus charged—Or, two chevrons gules, with a label of five within a border gules. The font has richly-decorated panels, resembling window tracery, upon the upturned bowl of its Norman predecessor. There is an aumbry at the back of the altar, and a slab with a chalice reversed upon it, and label dated MCCCCXX.

Howell.—This is a small church, dedicated to St. Oswald. It has a gable arched for two small bells: this end is of Decorated character, and is a good specimen of that kind of substitute for a tower. The south door is Norman, and there is an Early English lancet window. The piers are circular, with semicircular arches; the arch into the chancel pointed. There is a low monumental arch, with hanging tracery. The font is octagon, of Perpendicular character. In the nave there is an incised slab in memory of Richard de Botelore, date 1462, and some Perpendicular bench-ends. There is in the chancel the ancient altar-stone, bearing the usual five crosses; an incised slab representing the effigy of a former Rector, John Croxby, in eucharistic vestments, under a canopy, with hands raised in prayer (date 1400), and a projecting locker. In the chapel are the corbels of the altar, a locker, and brackets for images. In its west gable is a quatrefoil that formerly lighted this chapel above the Early English aisle roof. Under a mural arch is a carved slab of a mother and child, *temp.* Edward III., whose effigies partly appear within trefoil-headed panels. There is also a monument of Sir Charles Dimok, second son of Sir Edward Dimok, of Scrivelsby,

and his wife Margaret, widow of Anthony Butler, of Coates. It has been suggested that the font, enriched with shields charged with arms, was the gift of Sir Richard de Hebden, who died 1373. The arms are —1. Five fusils in fess—Hebden; 2. Ditto impaling Rye; 3. A bend between six martlets—Luttrell; 4. A chevron between three bezants; 5. A cross, perhaps Vesey. The manor of Howell, so early as the middle of the fourteenth century, was in the possession of the Hebden family, which was connected by marriage with Rye, Luttrell, Lambert, and Dymoke. The manor-house was occupied by the Hebdens, and it is believed it was a castellated mansion. The time when it was taken down is uncertain, but the moats still remain, enclosing a square space of about sixteen acres. The place is called the Hall Garth.

Heckington.—This beautiful church, of pure Decorated character, is one of the most perfect models in the kingdom, having every feature of a fine church, of one uniform style, without any admixture of earlier or later work. It is dedicated to St. Andrew. The plan of the fabric is a west tower and spire, nave and aisles, spacious transepts, and a large chancel, with a vestry attached to the north side. The nave has a well-proportioned clerestory. There is a south porch, a rich font, the tomb of Richard de Potesgrave, the builder of the church, under a low arch in the chancel, and the assemblage of niches called an Easter sepulchre. On the south side of the chancel, under a window, is a very rich piscina, and in the wall sediliæ for three priests. In the north transept are two other piscinæ, and in the south transept are two aumbries, a piscina, and three stalls. In the chancel and some of the church walls are very good brackets. The vestry has a crypt below it, and a piscina in the wall above. The church is rich rather from its composition than from minute or profusely scattered ornament, and the outline at a distance is peculiarly fine. The south side of the church is more enriched than the north, and the chancel more so than the nave. The tower and spire are very lofty, and the four pinnacles which crown the tower are large, and pentagonal; this unusual shape has, at less cost, an effect fully equal to an octagon: the pinnacles are without crockets, but have rich finials; the spire is plain, with three tiers of windows on the alternate sides. The whole arrangement of this steeple is admirable for effect at a distance. The windows of the church are fine and much varied, and the east window, of seven lights, has a great resemblance to that at Hawton, near Newark. The south porch and all the buttresses of the south side have very fine niches, some of them with double canopies. At the east end of the nave and at the east end of the chancel are large rich pinnacles, but the buttresses generally finish with canopies below the parapet. The chancel buttresses are richer, and the parapet is pierced; the chancel door, a small one on the south side, has rich mouldings, and a plain ogee canopy with a rich finial, and the window is slightly encroached upon by this door. The font is a hexagon, with very rich niches, the design and execution excellent. In the nave the piers and arches are plain, but with very good mouldings. In the chancel the stalls exhibit a specimen of pure Decorated work as rich as the finest sculpture of foliage and small figures can render it, and hardly surpassed by any in the kingdom. The piscina and sepulchre are of the same excellent character, as is the arched tomb. The vestments of the effigy are also remarkably well executed. The sepulchre, of which there are not many specimens now remaining, consists of a series of rich

ornamented niches, the largest of which represents the tomb, having angels standing beside it; the side niches have the Maries and other appropriate figures, and in the lower niches are the Roman soldiers reposing; these niches have rich canopies, and are separated by buttresses and rich finials, having all the spaces covered by very rich foliage. The various small ornaments about these stalls and niches form one of the best possible studies for enrichments of this date, and it is almost peculiar to this church that there is nothing about it (except what is modern) that is not of the same style and character. There was formerly a market and a hall, or manor-house, here; the former has been discontinued beyond the time of memory, and the latter was taken down in 1787. It was a building in the style of the seventeenth century. The entrance porch to the hall had a chamber over it, and a shield which has been preserved and placed in front of the present building—Fretty, ermine, and on a chief an estoile. The premises included an orchard and garden, moated round, and accessible by a drawbridge to the westward. Mr. Trollope pointed out the many interesting features of the church, and at the conclusion of his observations he expressed a hope that the days of the old pews there were numbered, and that the very debased north transept window would be replaced by one worthy of the church.

The evening meeting at the Corn Exchange took place soon after eight o'clock. The Bishop of Lincoln presided, and was supported by the Marquis of Bristol, Sir C. Anderson, Chancellor Massingberd, the Rev. W. Smyth, Canon Marsden, the Rev. C. Butterfield, &c. At the request of the President, Canon Marsden read a paper entitled "Observations on certain remains of Roman Art at Ancaster."

This paper was followed by Sir Gardner Wilkinson's paper on "Long-and-Short Work," read by the Rev. C. Butterfield, of West Retford, in the absence of the writer. It was illustrated by examples of early masonry at Barton-on-Humber, Earl's Barton, Tunis, Wing, Repton, Worth, Temple of Dugga (Tunis), Sbarita, Tomb at Dugga, Temple of Janus (Rome), Propyla (Athens), Sunpulum (Asia Minor), St. Frediano (Lucca). This paper, which was of much interest to the student in early ecclesiastical architecture, alleged that the masonry in England known as "long-and-short work," examples of which (somewhat rare) there are at Barnack, Whittering, Barton-on-Humber, Earl's Barton, Brixworth, Market Overton (under the tower-arch, recently discovered), &c., was not the invention of the Anglo-Saxons, similar work of a far more remote period having been found by Sir Gardner Wilkinson in Greece, Italy, and other countries. On this paper, Sir C. Anderson, in moving a vote of thanks to its author, remarked that the character of the writer stood so high on subjects relating to works and monuments of ancient art, that anything from his pen must be received with the highest respect and attention on the part of all who desired to be acquainted with their history. And this paper on the peculiar mode of construction used by our Saxon forefathers in the buildings which they erected, copying as they did, and as Sir Gardner Wilkinson had now shewn, the features of the Roman buildings which they found existing in England, was especially interesting to ourselves, because it so often referred to a structure situated within the diocese and county of Lincoln, though at some distance from Sleaford—he meant the ancient and

venerable mother church at Stow, the cathedral of the Saxon bishops for some centuries before the removal of the see to Lincoln in the time of Bishop Remigius, who first founded the minster on its present site. He thought that all ought to be very proud of possessing this singular remain of our early Christianity, a large portion of the original cathedral of the seventh century being preserved in the existing transepts of Stow Church. He was very glad to hear from the Incumbent of that church that very liberal offers of assistance had been made to him by private friends residing at a distance towards the preservation and restoration of the old Saxon minster at Stow, and that an appeal would shortly be made to the diocese and to the country at large to aid in the good work, and he could not doubt that the appeal when made would call forth so liberal a response from the diocese as to secure the preservation of the "Mother of Lincoln Minster" from further decay, and hand it down to future generations. The Rev. George Atkinson, Incumbent of Stow, seconded the vote, which was carried, and the meeting separated.

June 4. The company for the second day's excursion was numerous, including the Marquis of Bristol, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Hon. and Rev. R. Cust, Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., the Rev. Chancellor Massingberd, the Rev. Canon Trollope, the Rev. W. Smyth, Antony Willson, Esq.; and the attendance of ladies was also numerous. The first stoppage after leaving Sleaford was at

Quarrington.—The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is undergoing an extensive restoration. The new chancel, with its quinquangular apse, has been erected at the cost of Mr. Kirk, of Sleaford. The cornice is profusely decorated, and exhibits the vine, grape, bramble, rose, animals, &c., among which is ingeniously worked the inscription, TO GOD AND HIS CHURCH: IN MEMORY OF CHARLES KIRK AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, LATE OF SLEAFORD: A.D. 1862. The chancel that preceded this was of a very poor design, it having been erected at the cost of Bishop Blomfield, who was rector from 1810 to 1820. The north aisle is Early English, the tower and spire and windows of the north and south walls are Decorated, and the curiously shaped font is Perpendicular. There is an unusually small piscina at the east end of the aisle.

North Rauceby.—This church was reached after a drive of three miles from the preceding village, the excursionists having been driven through the picturesque park of A. Willson, Esq., whose fine mansion has been built in the Elizabethan style of architecture. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, its tower and spire being of the same type as those at Sleaford, the transitional Norman work in the west front here, however, being absent. At the east end of the north and south aisles there were chapels, as indicated by the remains of a canopied niche in the east wall of the north aisle, and the following evidences at the east end of the south aisle, viz., a piscina, a canopied bracket for a statue, and an arched recess with splayed jambs, which originally enabled the priest officiating in this chapel to look into another formerly attached to the chancel. Here also is a well-moulded sepulchral arch, beneath which probably rested the remains of the founder of this chapel. Beneath the arch is a freestone slab with an enriched cross incised upon it. Unfortunately the name of the person it once commemorated is now illegible. The date of 1385 that still remains upon the slab indicates

that it was placed in its present position some time after the arch above it. Close to it now lies another sepulchral slab of the same date, also adorned with an incised cross, but in this instance the cross springs from a base of carefully squared ashlar-work. The weather-moulding of an earlier roof is seen on the tower from the floor of the nave, and below a blocked round-headed aperture. Until a few years ago the chancel was a very poor structure of the time of Henry VIII., with an adjacent little vestry that still remains. This, through the liberality of Antony Willson, Esq., has now been replaced by a far more worthy successor, from designs supplied by Mr. Teulon. Between the windows of the north aisle a large painting on the old plaster was revealed during the late restoration of this church. It was 20 feet long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide. Within a red border one large figure remained, dressed partly in monastic and partly in priestly vestments; the whole of the background was powdered with stars, and in front of the figure was the head of some indescribable animal or monster. The whole was executed in distemper, and with only three tints, viz. Venetian red, neutral tint, and a reddish brown. In the hands of a figure were a book, and perhaps a bell. If so, St. Anthony was delineated here, although at first the figure was deemed to be that of St. Matthew. The rood-loft staircase still remains quite perfect, together with its doorway that formerly communicated with the rood itself. The font is a good specimen of the Perpendicular period, and most of the bench-ends are original. The predecessor of the present chancel was built by Wm. Styrlay, who was canon of Sleaford and Vicar of Rauceby at the time of the dissolution. He died in 1536, and was buried in the midst of his own work, beneath a most massive slab of grey marble containing his portraiture and an inscription engraved upon brass plates. Unfortunately this fine slab was broken to pieces during the late re-building of the chancel, and its brass plates are now simply preserved in the vestry. Wm. Styrlay also filled the easternmost of the north aisle windows with painted glass, incorporated with which was a shield bearing his arms and an inscription. He and Richard Carre were lessees of the great tithes of Rauceby at the time of the dissolution, which tithes had been granted to them by the Prior of Shelford for a term of eighteen years, at an annual rent of 100*s*. Two memorial windows have been erected in the chancel by Mr. Willson's family. In the churchyard is a monumental slab of an ecclesiastic in his eucharistic vestment, holding the chalice between his hands. This is apparently a work of the fourteenth century. Near the church has long stood the base of the village cross, but lately that has again been supplied with a graceful shaft and terminal, and now forms a charming feature close to the garden gate of the vicarage, and on the way to the church. The rectory of Rauceby appears to have formed part of the original endowment of Shelford Priory, Notts., which was founded by Ralph Haunselyn in the reign of Henry II. The church was first served by one of the canons of Shelford, but in 1229 the vicarage was founded. This was endowed with a moiety of the rectory, a sufficient house on its land, and the whole of the other offerings, altogether estimated at five marks a-year, after an annual payment required, on the vicar's part, of 20*s*. to the priory; the first vicar was the chaplain, William of Lexington[h].

[h] Probably the latest known instance of public penance on the part of an offender against morality occurred in this church through the instrumentality of

Ancaster.—This church, dedicated to St. Martin, is situate within the boundary of the Roman camp. It exhibits examples of all the styles of mediæval architecture. The piers of the north aisle, font, and much of the chancel are Norman; the inner doorway of the porch, north doorway, and lancet window at the west end of the north aisle are Early English; the tower and spire, the piers of the south aisle, and most of the windows are Decorated; and the clerestory Perpendicular. The piers of the north aisle are low and massive, and the mouldings and ornamentation of the arches excellent. The font also exhibits very rich sculpture: it is engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments." In the churchyard are a Roman sarcophagus (found in the parish), two stone coffins (thirteenth century), one having contained the remains of an adult and the other those of a child, and the stone lids of two other early coffins, each containing the effigy of an ecclesiastic. A few yards south of the church the Deæ Matres and incense altar exhibited at Sleaford were found.

Wilsford.—The church of St. Mary, which has been recently restored, exhibits a portion of masonry older than any other church visited by the Society on the present occasion, the angles of the nave being composed of "long-and-short work," which is generally understood to be anterior to the Norman Conquest. Another peculiarity here are two piscinæ side by side. In the north wall is an aumbry, on the lower side of which is a cross. There are several graceful lancet windows, but the majority of the windows are of the Decorated period. The outline of the tower and spire is very pleasing as seen from the village.

Kelby.—This is a chapelry in Haydor parish. It is a small but very curious church. The chancel has been rebuilt; its predecessor was Norman. There are some beautiful Decorated windows, and the clerestory is Perpendicular: the lower part of the tower is Norman. The south aisle is vaulted with stone, a circumstance not very common in the small parish churches of Lincolnshire. At the east end is a tall canopied tabernacle. The font is a plain octagon, cut out of a large square stone, leaving a square step at bottom, and a sort of round block at each corner to break the octagon to a square. This church deserves much more attention than it usually attracts. The piscina of the previous chancel is perhaps one of the earliest extant. The Perpendicular bench-ends are of the time of Henry VIII. Here is a curious silver vessel, the upper part of which has been gilt, or is of the more precious metal. It has two pierced horizontal handles, and the bowl is somewhat shallow. Its original use is doubtful. Upon its surface scenes from the life of our Saviour have been engraved.

Haydor.—This church is dedicated to St. Michael. It consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, chantry, south porch, and tower and spire at west end. There are considerable portions of the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles. There are, however, evidences of a Norman church having been erected here. There are

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the Rev. John Pugh, Vicar of Rauceby from 1770 to 1799; an aged parishioner, Dough by name, having informed the Rev. E. Trollope that he had himself seen a young woman clothed in a white sheet, and standing in the midst of the congregation during the whole of divine service, as a penitential punishment enjoined by the stern Vicar of Rauceby, whose influence was very great generally; and his ministerial reputation was so high that many for miles round used to resort to him for the purpose of receiving the Holy Communion at his hands.

some good Decorated windows with beautiful tracery. The stairs to the roodloft remain. The general appearance of this church is imposing, partly from its advantageous situation on a little eminence, but also from the character of its features. The font, of the same period as the nave (Decorated), is pleasingly adorned with shallow carving resembling traceried windows. In the north aisle windows is some old glass of the reign of Richard II., that has lately been carefully repaired. The westernmost one contains figures of the then three favourite patron saints of England, viz., St. Edward, St. George, and St. Edmund. The second, those of St. Vincent, St. Lawrence, and St. Stephen. The third, modern figures of Melchisedec, Moses, and Elias. In the border of one of these windows the letter M is frequently interspersed with the other ornaments of the same, and probably refers to St. Michael, the patron saint of this church. In one window are three shields charged with arms, viz., the royal arms (modern), and two with the arms of Scrope—Azure, a bend or. The nave was subsequently surmounted by the Perpendicular clerestory. Within the porch is a Decorated niche over the doorway, a stone roof supported on plain ribs, and a staircase which formerly gave access to a room above. In a small chapel on the north side of the chancel are two small squints or "hagioscopes" looking towards the chancel altar, also a curiously old carved chest; but the most conspicuous objects here are a number of marble monuments recording the deaths of members of the Newton family, formerly the wealthy proprietors of Culverthorpe Hall. A branch of the Scrope family were lords of the manor of Haydor, the last heir having married the late General Albemarle Bertie, afterwards Earl of Lindsey; and on her sudden death, without issue, at Woburn, Beds., the estates, which included Coleby Hall and a large property dispersed over Lincolnshire, passed to the father of the present Sir Charles Tempest, Bart., as the heir general through a remote line of ancestry of Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton (*temp.* Henry VIII.) In the fifteenth century the ancient family of Bussey lived at Haydor, in a mansion with a castellated gateway, which was situated on the north side of the church. Soon after leaving Haydor the excursionists entered the domain of

Culverthorpe.—The noble mansion, built in the Italian style, is situate in a fine park. Here luncheon was partaken of in the banquetting-room, whilst various parties who had not joined the procession at Sleaford formed themselves into picnic groups under the spreading branches of noble trees with which the park is dotted, the weather being beautifully fine. After the repast the company inspected the principal rooms, pictures, &c., but the most important portion of the interior decoration attracted the least notice: this was the painted ceiling of the grand staircase, the work undoubtedly of a painter of the Verrio school. The architect of this mansion is not known. Its date is of about the time of Queen Anne. The last male descendant of the Newtons died at Culverthorpe in 1803, and the house, after remaining twenty years without a tenant, became the residence of the late Henry Handley, Esq., who represented Lincolnshire in Parliament. The Hall is now occupied by Mr. George King, an opulent farmer and well-known ram breeder; and the interior and exterior are kept in the most perfect order. After a further drive of two miles, the company alighted at

Aunsby.—The small and very curious church here is dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. The tower and spire have been recently re-

built with the old materials, every stone now occupying the original position. There are some arches in the nave which, with their piers, would be deemed Norman, but their bases are clearly of Early English character. The piers and arches on the south side, and the walls and windows of that aisle, are of a late Decorated character, with a door still later, but of excellent composition and detail, though on a small scale. The font of this church is a very curious one—the lower part square, the upper part circular, with an octagon or round pillar at each corner of the square, having varied Norman capitals and Early English base. There are some medieval coffin-lids in the churchyard, and a piscina in the exterior north wall of the chancel: the last named shews that the aisle extended more eastward than at present.

Swarby.—This church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. It has experienced much alteration and mutilation, yet contains some portions of beautiful detail. The tower at the west end is late Perpendicular. The nave and aisles are under one roof. The north aisle and arcade are Decorated; and the south aisle Perpendicular with an arcade of four handsome arches. The chancel has been partially rebuilt, and there is only one lancet window on the south side, and internally the remnant of a richly canopied niche, that deserve attention. The arrangement of the new seats in the body of the church is peculiar, having no alley in the centre, and consequently no direct approach to the altar; the effect is not good. At the east end of the north aisle is placed on a bracket the remains of a well-carved figure, probably of our Lord, seated on a bench. The old rood-stair remains on the north side of the Perpendicular chancel-arch. The font was a very good example of plain Early work, but has had a new bowl in which neither the form nor the character of the original one have been preserved. The present state of the building is a caution against the use of cement to patch up old stone-work. A defaced recumbent effigy lies in the churchyard at the east side of the south aisle.

Silk Willoughby.—This church, which was the last in the programme, is dedicated to St. Dionysius. It is a very fine fabric, of Decorated character, with a tower and spire of very good composition. The chancel is Perpendicular, of good character, and has three equal stall seats, and a small plain piscina. The circular Norman font is enriched with cabled intersecting arches and three double roses. The windows in the south aisle are of the reticulated type, common in the district. Within the porch is a remarkably good doorway, two of whose mouldings are filled with the ball-flower ornament, and whose hood-moulding is terminated with heads of a bishop and a king, the latter probably being intended to represent Edward III. Above this doorway is a richly-worked little canopied niche for a statue, and on the right side of the porch the remains of a pedestal of a holy-water basin or stoup. At the east end of the north aisle has been a chapel, from the evidence of an aumbry there. Here is a sepulchral slab inserted in the pavement, having four roundels incised upon it; two of these still contain the words "Jesu mercy." Almost all the old poppy-headed bench-ends of this church are still doing service in their original places, and are pleasing both as to design and the rich colour with which age has invested them. The pulpit is enriched with much of the shallow surface carving prevalent in the reign of James I. A light carved oak Decorated screen stands beneath the chancel-arch. The doorway of the roodloft

staircase shews how exceedingly lofty it was, like the other leading features of the nave of this church. In the east wall is a long tabernacle. Near the church, at the corner of a road turning off from the main road, stands the base of a village cross, together with a small portion of its shaft. The former is adorned with the symbols of the Evangelists, and these are carved on so large a scale as to extend nearly over the whole of each face of the stone.

On the return of the excursionists there was a public dinner at the Corn Exchange, at which Sir C. Anderson presided. In returning thanks for the toast "Success to the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society," with which the name of the Rev. E. Trollope was coupled, the rev. gentleman remarked that the churches they had visited in this district were very interesting, and of these perhaps half had been well restored, while another quarter required but little to complete their restoration, so that only one remaining quarter called out for assistance. There were two which required their especial sympathy and support,—one in this neighbourhood, and the other at some distance from it. The former was Heckington, and the other was Stow. Heckington Church, as they well knew, was possessed of great beauty, which, however, was partly marred by the character of its present roofs; but he hoped that their visit to this queen of fabrics would before long be the means of leading to its entire restoration, and that the public generally would cheerfully contribute towards so good a work. The other church he alluded to was indeed some distance from the present locality (near Gainsborough), but it was one associated with the greatest historical events of the county, for it was there that the blessed truths of Christianity were first made known to our forefathers, viz., when Paulinus first preached the Gospel during the Saxon period, whence it was promulgated over the whole of the country. He trusted, therefore, as the blessing he alluded to was widely spread, so in return the mother church of the diocese would receive assistance on the same enlarged scale.

At the evening meeting the Rev. Chancellor Massingberd presided. The attendance was very numerous to hear the Rev. E. Trollope's paper entitled "Shadows of the Past History of Sleaford." Mr. Trollope also described the rubbings of monumental brasses, &c., which appeared on the walls, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

July 14. The excursions of the present season were commenced by a visit to Boscobel, Tong, and Shiffnal. Nearly sixty of the members and friends of the Society, including a number of ladies, travelled by railway from Birmingham to Codsall, and thence to Boscobel House, a picturesque, half-timbered building, erected by one of the Giffards of Chillington early in the sixteenth century. After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. found a refuge and trusty friends in the Penderell family, then residing near. During the day the fugitive monarch passed his time in the garden, but when any of the Parliamentarians were seen he retreated up a narrow staircase in the chimney pile to a wooden cell, low and dark, and about five feet square, under the garret floor. As the room was used as a cheese-room, the little

trap-door was easily concealed, but when a search was imminent, the monarch took refuge among the branches of a solitary oak, which stood some two hundred yards from the house. After the Restoration, the zeal of the Royalists removed the oak piecemeal, but a scion of the original now remains on the historic site. A portrait of Charles, and one of Cromwell too, a map of the line of his retreat to the south coast, the wooden grave in which he passed some anxious hours, and the site of the royal oak, were examined with much interest by the visitors, aided by the explanations which Mr. Jabet, the secretary, was able to give. About a mile from Boscobel the visitors reached White-ladies, once a convent of White nuns, now only a secluded burial-place, standing amid a square, gray, mouldering, ivy-clad enclosure, with windows and doorways of Norman work, in the middle of a large hay-field, several hundred yards from the high road and the farm which bears the same name. Many of the graves have interest as connected with the visit and escape of Charles, and the inscriptions were carefully examined. The picturesqueness of the place, its lonely situation, the contrast between the greenness of its turf and the grey of its old crumbling walls, the pleasant light of a glorious July day, and the view of the vast lines of the shadowy Wrekin in the distance, combined to form a most impressive scene.

Tong Castle, a huge edifice of questionable Georgian taste, but approached by a charming path through a park with all the glory and wildness of a wood, was next visited, and the large state-rooms examined, and the visitors then strolled across the park to the church of Tong—the most interesting place visited during the day. It stands picturesquely by a pool, and has so many points of architectural interest, that it deserved more attention than the limited time allowed. The interior has happily escaped whitewash and mistaken restoration. Most of it remains as it was left three centuries ago, and it forms one of the most curious and valuable relics of sixteenth-century art. A fine altar-slab, once part of a tomb; some scattered fragments of fine stained-glass; an extensive library of curious old books; some magnificent wood screen-work, with the colours well preserved, and only mellowed and toned down by time; some alabaster altar-tombs, to the Vernons, shewing the rise, glory, and decline of Decorated taste; fine old oak stalls, with admirable carving, excellently preserved; the Golden Chapel, entered by a handsome ogee doorway, and with a fine fan-vaulted roof; ancient oak benches, with carved canopies and panels; a rich velvet altar-cloth, covered with gold and silver embroidery, and nearly all the carved and fretted-work, whether in stone or wood, rich with colour and gilding, make the church most picturesque; and every part was examined with the deepest interest, and admired as it deserved. Professor Chamberlain briefly described the chief objects of interest, and the party left the church, all regretting that the time that could be spent there was far too short.

On reaching Shiffnal, where the party dined, T. A. Attwood, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. George Jabet then read a paper "On the Escape of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester," tracing his retreat to Boscobel and his adventurous and dangerous journey to the south coast, where he succeeded in embarking for France. Mr. Jabet's paper will be published in the Transactions of the Society, and as some views of the places visited were taken by the photo-

grapher, Mr. E. Billing, the members and their friends will have some enduring memorials of an excursion which the exertions of Messrs. Chamberlain and Jabet, the hon. secretaries, rendered particularly pleasant and instructive.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 14. The Society met at Dereham for its annual visit to some portion of the county; and on this occasion the route selected was Shipdham, Ovington, Watton, Merton, Tottington, Threxton House, Little and Great Cressingham, and Saham. Among those present were the the President (Sir John Boileau) and Miss Boileau, the Hon. Major Walpole, Sir Thomas B. Beevor, Sir Willoughby and Lady Jones, Rev. Mr., Mrs., and Miss King, Rev. Hindes Howell and Mr. Howell ,jun., Rev. A. and Mrs. Sutton, Rev. B. and Miss Girling, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Grigson, Rev. G. Crabbe, Rev. C. Manning, Rev. J. E. Bolling, Rev. W. C. Hodgson, Rev. Mr. Whalley and Mrs. Whalley, Rev. Jas. Bulwer, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Fitch, Rev. Mr. Hare, Rev. W. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. C. J. Palmer, Mr. Rose, Mr. R. N. Bacon, Mr. E. Grigson, Mr. D. Falcke, Mr. Carthew, Mr. G. Back, &c.

Some of the churches visited, as Great Cressingham, were undergoing a partial restoration; but with too many it was seen that they had been apparently forgotten and neglected. Shipdham Church was the first on the programme, and here the library belonging to the rectory, which is kept in the chamber over the south porch, formed the principal object of attraction. Old parochial libraries are rare in Norfolk, but rectorial libraries are still rarer. Specimens of the typography of Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson were there, and also an illuminated Psalter, written on vellum, in a fine bold hand of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. This had a memorandum in French on its first page, to the effect that this book belongs to the Convent of Campisse (Campsey Ash). The books are not in good order, and at present some of them cannot be examined without injury.

In the church itself a very handsome wooden lectern was much admired, and it was generally felt that it should be engraved for the Society's Journal, not only on account of the rarity of lecterns in wood, but also for the beauty of its design. An immense iron chest, in the north aisle, with the usual ingenious devices for protecting the keyholes, attracted attention; as did also a small recess west of the sedilia, the use of which recess is a matter of doubt. The sanctus-bell still remains on the east gable of the nave, and the rope hangs down between nave and chancel. Saints' bells, as they are called, are not uncommon, but they are rarely found, as here, in their original position. The tower, surmounted by a large lantern, is square and low, and its battlements furnish a good example of the flint and stone panelling for which Norfolk is famous; but here, as in some other instances, the panelling is sunk, adding thereby considerably to the effect.

Ovington Church is a small edifice, consisting only of chancel, nave, and square west tower. The south doorway is good Norman, rather late; and there is a small Norman window on the south side of the nave, blocked up. There is no chancel-arch, and but a slight distinction between nave and chancel. The roofs are of a good pitch and open timber,

plain but not ineffective, although smothered with whitewash. Patches of plaster at regular intervals along the exterior walls may have been for the consecration crosses, which, twelve in number, were depicted on the outside as well as the inside of the church at its dedication.

At Watton, the church having been too small for the town, the greater part of the present edifice is modern. The old building formed the subject of an interesting communication to the publications of the Society, some years since, by Mr. Barton. The old stone crucifix there illustrated now occupies its appropriate position on the east gable of the chancel, and the singular poor-box stands at the west end of the nave.

From Watton the route to Merton was most interesting and beautiful, the country becoming more richly wooded. The church at Merton stands in a charming position, on high ground, overlooking the Hall, the gardens and lake, and the richly-wooded park. With the exception of the tower the church is of the Decorated period, and the window tracery is peculiarly pleasing. The tower is Norman, and judging from a doubly splayed semicircular window in its west face, is early Norman. Similar windows are to be found in the towers of St. Julian's, Norwich, and Colney. The belfry windows are also Norman, of two lights, resembling those in the ruined tower at Whitlingham.

The Rev. George Crabb, the incumbent, read an account of the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter. He said,—

"It consists of a tower, nave, chancel, south aisle, and north and south porches. The chancel is inside rather broader than the nave, outside it is of the same breadth.

"Two churches at least have stood on the same spot, and in removing the plaster from the interior of the present church, a few years ago, the very different colour of the rubble-work (now marked out by laths) shewed plainly the respective height of the walls of these two churches.

"The round tower, whose form was probably chosen here, as elsewhere in East Anglia, to save the expense of bringing stone groins from a distance, is, with the exception of that part of the west wall below the lowest lath, the only part of the Norman building remaining. The walls of the tower batter or diminish internally from the base upwards. From the rough masonry in the bell-chamber, double Norman windows, with shaft and capital in the middle, and from the internal arch with large plain blocks for imposts, we may infer that the tower is of very early Norman work. The lower part of the tower may be, indeed, of an earlier or Saxon period. The belfry windows were formerly very widely splayed internally. That to the west is now blocked up, and that looking into the church was probably made when the gable of the second church was built. The bell-chamber windows look to the cardinal points. That to the east has been replaced by a smaller one, to make room for the present roof.

"The second church, whose walls extended upwards to the second line of laths, seems to have been built pretty much as it now exists, and included the present chancel, aisle, and north porch. The roof of the nave was then continuous with that of the chancel.

"Nearly the whole of our church, then, seems to have been built from about 1310 to 1340, or about the time that the De Greys (by a marriage with the heiress of the Baynards) became possessed of Merton, and belongs to the early or geometric Decorated period. . . .

"The square-headed windows of the north porch are copies of the old ones. The tracery is double feathered. The entrance arch has Decorated mouldings, and there are gablets and a modern cross on the copings of the gable. There is on the outside a large but rough holy-water stoup. The hoodmould over the north door was added in 1860.

"The screen is well worthy of notice, as I believe but few examples remain of a Decorated screen so good as this. The tracery is varied, and the ogee arch in the centre is double feathered, and supported by corbels in the shape of Decorated

capitals. The cusps are finished with the rose ornament. The ancient colouring of the screen has been removed. The piscina and sedilia also are good, and beautiful examples of early Decorated work. . . .

"The font, which has rather a rare form, being a hexagon, there is little doubt belongs to the Perpendicular period. On one of the base pillars are the claws of some heraldic bird or animal, and no doubt there were similar figures on the other pillars. There were angels (whose wings remain) at the corners and in the centres of the bases of the sides. Those at the corners hold shields. The font was formerly coloured.

"The squint or hagioscope (surmounted by a corbel) through which the priest at the side altar (of which the piscina still remains) observed the elevation of the host, is worthy of notice; as is also the hour-glass stand. There are, I believe, some twenty hour-glass stands still remaining in England, of which two at least, at Edingthorpe and Salhouse, are in Norfolk.

"Of the painted glass, the figures in the north-east window of the chancel are of old glass formerly in the church, repaired and restored, and a small portion of the glass in the east window of the aisle is also old and belonging to the church. The glass in the east window of the chancel is the work and design of the present Lady Walsingham.

"A pair of small battlemented brackets or beams in the north wall of the chancel may have supported a wooden canopy for an Easter sepulchre.

"Of the numerous brasses to the De Grey family, which have unfortunately so many of their matrices vacant, that against the north wall of the nave, to William De Grey and his two wives, is perhaps the most worthy of notice.

"The pulpit and reading-desk, I suppose, are of the time of James I.

"The date of our earliest register is 1564. There are in the oldest book many curious entries, but as they are recorded in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1825, I have not thought it desirable to do more than mention their existence."

The rev. gentleman next led the way down to the Hall, which the Society, by the kind permission of Lord Walsingham, were allowed to inspect. In the drawing-room, Mr. Crabbe read another paper, descriptive of the Hall and its contents, and giving a brief historical notice of the De Greys, part of which was as follows:—

"The name of our village is said, by Blomefield, to have been taken from some mere or large standing water, and it is evident, from the peat underneath and around the pond near the Hall, that here there was formerly a large piece of water, which probably reached from the east end of the house nearly up to the church.

"At the Conquest, the manor of Merton was given to Ralph Baynard, from whom (by the marriage, about 1330, of Sir Thomas de Grey, Knt., with Isabel, coheir of Falk Baynard) the present Lord Walsingham is lineally descended.

"In the garden there is an oak-tree which has been judged, by one accustomed to estimate the age of timber, to be about 1,000 years old.

"It is probable that the manor-house has always stood on the present site of Merton Hall. Of the ancient house that existed before 1613 there remains only the foundations, a portion of the walls, a chimney of Elizabethan character, and, probably, the two remarkable plaster-work ceilings on the first floor.

"In 1613, during the reign of James I., the house was almost rebuilt, in its present style, on the old foundations. Over the entrance door is still legible the text 'Nisi Dominus ædificaverit domum, In vanu laboraverunt qui ædificant eam. Anno Domini 1613;' — one of the bedroom chimney-pieces bearing, in the spandril of its arch, the same date, 1613; and a chimney-piece in the gate-house (whose date is 1620), of about the same character, has on it the arms of Cornerth or Baynard, which for five centuries were borne by the De Greys of Merton, to distinguish that branch of the family from the many others bearing the Grey arms. The staircase is also of this date.

"About 1831 the house was thoroughly restored, and large portions of it rebuilt on the same foundations and after the same design as the house of 1613, when also the south-west wing containing the drawing-room was added. The north-east wing was built about twenty years ago. Mr. Blore was the architect on each occasion, and he also, in 1843, designed the drawing-room ceiling, which is of good Elizabethan character.

"Among the curiosities in the house is a leathern jack, of the time of Elizabeth, with the letters E. R. and a crown; and a trunk or chest with the initials H. R., surmounted by a royal crown. There is a tradition respecting this chest that it belonged to King Henry VIII., who in 1510 made a pilgrimage barefooted to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham, and may have turned aside to lodge at Merton from the Walsingham way, which passed within three miles of this house.

"One of the pictures in the drawing-room, representing the 'Triumph of David,' is by Matteo Rosselli. It is much like a picture of the same subject, by the same master, in the Pitti Palace at Florence. There is also a Caravaggio, representing the 'Betrayal of our Lord;' a Madonna attributed to Raffaellino del Colle, the bright gilding of whose frame is 300 years old; and a Flora, by Guercino, from the Penna Gallery at Perugia.

"Two carvings in box-wood of much beauty and delicacy represent 'The Presentation in the Temple,' and 'The Visit of Nicodemus to our Saviour.' These were purchased in Venice. In the dining-room are two remarkable frescoes from Herculaneum, representing the story of Cupid and Psyche. They are of great weight, having portions of the wall cut out. They bear the artist's name. There is also in this room a bronze lamp from Pompeii, of grotesque and elaborate workmanship.

"In the window of the staircase is some fine Belgian sixteenth-century glass, which represents the arms and quarterings of the French family of Croy, which is supposed to descend from the same ancestors as the English family of Grey, who have always been considered to derive their name from the village of Croy, in Picardy, the seat of the French family. This glass was part of a window which was placed in the cathedral of Arshot, in Belgium, by Philip Duc d'Arshot, about 1520. The remainder of the window, representing the duke and his wife, is in the South Kensington Museum. This family of Croy claims very great antiquity; but the earliest mention of them which is to be found in history is in 1066. This, too, is the date at which the first recorded member of the De Grey family came over to England with William the Conqueror.

"The identity of the families of Croy and Grey is doubtful, resting as it does upon tradition, yet the tradition receives some confirmation from the fact of the two families bearing the same arms. The tinctures, indeed, are different, the arms of the French family, as may be seen on this window, being barry of six, argent and gules, and that of the English family barry of six, argent and azure; but this, perhaps, arose from the descendants of Mark of Hungary, who married the heiress of Croy, having taken the arms of their mother and kept the tincture of their father. The arms of the kings of Hungary are barry of ten, argent and gules.

"With respect to the family of De Grey, its history since the Conquest is so well known to Norfolk genealogists from Blomefield's notes, that I need not enter upon it."

From the Hall the company proceeded to a couple of barrows that had been opened on the previous day by the Rev. G. Crabbe and Mr. Barton; they were situated at the edge of a plantation, not far from the road between Merton and Tottington.

The first barrow opened was what is called a bowl barrow, and, as is very usual, did not contain anything. It may have been only *tumulus honorarius*. The next was more cone-shaped. In this, resting on the natural soil, were found two small urns of the Celtic period, and of very early character, but they did not contain anything. It was quite clear that the earth had not been disturbed since the urns were placed there, as the various strata of soil could be traced in regular layers. After these urns had been discovered, it was hoped that, upon further excavating, more similar antiquities would have followed, but when the visitors arrived, the excavations were continued for some time in vain, and it became necessary to continue the route to Tottington—Tompson Church being postponed to a future day.

At Tottington, the tower of the Decorated period looks massive, and too low, but it had originally a wooden and leaden spire. The pitch of

the nave roof has been lowered, and modern windows inserted in the clerestory. The open benching throughout the church is particularly good, and there are few churches where so much remains and in such good condition. One of the elbow-pieces in the nave represents apparently a fox, with a goose on its back, but it is mutilated. The family of Salter appears to have resided here for a number of years, and there are three seats in the church inscribed with their name. One is a pre-Reformation inscription, in the south aisle, and the others are of the seventeenth century, in the nave. All are given by Blomefield. A small brass to "Margaret Pory," placed, as the inscription records, by her second husband, Luke Virger, which in Blomefield's time was loose, still remains. The lady is represented kneeling at a faldstool, or priedieu, and by her kneels a child, of whom the inscription makes no mention, but whose gown is labelled E. V. It is illustrated in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1819, vol. lxxxix. plate 11, p. 113, where it is said to represent Margaret Pory and her son. Blomefield, however, thinks it is a daughter, and indeed it is not easy to determine at first which it is. It would, however, appear to be intended for a male figure.

From Tottington the Society turned towards Threxton House, where Mr. and Mrs. Barton provided a handsome entertainment in a marquee on the lawn. After the repast, the company repaired to the mansion, where an extensive collection of antiquities were displayed in the billiard-room; those belonging to Mr. Barton were peculiarly valuable, as being entirely local, and most of the articles exhibited by him were found on his own property, which leads him to suppose that the Romans had a summer camp in this parish or the adjoining one of Saham. The boundary line of the two parishes runs through the fields where most of these remains were found. Among them were several celts of stone and bronze, three stone hammers, Roman whetstone, spear-head balance, and a quantity of fragments of Roman ornaments, &c. Several fibulæ of great beauty, a choice collection of Samian ware, among which was a bowl with a boar-hunt depicted upon it; a large number of coins from Nero down to the latest period of Roman occupation in Britain; several quern stones of early and late type. Among the Saxon antiquities may be mentioned a fine urn found at Saham, fibula and girdle-holder from Sporle, boss and spear from Northwold, with fibula from Threxton. But perhaps the gem of the collection was the Celtic remains found in a tumulus at Little Cressingham, of a gold breastplate and box, necklace of amber, and two bronze daggers, part of which are figured in the Society's Journal.

After an hour passed in this inspection and discussion, the party proceeded to Little Cressingham, where is perhaps the most picturesque church visited during the day. It consisted originally of a chancel, a lofty nave of four bays, of the Perpendicular period, with fine west window recessed under a bold arch the width of the nave, clerestories north and south, aisles the same, and a square tower occupying the western bay of the south aisle, and serving as a porch. The west end of the north aisle was not pierced for a window, but is panelled in flint and stone, in imitation of window tracery. At the present day the tower is down, with the exception of two bare walls; half the nave is unroofed, and the west window blocked up, save the insertion of a small two-light square-headed window. When perfect, the west façade must have been, for a small parish, remarkably fine.

It appears that as early as 1602 the church was going into decay, for in that year the Archdeacon of Norfolk certified to the Bishop of Norwich that—

"The glasse wyndowes, the tylinge, and pavement of the chancell, are very ruinously decayed.
"The churchyard walles are much decayed, and the belles taken owt of the steeple.
"The rooff of the church on the north syde lyeth wide open.
"The steeple ys much decayed and ruinated.
"The pavement ys settled and sunck downe in many places.
"The glasse wyndowes are very much broken."

When Blomefield wrote, the north aisle had been tiled, and the roof being made too high, darkened the windows on that side, and the tower was, as we now see it, a ruin. Since his time, but not within the memory of man, it appears that two bays of the west end of the nave, just half of its entire length, have been allowed to follow the fate of the tower. Very recently considerable alterations have been made in the church, and the bell, which before hung in an unsightly cot, has been placed in an arch on the new west gable. The chancel windows still remain blocked upon the south side.

At Great Cressingham there is a fine chancel, at present undergoing restoration, the roof being off, and the chancel-arch walled up, the communion-table being placed at the east end of the nave. There are two or three brasses, one to Wm. Eyre, illustrated in Cotman's "Sepulchral Brasses," but it has been mutilated since Cotman made his etching; another, a female figure of the time of Elizabeth, also mutilated. In the north aisle part of a coffin-stone remains, the cross on which was not expressed in relief, but incised and filled up with mastic. The tower, built according to Blomefield in 1499, appears never to have been finished, for there are no battlements, or else they, having become ruinous, have been removed. That it was intended for battlements is tolerably clear, from the fact of a gurgoyle being placed just beneath where the battlements would naturally have been.

The Manor-house of Great Cressingham is but a short distance from the church, and thither the company bent their way to inspect that remnant of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century. Blomefield states it to have been built by the Jenney family, and there are satisfactory reasons to believe him to be correct. The principal front faces the south, and from the level of the first floor is of moulded brick. The most prominent device on these bricks is a hand, coupled at the wrist, bearing a hawk, perhaps the crest of Leyston, into which family one of the Jenneys had married; or an allusion to the Leyston coat of arms, Three sinister hands, couped, barwise, bearing three hawks proper. Another frequently repeated device is a monogram, which, on account of its height from the ground, is difficult to decipher. It appeared, after a careful examination, to consist of two J's in saltire, looking very much like the letter X, and a capital E, connected by a knot of intricate design. This may possibly be the monogram of Christopher Jenney, who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Wm. Eyre, of Cressingham, in the reign of King Henry VIII.; but it seems more likely that the initials (J J and E) were intended for John Jenney, who lived in Cressingham in 1556, and whose wife's Christian name was Elizabeth. The entrance to the court was from

the south, by a Perpendicular doorway, with square label, which, with other buildings near, are at the present day in ruins.

Mr. Robert Goulder, in whose occupation the Cressingham farm is, offered refreshment to the party after viewing the manor-house.

At Saham, the last place visited, but a few minutes could be devoted to a hasty survey of the church, which was well worthy of a more careful examination. It is rather a fine church, dedicated to St. George, having a nave, with north and south aisles; south porch, with chamber over it; chancel, with south priest's door, transitional Norman; and a lofty west tower, which Blomefield supposes to have been built about 1480, but from the hurried inspection made it was, rightly or wrongly, attributed to an earlier period. In a series of panels round the base the letters G and M and the crown of thorns are alternately repeated. The G is, of course, intended for St. George, and the M probably stands for St. Mary, there being a guild here under her invocation. The west doorway is remarkably bold, and has in its spandrels well-executed sculptures of St. George and the Dragon. The window immediately over it is a fine composition of four lights, deeply recessed, and almost transitional in its character; but the three-light window in the next stage is purely Perpendicular. The interior of the church is disfigured by the preposterously heavy-looking roof to the nave, and the plastered ceilings of the aisles. The chancel, however, is in a better state.

THE ROMAN HYPOCAUST AT CHESTER.

Last month we announced that a Roman hypocaust had been discovered at Chester, on the site where stood the Feathers Hotel and several other buildings, which have been taken down for town improvements by the Marquis of Westminster. His Lordship was made acquainted with the existence of the hypocaust, and gave instructions for its preservation. Further curious discoveries have since been made. On excavating to the north of the hypocaust the workmen came upon the base of a Roman pillar, which is 27 in. across the top and 4 ft. 4 in. in height. A portion of the shaft of the pillar (about 7 ft. in length) was found lying in a north-easterly direction; it was fractured in places. The base rests on a square block of red sandstone which stands on the maiden rock; it is 4 ft. 8 in. in length and 22 in. in height. At a distance of 5 ft. 9 in. the base of a second Roman pillar has been discovered, of similar moulding and proportion to the first; and three similar bases have since been found, running in a direct line with the other three from east to west: a portion of one of the capitals has also been found among the rubbish. A number of coins have been discovered, the majority of them being those of Claudius Gothicus, Constantinus II., and Constans.

"We have just learned with profound regret that Lord Westminster, who has, we believe, not yet personally seen the excavations, has ordered the removal of the stones of the hypocaust to the public grounds adjoining the Water Tower. This is a decision all true lovers of the ancient and venerable will hear of with pain; for if ever there was a discovery deserving to be retained on its original site, surely the one under notice is entitled to that honour. We venture to say that, as an antiquarian relic, this hypocaust, both in interest and extent, is without its parallel in this country; and in old Chester, which owes so much to its connection with the legionaries of Rome, the removal of such a monument is an error not to be condoned. Removal is in this case only another term for *destruction;* and we are quite sure that if proper representations are made to Lord Westminster the threatened evil may yet be averted."—*Chester Courant.*

Having received photographs of the hypocaust and of the bases of the pillars above spoken of, we entirely agree in the regret expressed at his Lordship's determination, and we trust that it may be reconsidered.

THREATENED DEMOLITION OF THE CHURCH OF AUSTINFRIARS.

We put on record the two following letters, with the expression of our satisfaction that the appeal made has been successful.

"To the Editor of the Times.

"Sir,—Your attention was a few weeks since called by a correspondent to the proposed destruction of this the largest remnant of the ancient ecclesiastical architecture of the city of London. As the question of its preservation or demolition is now imminent, I trust you will permit me at the eleventh hour—for I fear that to-morrow is to decide it—to call the earnest attention of such of your readers as feel an interest in such subjects to the impending loss; and to offer through you, to those to whose care this ancient edifice has been committed, a late though most earnest remonstrance; and to appeal to them in the name of every lover of our historical antiquities to reconsider their intention.

"The Church of Austinfriars in the city of London was founded in 1253; but the nave, which alone now exists, was erected a century later. It is a noble model of a preaching nave, for which purpose it was no doubt specially intended, being of great size and of unusual openness. It is upwards of 150 ft. by 80 ft. internally, supported by light and lofty pillars, sustaining eighteen arches, and lighted by large and numerous windows with flowing tracery. It is, in fact, a perfect model of what is most practically useful in the nave of a church. . . . The nave was, in the time of King Edward VI., made over to the Dutch Congregation in whose possession it still remains.

"A fire occurred a few months back which destroyed the roof of the nave and the north aisle; and it is this which has suggested the idea of taking down the venerable edifice and erecting a small chapel on its site. Several of the architects most experienced in the restoration of ancient churches have carefully examined the structure, and I think they will bear me out when I state my own conviction that the fabric has received no injuries from the fire which cannot be readily repaired, and at a moderate cost; that, though the pillars and arcades lean considerably to the south, there is indisputable evidence that this has not increased since 1802—and, as it is said, a century earlier; that the walls and internal stonework are not injured by the effects of fire, and are in a condition allowing of easy restoration; that the south roof and the massive beams of the nave well sustain the pillars, &c., and that the lost roof could be restored with perfect safety; in short, that there is no more difficulty in restoring this than the average of the churches which are every year undergoing reparation, and that the very same arguments which would condemn this noble structure, would consign to destruction one-half of the ancient monuments which have reached our day.

"Such being the case, I feel it to be the duty of every lover of the antiquities of his country to protest against this threatened act of Vandalism, and most earnestly to entreat the authorities to whose care the church has been committed to reconsider the proposal, and to save us from the loss of one of the most important of the few antiquities which time has spared to our city, and themselves from the deep, lasting, and most just censure which such an act would bring upon them.

July 21. I have, &c. Geo. Gilbert Scott."

"Sir,—Acting under professional advice as to the state of the old church, the trustees proposed rebuilding another of considerable dimensions (covering between 5,000 and 6,000 feet) upon the same site and in a similar style of architecture. No portion of the site was to be appropriated to secular uses.

"The trustees rejoice that the suggestions with which they have been very recently favoured by Mr. Scott and other eminent professional gentlemen will enable them (without incurring undue responsibility) to meet the wishes of the numerous members of both Houses of Parliament, and of the architects and antiquaries who have expressed their interest in the preservation of this venerable and historical monument, the restoration of which they had commenced when the fire occurred. Before the insertion of Mr. Scott's letter I had intimated to that gentleman these intentions of the trustees.—I remain, &c.,

July 23. The Treasurer of the Dutch Church, Austinfriars."

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

AUSTINFRIARS CHURCH, &c.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. G. G. Scott has just succeeded in rescuing from destruction one of the few remaining HISTORICAL MONUMENTS of London,—all honour to him for it. May we not hope that by similar exertions some of the others may also be rescued from the shameful state of neglect in which they are at present suffered to remain, which is a disgrace to the authorities of the city of London. When we compare what has been done by the city of Paris during the last ten years for the honour and glory of France and of Paris, with the total indifference and apathy of the city of London as to anything that concerns the honour and glory of England and of London, the ears of every Englishman may well tingle with shame. I am quite within bounds in saying that during that period the city of Paris has expended more than half a million sterling in the repair of its HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, clearing them from the houses by which they had been encumbered and concealed, and exposing them to public view. This is one of the means by which Paris is made the most attractive capital in Europe; everything that is worthy of the attention of strangers is properly cared for and made readily accessible, and the Parisians find the benefit of this in the increasing crowds of wealthy strangers who are annually attracted there.

The church of the Austin Friars was built in the time of Henry III., by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, one of the great historical characters of that day; his body was buried in the church which he had built, and this is now the only monument we have to his memory; it is therefore part of the history of England, and as such should be placed with other HISTORICAL MONUMENTS under the protection of the Government, as has long been done in France in all similar cases. The English Government consists of educated gentlemen, and therefore is not blind to the value of such monuments of past times, but the ten-pound householder class which greatly controls the Government is far less enlightened than the corresponding class in France. From the greater freedom of intercourse between the upper and middle classes in France, the highly-educated class, which must always belong to and be identified with the upper class of society, has far more influence there than it has with us. The mere workmen in France are proud of the history and glory of their country, and each takes an interest in the history of the art which he practises. The large sums expended by the different corporations in France on their Historical Monuments is therefore never grudged by the rate-payers, but, on the contrary, is highly commended, and the people are proud of their enlightened rulers.

In England, although lagging far behind our neighbours, we are beginning to open our eyes to these things. Education is spreading and extending every year to a lower grade of society, and every educated person now knows and appreciates the value of our Medieval buildings in every point of view, both historical and artistic.

The church of the Austin Friars is very remarkable, and valuable in the history of art; it may fairly be called a fine example of the Decorated Gothic style of the fourteenth century, but it is more than this, it is a very singular and unique example; built just at the time when the Decorated style was being gradually changed into the Perpendicular in England and the Flamboyant on the Continent, it partakes more of the foreign than of the English character. The window tracery is almost wholly Flamboyant, excepting the large west window, which is English Decorated. The mouldings have not the depth and richness which English Decorated mouldings usually have, they are more like the poor Flamboyant mouldings of the Continent. One of the peculiarities of English Gothic buildings is the extreme richness and beauty of their mouldings, those of all foreign countries are poor and shallow in comparison, and almost seem like bad imitations of the English Gothic. The richness of our mouldings, and the great variety of the forms of our window tracery, are two points of considerable importance in the art, in which English Gothic is infinitely superior to that of any other country.

The Austin Friars' Church is not a fine example of English art in the fourteenth century compared to some others, but it is the only one remaining in London; and let any one with an atom of taste go and look at it, and compare it with the miserable abortions miscalled Gothic churches which have been built in London during the last five years, and then ask himself whether he would like to allow such memorials of the taste and skill of our ancestors to be destroyed? Let them stand at least until we have learned to rival them.

The English Government has shewn that it can appreciate the value of our HISTORICAL MONUMENTS when it has a fair opportunity, and has not the fear of the ten-pound householders before its eyes. The earliest building of any importance in an historical point of view that we have remaining—the White Tower—has been carefully repaired and cleared out of the modern rubbish with which it had long been disfigured[a]. Much credit is due to all concerned in this happy restoration, especially to Lord de Ros, the present Governor of the Tower, under whose auspices it has been effected. Let us hope that this will prove a good beginning; we have begun at the right end, let us go on and flinch not; let the Government backed by public opinion urge on the parties to whose care the other Historical Monuments of London are intrusted, the necessity of following the good example that has been set.

The next building in point of time is the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, a most venerable and interesting remnant of the great foundation of Rahere, in the time of Henry I., of which St. Bartholomew's Hospital formed a part. The present state of this very curious and valuable old building is most painful and disgraceful. There is no church in Europe still in use for divine service that is in so shameful a state. It was rescued from the hand of the spoiler, who destroyed the establishment of clergymen, doctors, and nurses attached to the great hospital, called the Priory, and was made a "parish church for ever" by Henry VIII. himself, who was sometimes ashamed of the rapacity of his courtiers. Unfortunately, no proper provision or endowment was saved for keeping up this parish church in a proper state of repair and efficiency, and the successors of the greedy courtiers—the robbers under the pretext of reform—have not been content with burying it in houses up to the very walls, but the law of *de solo ad cœlum* has been disregarded, and the very curious and early groined stone vaults which have saved the aisles of the church are actually made to carry parts of the houses adjoining, and the fine old triforium gallery has been entirely destroyed, or applied to secular purposes. Part of it, over the north aisle, is a schoolroom; another portion, at the east end,

[a] See p. 166.

now forms part of a fringe manufactory, built on the site of the Lady-chapel, and which extends quite over the eastern aisle and the apse, and over part of the south aisle. A fire destroyed the rooms over another part of the south aisle a few years since, and these have not been rebuilt. The walls of the early Norman transepts and part of the cloisters were standing within the last thirty years. The site of the south transept is now entirely covered by houses; the sites of the north transept and of the nave have been preserved as burying-grounds, but so surrounded by houses that they cannot be rebuilt without an enormous additional expense, which might have been saved by a little exercise of good taste and good sense even in our own generation.

An effort is now being made by the Incumbent, Mr. Abbiss, and the Churchwardens to raise funds to put this very curious old fabric into a decent state. The Incumbent himself and the Churchwarden, Mr. Boord, have subscribed handsomely, and much credit is due to them; let us hope that their example will be followed, and that their efforts will not be in vain. This remarkable church is well known on the continent; a party of French antiquaries whom I had the pleasure to conduct last summer in their examination of the principal English buildings were well acquainted with its history, but I was really ashamed to shew it to them. It is recorded that the King and the principal nobility of England were present at the foundation, and amongst the company were three Greek princes (merchants from Byzantium probably), who foretold the future greatness of the hospital, but could not foresee the miserable state to which the priory belonging to it would be reduced. The very pariahs of modern Constantinople would be ashamed to see a place of worship in such a state.

Surely the Corporation and the wealthy Companies of London should come forward on such an occasion to rescue their city and their country from such a disgrace.—I am, &c.

J. H. Parker, F.S.A.

Oxford, July 27.

CHURCHES OF WOOD OR STONE.

Mr. Urban,—The following passages from the chroniclers may assist your readers in arriving at a conclusion in this interesting controversy.

Erant in *Albâ Ecclesiâ*, in quâ primitùs B. Cuthbertus requieverat, duæ turres lapideæ sicut qui vidêre nobis retulêre, altiùs per aera prominentes; altera chorum continens, alia verò in fine Ecclesiæ occidentali subsistens.—(*Reg. Dunelm.*, c. xvi. p. 29.)

Apud *Litthum* [Lytham] prædicti Militis avus ecclesiam præfatam, quondam asserum viliore compage constructam, à fundamentis diruerat; pro quâ et aliam lapideam in honore S. Confessoris confecerat.—(*Ibid.*, c. cxxxiii. p. 282.)

In provinciâ, quæ Tevietdale dicitur . . . locus *Slitrith* nomen accepit, quæ matricis Ecclesiæ Ceveres vocatæ capella existit . . . stantibus adhuc lapideis parietum materiis. — (*Ibid.*, c. cxxxvi. p. 284.)

Apud *Cuthbrictisk-chirche* [Kirkcudbright] licet sit petrosa et de lapidibus compacta ecclesiola. — (*Ibid.*, c. lxxxv. p. 179.)

Durham, c. 990—1020. — Aldhunus Episcopus non parvam de lapide Ecclesiam erexit. — (*Sim. Dunelm., ap. X. Script.* 28.)

Chester-le-Street.—Ægelricus [1042—1056] dirutâ veteri Ecclesia Cuncacestrensi quæ de ligno constructa fuerat, novam ex lapide ædificavit. — (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 702.)

c. 652. *Lindisfarne.*—In insulâ Lindisfarnensi Finan fecit ecclesiam Episcopali sedi congruam, quam tamen, more Scotorum, non de lapide sed de robore secto totam composuit.—(*Bedæ, H. E.*, lib. iii. c. xxv. § 225.)

Whitherne.—Qui locus ad provinciam

Berniciorum pertinens, vulgò dicitur Ad Candidam Casam eò quòd ibi Ecclesiam de lapide, insolito Britonibus more, fecerit.—(*Ib.*, lib. iii. c. iv. § 158.)

Læstingham.—In eodem monasterio (Læstingaeu) Ecclesia est de lapide facta.—(*Ib.*, cap. xxiii. § 219.)

Canterbury. — Edmerus, Venerabilis Cantor, in opusculis suis, veterem *Ecclesiam* [Cantuariensem] *ex more Romanorum* [comp. Hope, Hist. Essay, 215, for *Upsala*, and *Vitæ Abb. Wirm.*, pp. 364, 370] factam describit, quam Lanfrancus Archiepiscopus, cùm archiepiscopatum susciperet, combustam inveniens, funditùs evertit.—(*Gervasius, ap. X. Script.* 1291.)

Beverley.—Kinsius ad Ecclesiam S. Johannis apud Beverlacum turrem excelsam lapideam adjecit.—(*Stubbs, ap. X. Script.* 1700.)

Lincoln.—Paulinus in Civitate Lincoliensi Ecclesiam operis egregii de lapide a fundamentis construxit.—(*Ibid.*, 1688.)

York.—Wilfrido Episcopo Metropolitano Eboracæ civitatis constituto, Basilicæ oratorii Dei, in eâ civitate à S. Paulino Episcopo in diebus olim Eadwini regis primò fundatæ et dedicatæ Deo, officia semiruta lapidea eminebant.—(*Vita S. Wilfr.*, c. xvi.; *Gale*, iii. 59.) Hær he [Eadwine, A.D. 627] het eft timbrian maran Cyrican of stane.—(*Angl.-Sax. Chron., ed. Thorpe*, i. 21.) [a] In ecclesiâ S. Petri Eborac. quam ipse de ligno pro sede episcopatûs construxerat, (Paulinus) mox tamen majorem incepit lapideam, quam S. Oswaldus rex posteà perfecit. — (*Bromton*, p. 782.) In quo loco de cemento et lapide per quadrum ædificata basilica, doctori suo Paulino sedem episcopatus donavit rex Edwinus. —(*Gervase*, p. 1634.) Cùm certum sit Edwinum ecclesiam inchoasse Paulino etiam ex asseribus et lignis, cùm nec domum haberet lapideam, in quâ dignè susciperet Baptismum.—(*Ibid.* 1635.)

Ripon.—In Hripis basilicam, polito lapide à fundamentis in terra usque ad summum ædificatam, variis columnis et porticibus suffultam, in altum erexit et consummavit. — (*Ibid.*, c. xvii.; *ibid.*, p. 60.)

Hereford, c. 825.—Milefridus rex . . . Ecclesiam egregiam lapideâ structurâ ad laudem . . . . B. Martiris (Ethelberti) à fundamentis incepit et . . . perfecit.—(*Jo. Bromton, ap. X. Script.* 754.)

c. 690. — Benedictus Biscop artifices ædium lapidearum . . . . primus omnium Angliam asciverit . . . nec enim lapidei tabulatus in Angliâ ante Benedictum nisi perrarò videbantur. — (*W. Malm. de Gest. Pont.*, lib. iv.; ap. Savile, 294. Comp. *de Gest. Reg.*, lib. i. c. 54, ed. Hardy, i. p. 82.)

Wilfridus Wigorniæ Episcopus qui obiit A.D. DCCXXXVI. . . . quater peregrinatus . . . artifices lapidearum et vitrearum fenestrarum primus omnium Angliam ascivit.—(*Stubbs, ap. X. Script.* 1694.)

Hexham.—In Hagustaldense adeptâ regione [S. Wilfridus] domum Domino in honorem B. Andreæ Apostoli fabricatam fundavit, cujus profunditatem in terrâ cum domibus mirificè politis lapidibus fundatam, et super terram multiplicem Domum, columnis variis et porticibus multis suffultam, mirabilique longitudine et altitudine murorum ornatam, et variis linearum anfractibus viarum, aliquandò sursùm aliquandò deorsùm, per cochleas circumductam . . . opere facere excogitavit, neque ullam Domum aliam citra Alpes montes talem ædificatam audivimus. — (*Vita S. Wilfridi*, c. xxii.; *Gale*, iii. 62.)

The passage from Prior Richard's "Brief Annotation," cap. iii., *X. Script.*, pp. 290, 291, is too long for full quotation, being very minute in its description of the church:—"Profunditatem ecclesiæ criptis et oratoriis subterraneis inferiùs fundavit . . . Parietes tribus tabulatis distinctos immensæ longitudinis et altitudinis erexit. . . . Corpus ecclesiæ appenticiis et porticibus undique circumcinxit, . . . altaria quoque quamplurima superiùs et inferiùs in ipsis porticibus constituit," &c.

Peterborough.—Cœpit Peada . . . per

[a] This passage has already been printed, but it is again given here, with a view to completeness.

Saxulfum . . . a fundamentis construere, immanissimosque lapides in fundamentis cœpit jacere. (*Hugo Candidus, ap. Sparke*, p. 4.) Astitit Adelwoldo Dominus monens eum ut ad mediterraneos Anglos proficisceretur, quatenus quoddam antiquum S. Petri monasterium destructum in priorem statum repararet, etc. . . . Repperit ibi in ipsâ ecclesiâ stabula facta jumentorum et pecudum.—(*Ibid.*, p. 17.)

Assandun, An. 1020.—And [K. Cnut] let tymbrian har an mynster of stane and lime.—(*Anglo-Sax. Chron., sub A°.*)

A.D. 710.—Naiton rex Pictorum architectos sibi mitti petiit, qui juxta morem Romanorum ecclesiam de lapide in gente ipsius facerent. . . . Abbas Ceolfrid monasterii B. Apost. Petri et Pauli ad ostium Wiri amnis (Wearmouth) misit architectos quos petabatur (*sic.*)—(*Bedæ, H. E.*, lib. v. c. xxi.)

Oxford.—In testitudine quæ erat facta subter cancellum Ecclesiæ D. Petri in Oxoniâ, quam quidem ecclesiam idem Grymboldus extruxerat ab ipso fundamento de saxo summâ curâ perpolito.—(*Asserius in Petrie's Monumenta*, p. 490.)

St. Alban's.—Ealdredus octavus Abbas . . . tegulas integras et lapides quos invenit, aptos ad ædificia seponens, ad fabricam Ecclesiæ reservavit. Proposuit enim, si facultates suppeterent, dirutâ veteri ecclesiâ, novam construere.—(*M. Paris, Vitæ XXIII. Abb., ed. Watts*, 40, 50.)

II. Wooden Churches.

Athelney.—Apud Adelingeam rex Elfredus Ecclesiam situ quidem pro angustiâ spacii modicam, sed novo ædificandi modo compactam. Quatuor enim postes solo infixi totam suspendunt machinam, quatuor cancellis opere sphærico in circuitu ductis.—(*W. Malm. de Gest. Pont.*, lib. ii.; *Savile*, 255.)

Glastonbury.—Paulinum Ecclesiæ [Glastoniæ] contextum dudum virgeæ ligneo tabulatu induisse, et plumbo à summo usque deorùm cooperuisse, asserit patrum traditio.—(*W. Malm. de Ant. Glaston. Eccl.; Gale*, i. 300.)

III. Churches undoubtedly of stone, although the material is only indirectly mentioned, or is to be inferred from the context.

Canterbury.—Accedunt ad templum . . . cuppas super invicem positas inflammant: *tectum* exindè *molientes amburere*. Jam plumbi materies a facie ignis resoluta cœpit introrsùm defluere. . . . Cùm videret totius regni matrem miserandis cineribus involutam jacere, &c. (*Osbernus de vitâ S. Elphegi, A. S.* ii. 137.) *Tectum* ejusdem ecclesiæ Christi nimiâ *vetustate corruptum*, semirutis per totum partibus pendebat. Quod ille renovare cupiens, murum quoque in porrectiorem celsitudinem exaltare desiderans, congregatis artificibus præcepit, et quod dissolutum desuper imminebat penitùs tolli, et quod minus in altitudinem murus habebat jussit extolli.—(*Ibid., de Vitâ Odonis; ib.*, 83.)

Malmesbury.—Tota majoris Ecclesiæ fabrica celebris et illibata nostro quoque perstitit ævo, vincens decore et magnitudine quicquid usquam Ecclesiarum antiquitas factum videbatur in Angliâ. Ad hoc ergò templum exquisitiùs ædificandum post *lapideum tabulatum* sine ullâ parsimonia sumptuum aggregabatur copia lignorum, &c.—(*W. Malm. de Vitâ Aldhelmi, A. S.*, i. p. 71; and *De Gest. Pont.*, l. v.; *Gale*, iii. 340.)

Ely.—Abbas (Brithnodus) circa Ecclesiæ [Elyensis] fabricas instabat . . . quam, . . . à Danis quondam subversam, ad perfectum erigere laborabat, ex parte enim lapsa velut nova, non sine grandi labore, licet plurimo temporis decurs»[u ?] tamen properè quàm sperabat consummatione adimplevit, ac deinde *tectis reparatis quæ igne fuerant consumpta*, templum rursus ædificatum non minùs eximium aut eminens quàm priùs apparuit.—(*Hist. Elyen.*, ii. c. i.; *ap. Gale, Rer. Anglic. Script.*, iii. 489.)

Jarrow.—Walcherus dedit eis monasterium B. Pauli Apostoli à Benedicto quondam abbate constructum in Gyrvum, quod, stantibus adhuc solis sine culmine parietibus, vix aliquod antiquæ nobilitatis servaverat signum. Quibus culmen de lignis informibus et fœno superponentes divinæ servitutis officia celebrare cœperunt.—(*Sim. Dun., ap. X. Script.*, 44.)

Wearmouth.—Ecclesiam S. Petri cujus adhuc soli parietes semiruti steterant. . . . Culmine imposito ad agenda divinæ laudis officia sategerant restaurare.—(*Ibid.*, 45.)

871.—Rex Alfredus ædificia supra omnem antecessorum suorum consuetudinem venerabiliora et pretiosiora novâ suâ machinatione facere . . . non desinebat.—(*Flor. Wigorn., Mon. Hist. Brit.*, p. 556.)

The passages from *Hist. Rames.*, c. xviii., *Gale*, iii. 397, and *Eadmer in Ang. Sac.*, ii. 202, have been already referred to in your pages. The pillars of the Basilica of Reculver, now in the Green Court of Canterbury, are another instance in point.

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

SITE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE EARLS EDWIN AND MORCAR.

MR. URBAN,—I believe I am correct in saying that all those authors or compilers who, since the time of Drake, have written about the mediæval history of the city or county of York, have without exception adopted the statement made by that venerable historian, viz. that the confederate chieftains Harald and Tosti defeated the Saxons under Edwin and Morcar in a pitched battle which took place at Fulford on the eve of the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, Sept. 20, 1066. The object of the present communication is to bring forward some of the facts connected therewith, in order that we may prove whether they corroborate the assertion made by Drake.

I have not a copy of his *Eboracum* lying before me, but I think he cites as his authority the Chronicle of Henry of Huntingdon, from which I extract the following passage, as being the particular one referred to :—

"They joined their forces and came up the Humber, as far as York, near which they were encountered by the Earls Edwin and Morcar; *the place where the battle was fought is still shewn on the south side of the city.* Here Harald King of Norway, and Tosti his ally, gained the day[a]."

That description is so very vague that unless rendered more definite by some collateral evidence stronger than the fact of arms or human remains being found there, it may with equal plausibility be said of all the other villages or hamlets which lie contiguous to the River Ouse, and on the south side of the city of York. I know of none of the national historians who support this theory, and excepting Drake and the hosts who have followed him, I believe Lappenberg is the only one that has assigned a name to the place, and he calls it Fulford. He says, "In a bloody battle at Fulford on the Ouse, near Bishopthorpe, the field of which was shewn for ages after, the two Earls were defeated with great loss[b]," &c.; and he cites as his authorities Simeon of Durham and Henry of Huntingdon. As we have already seen, Huntingdon does not state distinctly that the battle was fought at Fulford; but not possessing a copy of Simeon I am unable to say the same of him, on the contrary, considering the peculiar circumstances by which Lappenberg, a foreigner, would be compelled to rely upon the most reputable of our chroniclers, rather than his own knowledge of local traditions and local peculiarities, I am inclined to think that if the assignment of the exact place has not resulted from an inference of Drake's, we owe it to Simeon of Durham; and as one of the two great northern chroniclers his authority is very weighty. But his successor Hoveden, whom Leland charged with surreptitiously borrowing from him, and who moreover was a native of the immediate district, not only avoids

[a] Where reference is made to any of the English chroniclers, it will be to the edition published by Bohn.

[b] Lappenberg, Thorpe's Translation, vol. ii. p. 277.

fixing the precise spot, but by his explanation of the statement made by Huntingdon, whose passage before quoted leads us to infer that the action was fought at the point of disembarkation, virtually destroys the probability of Fulford being the scene of the action. Hoveden says, "They entered the mouth of the river Humber, and then sailing against tide up the river Ouse, landed at a place which is called Richale." This Richale, the Riccal of the present day, and which Drake and Camden allow to have been the place where the Norwegians landed, is 8½ miles (as the crow flies) from York, and therefore can only be said to be comparatively near to that city, and certainly not near in the sense implied by Huntingdon.

Thierry says they "gave battle to the foreigners south of York, upon the banks of the *Humber;* conquerors at first, but then obliged to retreat, they shut themselves up in the city, where the Norwegians besieged them [c]." Whoever have been his authorities, Rapin certainly corroborates the above:—"Enflez de cet heureux succès, les Norwegiens s'avancérent vers Yorck, et en firent le siége [d]." If these statements be literally correct it is obvious that Fulford was not the battle-field, for the distance between Fulford and York is so little that the routed and victorious armies would have entered York in the confusion consequent upon the defeat and flight of the Saxons and their pursuit by the conquerors.

Than what these extracts afford, I know of no claims more explicit that Fulford can advance; and since Riccal appears to contest the honour of supplying the first battle-field upon which the Northumbrians opposed their old tormentors in their last grand expedition, a similar amount of labour will shew us that her claims are far superior to those already advanced.

In the first place, unless Simeon of Durham distinctly states that the action was fought at Fulford, all that has been said in its favour could with equal propriety be said for Riccal. Admitting this, then, we must bring forward a mass of documentary and circumstantial evidence which will render the truth of his statement wholly improbable, if not impossible; or we are compelled to sacrifice the claim.

According to the Saga of Harald Hardrada [e], at the time the Norwegian expedition was ascending the Humber,—

"Up in Jorvick (York) were two earls, Earl Mauro-Kaare (Morcar) and his brother Earl Walthiof [f] of Hundatunir, and they had an immense army. *While the army of the Earls was coming down from the upper part of the country, King Harald lay in the Usa* (*Ouse*). King Harald now went on the land and drew up his men. The one arm of his line stood at the outer edge of the river, the other turned up towards the land along a ditch; and there was also a morass, deep, broad, and full of water. The Earls let their army proceed slowly down along the river, with all their troops in line. The King's banner was next the river where the line was thickest; it was thinnest at the ditch, where also the weakest of the men were. When the Earls advanced downwards along the ditch, the arm of the Northmen's line which was at the ditch gave way; and the Englishmen followed, thinking the Northmen would fly. The banner of Earl Mauro-Kaare advanced then bravely. When King Harald saw that the English array had come to the ditch against him, he ordered the charge to be sounded, and urged on his men. He ordered the banner which was called the Land-ravager to be carried before him, and made so severe an assault that all had to give way before it; and there was a great loss among the men of the Earls, and they soon broke into flight, some running up the river, some down, *and the most leaping into the ditch,* which was so filled with dead that the Norsemen could go dry foot over the fen."

Although the Scald has been so minutely particular in his description of

[c] Hist. Norman Conquest, vol. i. p. 168. Bogue.

[d] Rapin, 2nd edit. 1724, vol. i. p. 454.

[e] Laing's Sea-Kings of Norway, vol. iii. p. 83.

[f] This is a mistake; it was not Waltheof, but Edwin.

the fight, the relative position of each army, and the nature of the ground which it was fought upon,—circumstances of which we shall avail ourselves hereafter,—yet he has made the same important omission that the English chroniclers have done—he has not given us the name of the place where the action was fought. He does state, however, that the Earls were in York at the time when the Northmen arrived, and on hearing of which the Saxons marched down to meet them, and that while the army of the Earls *was coming down from the upper parts of the country*, King Harald's men had to be disembarked. This statement proves indisputably that the action was fought at the place of disembarkation; and irrespective of every circumstance except its proximity to the city, it indirectly proves that Fulford was not the place, else the Northman could not have landed his troops and formed them for the attack whilst the Saxon army was marching a distance of about 1½ or 2 miles.

Nor, as we have said, can Fulford establish a claim solely on the fact of arms and human remains being found there. A subsequent passage in Snorro gives a satisfactory explanation why such *débris* should be found; and therefore accounts for the statement given by Huntingdon. He says:—

"Earl Walthiof, and the people who escaped, fled up to the castle in York; and there the greatest loss of men had been. This battle took place upon the Wednesday next Mathias' day[g]."

These words are the last that Snorro has employed in his description of the fight; and from them it is but logical to suppose that the loss there spoken of took place *on the day the action was fought*. And therefore the ghastly relics of a battle-field which have been, or perhaps at some future time will be, discovered at Fulford, may be said to be the result of the disastrous flight on that memorable Wednesday, after the battle had been lost *at the place where the Norwegian army was disembarked.*

But the battle-field was a morass, deep, broad, and full of water. According to the Ordnance Maps, the height of Fulford above the mean water height is between 50 and 55 ft., whilst the height of the land about Riccal is 25 to 30 ft., and the superior altitude of the former greatly diminishes the chance that there ever can have been any extensive bogs or morasses thereabouts, whilst the insignificant elevation of the latter, coupled with the fact that at the present day the very neighbourhood presents numberless acres of fenny land, render the claims of Riccal almost a certainty.

And that is not the only, nor yet the strongest, evidence in its favour. The fen and morass spoken of by the Scald can yet be found on an extensive common near to Riccal, and called Skipwith or Riccal Common; and on the north side of that common are many tumuli, known in the locality by the name of the Danes' Hills. That the peasantry of the surrounding district know the mournful origin of these "soldiers' sepulchres" is clear, from the fact of their readily telling you that "they say" pieces of *red cloth* have been found in the neighbourhood of the tombs. Tradition says also that at the time those graves were made, a swampy drain or bog, now called Riccal Towdyke, was choked up with slain. That tradition has evidently descended from the same source that the chroniclers obtained their information from, viz. the surviving spectators. There can be no doubt that the tumuli are genuine, and that the date of their erection was contemporary with these events; for Dr. Burton[h], who visited the place and saw one opened, says:—

"Upon Skipwith Common, between Riccal and Skipwith, south of this last place, are the vestiges of an encampment, near to which are several tumuli, called to this day the Danes' Hills. Having obtained leave of the lord of the manor, the Rev. Mr. Potter, Vicar of Hemingborough, a person well versed

[g] Sea-Kings, vol. iii. p. 85.

[h] Monasticon Ebor., p. 29.

in antiquities, and I, had several of these opened in A.D. 1754, and in the centre of one of the largest of them to the south-east we found almost one perfect skeleton of a young man, as appeared by his teeth; and part of another. They were laid with their faces towards the east upon the ground, covered with a bed of fine dry sand of a reddish colour, grown over with short ling or heather. I took up the bones as they lay in due order; the head of the younger person was laid betwixt his knees, having I presume had his head cut off in battle; the teeth were all therein, and very firm and fresh; the jaws of this, with a piece of coarse sacking-cloth that adhered to the thigh-bone, I have now by me. After examining this tumulus, I had several others opened, the rest being all of a lesser size; but found only calcined human bones, ashes, and pieces of decayed iron of various shapes. Ever since the aforesaid battle, it is by tradition to this day said, that the Danes were permitted to encamp here till they had buried their dead, and their ships at Riccal should be ready for their re-embarking for Norway. All of which agrees so well with the history of that engagement and what followed it, that I make no doubt of the truth of the fact: moreover there is a piece of ground about half-a-mile south of these tumuli called the King's Rudding, and there is a way near it called Olaf's Road or Lane, from Olaf the son of King Harfager, [Burton has been led into this mistake by the Chronicles, the name should be Hardrada,] who returning to his native country, is supposed to have made this road to his ships in the river Ouse, lying very near their camp."

If a doubt could be raised as to whether the disembarkation was really performed at Riccal, then Riccal's claim would be seriously diminished, but unless that other place can be *proved* to be Fulford, *its* claim is not in the least strengthened by the doubt. If, on the contrary, Hoveden's statement be correct (and I have never found it doubted), an examination of the statements made by contemporary historians positively proves that Riccal was the scene of the fight; if not, how are we to account for the traditions, &c., and, above all, the account given by Snorro, which is an exact delineation of the ground I refer to.

Burton's statement, I confess, is somewhat confused and contradictory, but is not that the consequence of the one principal incident being entirely unknown to him?

He says, "The head of the younger person was laid betwixt his knees, having I presume had his head cut off in battle;" and then he "makes no doubt" that the warrior must have fallen at Stamford Bridge, although that place is at least thirteen miles from the grave in which his bones were found. The Norwegian ships never left their first anchorage, wherever it might be, until they departed with the wreck of the Norwegian army; and it would be rather absurd to suppose that the vanquished would carry the bodies of their comrades, slain at Stamford Bridge, to Riccal or any other place merely for the sake of burying them. The only conclusion, therefore, that we can come to is that they were slain where they were buried. And the remarkable circumstances attending their place and mode of burial, afford good grounds for supposing that they fell in battle, and therefore the most logical conclusion is that the battle took place in the immediate vicinity of their tombs.

And unless we can suppose that the Saxons ruthlessly slew the vanquished and unresisting Norsemen—and imagine Harald capable of perpetrating, or even sanctioning, that cold-blooded cruelty which is always so utterly incompatible with the spirit of noble bravery that he constantly shewed—we must believe that their deaths occurred before the battle of Stamford Bridge, for so hopelessly were the Norwegians defeated at that battle, that they allowed themselves to be driven to Riccal for re-embarkation without attempting to make another struggle.

Skipwith or Riccal Common, and not Fulford, must therefore have been the place where Edwin and Morcar were defeated.

I am, &c.
A. E. W.

ANGLO-SAXON CHURCHES—STOW, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Urban, — The very valuable, learned, and interesting letter of Mr. Atkinson in your number for June is deserving of most careful attention, and I should not have allowed a single month to pass over without answering it, had I not been too much occupied in Windsor Castle to be able to go down into Lincolnshire, and I wished to obtain more conclusive evidence than my imperfect memory would afford. I fully allow the value and the accuracy of Mr. Atkinson's historical researches, and as I am quite certain that we both have the same object in view, to ascertain the real truth of the matter, I have not scrupled to apply to him for assistance in my investigations, and he has kindly supplied me with some excellent photographs and very careful drawings, which perfectly satisfy my own mind, and would, I think, satisfy any of your readers if you could afford to lay before them a sufficient number of engravings of the different parts of this and of other examples of ascertained date to compare with them. I do not question or doubt any one of Mr. Atkinson's facts, all that I question is his application of them to the existing building; and I propose to follow this part of his letter *seriatim*, adopting his own excellent plan of working backwards.

To begin, then, with the later Norman work, the rich and late Norman work of the choir. These are evidently not of the time of Remigius, but of the time of Bishop Alexander, a great builder A.D. 1123—1147, and rather the later than the earlier part of his episcopate; the south doorway corresponds closely with that bishop's doorways *inserted* in the early work of Remigius in the west front of Lincoln, and with other doorways of the same period; the arcades and windows also agree with other late Norman work; the embattled fret-ornament which is used round the east windows never occurs in early Norman work; we have it in the clear-story of St. Stephen's Church at Caen, which belongs to the vault inserted about a century after the time of the Conquest, and it does not occur in any of the early Norman work at Caen or anywhere else. The character of the work is later than that of the remains of the church of the Austin Canons built by Bishop Alexander at Dorchester, Oxfordshire, and it agrees much more closely with the churches of Iffley, Oxon., Stewkley, Bucks., and Barton Seagrave, Northants., and several others mentioned in the *Monasticon*, and in my new edition of Rickman, p. 158,—all built under the directions of the Austin Canons of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, to which they were given between the date of its foundation in 1122 and 1160.

2. "Reckoning backwards, the next part of the Church is the nave, which is clearly of different structure from the choir;" and may probably be of the time of Remigius, but not earlier: it is of later character than the buildings of Bishop Gundulph in the crypt and north transept-tower of Rochester Cathedral, in the lower part of the west front of Malling Abbey, which he founded (the upper part is fifty years later), and in the Norman keep at Malling in which he resided (miscalled St. Leonard's tower: see Rickman, p. 114), and in the White Tower, London, which was the royal palace of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, and the chapel there was the chapel-royal of that period, and therefore likely to be in advance rather than behind other works of the same time.

3. "We come now, still in inverse order as to time, to the upper portion of the transept walls." These appear to be part of the same work as the nave, and are not at all earlier in character than Bishop Gundulph's buildings—rather later, and more like the usual work of the time of Henry I. than anything earlier; and in these some of the late Norman work of fifty years later has been inserted, and other later alterations have been made.

4. "The remaining portion of the inquiry is, What was the age and character of that structure to which the oldest part of the existing transepts belong?"

It agrees in character with the churches which Cnut ordered to be built of stone and lime in all the places where his father or himself had burnt the [wooden] churches which previously existed there, and is therefore probably the work of Eadnoth and Leofric. Mr. Atkinson frankly acknowledges that he has not met with any mention of stone before that period; I am rather surprised to see Mr. Atkinson quoting the Pseudo-Ingulphus as an authority for anything, after the complete exposure which that palpable forgery received at the Worcester meeting of the Archæological Institute by Mr. Riley, whose unanswerable paper was printed I think in your pages. Many or all of the features used in the time of Edward the Confessor were continued after the Conquest, such as long-and-short work, rubble walls, or ashlar with very wide joints of mortar, for examples of which I must refer to Rickman, pp. 104—110. At Stow, a window in the south transept has early Norman jambs with a late Norman arch inserted upon them; at the end of the north transept an early Norman boss has the top cut off to insert a late Norman round window.

Another early Norman window has been cut in half longitudinally to insert an Early English window. The mouldings of the tower arches are not early Norman, and the masonry is fine-jointed, a custom which did not come in before the time of Henry I., and was first used in England by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury at that period, as we learn from William of Malmesbury. The Romans did not use fine-jointed masonry, and although I should think it abstractedly more probable that the building was of the seventh century, before the Roman art of building had quite died out, than of any period between that and the eleventh, when it was revived, I can see no marks of Roman work at Stow.

I hope that I have not been guilty of any want of courtesy towards Mr. Atkinson, and I am aware that he will probably find more antiquaries to agree with his views than I shall with mine at present; but this I believe to be only because sufficient attention has not yet been given generally to the peculiar characteristics of the eleventh century, which are now as familiar to my eyes as those of the thirteenth. I cannot allow that my opinion on the age of buildings is "the result of a preconceived theory." On the contrary, all my prejudices and feelings led me the other way, and it was not until after many years of careful study, and after having examined all the buildings of ascertained date of the eleventh century that I could find, either in England or in France, that I arrived at the conclusion that the common idea of the Norman style having been imported into England at the time of the Conquest in all its perfection is a popular delusion. The real state of the building art of that period is best seen in the buildings of Bishop Gundulph, which are historical facts. Only let Mr. Atkinson, and those who think with him, bear in mind that to ascribe Rochester Castle to Gundulph is another popular delusion. We are expressly told by Gervase, the monk of Canterbury, who was living at the time, that it was built by Archbishop William Corboil or Corboll, A.D. 1122—1138, and it agrees perfectly with other buildings of that period both in England and in Normandy.

I am, &c.

J. H. Parker, F.S.A.

Oxford, July 8, 1863.

ORIGIN OF THE BERKELEY FAMILY.

MR. URBAN,—Is there anything authentic to be found anywhere about Harding, the father of Robert Fitzharding, founder of Berkeley Castle and of the family of Berkeley? The local tradition calls him, somewhat ludicrously, Mayor of Bristol and son of the King of Denmark, a description as old as Bishop Godwin. (See his Catalogue of the Bishops of Bristol.) This is generally accompanied by the addition that this Harding had made himself in some way useful to William the Conqueror, by fighting at Senlac or otherwise. I have seen all this over and over again in local books, and heard it as often from local mouths. The singular incongruity of a Danish Prince being either Mayor of Bristol or in favour with William the Conqueror does not strike the local mind. If you ask what King of Denmark is meant, you get no answer; it was "the King of Denmark," and that is enough. One local authority, Smyth, does venture (Lives of the Berkeleys, p. 70) to suggest that "he was probably the son of Harold or Hardicanute," but this does not add much to our knowledge. No son of Harold the First or of Harthacnut is mentioned in history, and had any such existed, he would have had a fair chance of being not Mayor of Bristol but King of England. Nor need I stop to shew that the reigning King of Denmark at the time of the Conquest was Svend Estrithson, that he was the kinsman and ally of our Harold, and that therefore no son of his was likely to be in favour with William. Nor among the many sons of Svend (see William of Malmesbury, lib. iii. c. 261, p. 438, ed. Hardy; Saxo Grammaticus, p. 208, ed. Soræ, 1644) do I find any of the name of Harding.

Unless the Danish origin of Harding is confirmed by some authority which has escaped me, I would suggest the following theory as more probable. There was a certain Eadnoth, "Stallere" to King Harold, who appears to have submitted to William and to have been received to favour. He was a large landowner in many counties—that is if all the entries in Domesday belong to the same Eadnoth (see Ellis, Introduction to Domesday, ii. 85)—including those with which we are most concerned, Gloucester and Somerset. It was in Somersetshire too that we find him acting in the only recorded exploit of his life, when, in the service of the invader, he helped to drive back the son of his old master from the shores of England. (See Chron. A. 1067; Flor. Wig. A. 1068; Will. Malms. iii. § 254.) Notwithstanding this service, he seems, like other Englishmen, to have secured William's favour only by the surrender of a portion of his property, as his son, Harding, appears in Domesday as a landowner on a much smaller scale. (See Ellis, i. 432, 4; and the new Somersetshire Domesday, p. xxvii.) He is called one of the King's Thanes, and in one entry he is distinguished as "F. Alred," which marks him clearly enough, and identifies him with the Harding who is also described by William of Malmesbury as a son of Eadnoth. William, after speaking of Eadnoth and his warlike exploits, goes on to call him, "pater Herdingi qui adhuc superest, magis consuetus linguam in lites acuere, quam arma in bello concutere." A Somersetshire and Gloucestershire landowner, of tastes so unusual in that age, would be more likely than the son of a Danish King to take to the municipal line and to rise to the dignity of Mayor, or whatever was the proper title of the Chief Magistrate of Bristol in those days.

If, then, there is no distinct evidence the other way, I would suggest that in this Harding the son of Eadnoth we have lighted on the real patriarch of the house of Berkeley. If so, we have a distinct case of an English family, important before the Conquest, preserving part of its property amid William's con-

fiscations, rising in the second generation after the Conquest to still higher honours and possessions, and retaining its place in the peerage down to our own times. To be sprung in the direct male line from Harold's "stallere" who fought against Harold's son is not quite like being sprung from Hereward or Waltheof; still it is a pedigree which it is hardly wise to exchange for a mythical—and, if real, illegitimate (see Saxo u. s.)—descent from a foreign royal house.

I am, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Somerleaze, Wells, July 16, 1863.

THE FAMILY OF COCKAYNE.

MR. URBAN,—In the register of Ashbourne Church, Derbyshire, is the following entry:—"1608, Oct. 20. Bap. Astonius filius Mr. Thomas Cockain." It relates to the baptism of Sir Aston Cockain, Cockaine, or Cockayne (the name is found thus variously written), the son of Thomas Cockayne, a Derbyshire squire, at whose country-seat, Ashbourne Hall, he was born in 1605: he was created a baronet 10th January, 1641, and died in February, 1683.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, Bart. His family consisted of one son, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving no issue; and two daughters, Mary and Isabella, who were co-heiresses: the lineal descent of the male representatives of the family proceeding from the younger sons of Sir Edward Cockayne, Sir Aston's grandfather.

"Sir Aston was educated in both Universities, was entered for form's sake in the Inns of Court, and travelled into France, Italy, Germany," &c.

He lived the greater part of his time at his lordship of Poolley, in the parish of Polesworth, Warwickshire, which estate came into the family by the marriage of his ancestor Edmund Cockayne, of Ashbourne, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard de Hertzhull.

"He addicted himself much to books and the study of poetry... He published four plays, which, with other poems, were collected in 1669, in 2 vols. 8vo.; now very scarce."

He was a learned and clever man, but not a great poet. It is to be regretted that he did not make use of his learning and experience by writing in prose; he would then doubtless have handed down to posterity much valuable information, whereas his poems are more valuable to his descendants and to antiquaries, who value all things which have belonged to great men, than to literati.

They are not, however, devoid of merit.

"Sir Aston's name deserves some notice from the close intimacy with the dramatic poets of his time," says a gazetteer biographer, "and for the information furnished in regard to the history of the drama, by those commendatory verses, which make up a large proportion of the compositions."

Sir Aston, like his forefathers, was a Roman Catholic and a Royalist; and both these characters were grounds for persecution. He sheltered Royalty in its reverses, and he suffered for it; and his religion likewise he staunchly and honourably adhered to at a time when it involved relentless persecution so to do. The effects of these persecutions and his profuse liberality combined to necessitate his selling his estates, which he did, reserving to himself an annuity. He died in Derby in 1683, and was buried at Polesworth. A visitor to Ashbourne will be told that his wife, Lady Cockayne, *still visits the Hall*. Glover, in his "History of Derbyshire," thus speaks of the circumstance of Sir Aston's leaving his patriarchal inheritance:—

"Ashbourne Hall was from remote antiquity the residence of the Cockaynes, one of the most eminent Derbyshire families. Their continuance here may be traced with certainty from the time of Henry the Third to that of Charles the Second, when Sir Aston Cockayne, the celebrated Poet, who was a con-

siderable sufferer for his loyalty to Charles the First, gave the finishing blow to the ruin of an old and venerable inheritance, (which began to decline in the reign of James,) by selling this seat and estate to Sir W. Boothby."

The family of Cockayne is one of the oldest in the country. Their lineage is traceable to within a little less than a century of the Conquest, as living at Ashbourne, and previously, there is reason to believe, at Hedingham Castle, Essex. They were immensely rich, and their influence and position among the old aristocracy of England was pre-eminent. The history of the knights and other scions of this family has been the study as much of antiquaries as descendants. The Cockayne Chapel in Ashbourne Church contains some fine monuments to various members of the family, which have been well commented upon by J. R. Planché, Esq., F.S.A., in an article for the British Archæological Association.

Burke, in his "Extinct Peerage," says that—

"The Cockeyns, Cockeynes, or Cockaynes, were of importance in the county of Derby soon after the Conquest, and were seated at Ashbourne in that shire, where some magnificent monuments of that family still remain."

The arms of Sir John Cockayne, who took part in the battle of Shrewsbury, are escutcheoned on the roof of Battle Church, near Shrewsbury. This knight was the founder of the Cockaynes of Cockayne-Hatley, in Bedfordshire, which branch became extinct by the death of Capt. Cockayne, R.N., in 1746; the estates passing into the family of the Custs, maternal relatives, who prefixed the name of Cockayne to that of Cust. A junior branch of the Ashbourne family were the Cockaynes, Viscounts Cullen in the peerage of Ireland, seated at Rushton Hall, in Northamptonshire: this branch also became, alike in honours and name, extinct in 1810. Burke, in his "Extinct Peerage," gives ample information on this point.

It is a striking instance of the vicissitudes of families, that this one, so venerable, should have decayed almost out. The latest, almost the only, representative in male descent of the senior branch was born in Derby in 1800.

The following is the inscription on one of the tombs in the Cockayne Chapel in Ashbourne Church:—

"Here lyeth Sir Thomas Cockaine,
Made Knight at Turney & Turwyne;
Who builded here fayre houses Twayne,
With many profettes that remayne:
And three fayre parks impaled he,
For his successors here to be;
And did his house and name restore,
Which others had decayed before;
And was a Knight so worshipfull
So virtuous, wyse and pitifull;
His dedes deserve that his good name
Lyve here in everlasting fame.
Who had issue three Sonnes and three Daughters."

The Rev. J. R. Errington, Vicar of Ashbourne, a gentleman who has a true English appreciation for antiquity, venerates the preservation of all traces of the old family at Ashbourne; the Cockayne Chapel is to him especially a bright gem in his fine old church, and I owe him many thanks for his amplitude of kindness and assistance on a recent visit there: mutual was the pleasure of talking over Cockayne history.—I am, &c.

A. E. C.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

God in His Nature and Work. By the Rev. A. R. Ashwell. (Skeffington.)—Mr. Ashwell clearly is a thoughtful, earnest, kind-hearted man. His sermons, which are written in terse and well-chosen, and therefore effective language, are characterised by vigour, force, and freshness. The subjects are the following: — 1. The Omnipresence of God a Safeguard against Sin. 2. The Glory of God the End of Creation. 3. The Love of God the Motive of Redemption. 4. The Vision of God the Bliss of the Redeemed. 5. Banishment from God the Woe of the Lost. 6. Work of the Ascended Saviour. 7. Work of the Holy Spirit. 8. The Mystery of God a Warning to the Intellectual. We rise from the perusal of this little volume with the conviction that the congregation of Trinity Chapel, Conduit-street, is fortunate in having a clergyman capable of delivering such able discourses, which are calculated to edify the hearers, and equally in their present form, readers; being solid without dryness, deep without obscurity, and attractive from the originality of mind which produced them.

Documents relating to the Winkley Family. Collected by William Winkley, jun., F.S.A.—This thin volume, which is privately printed, contains several wills, numerous extracts from parochial registers, and some pedigrees relating to the family of Winkley, as found settled in the counties of Lancaster and Lincoln chiefly, but also from Cambridge, Middlesex, and Norfolk. Its production is due to a desire to verify or disprove a tradition, related to the compiler by his great-grandfather, that the family "was of noble blood, and fled into Lincolnshire during some civil or religious commotion." The result of Mr. Winkley's inquiries is, that the Winkleys are connected with the Traffords of Lancashire, and that the "commotion" alluded to was, most probably, the Pilgrimage of Grace. He aims, however, at producing a more complete genealogical notice of the family, and therefore solicits communications on the subject, addressed to him at Harrow, Middlesex.

The Border Magazine, No. I. (Edinburgh: Nimmo.)—One main feature of this Magazine appears to be the preservation of a knowledge of the renowned Castles on the Border which are every year becoming less and less like what they were, and, if not attended to at once, will soon be lost to us altogether. The opening Number contains the first part of a sound historical notice of Wark (with an illustration); the Hawick Cross is satisfactorily treated of, and a paper on Ednam, which is evidently the result of considerable research, affords several new facts for the biographer of the author of "The Seasons." The Magazine, however, has a very varied scope, and addresses itself to almost every class of readers. Beside the above, Notes on Border Birds, St. Cuthbert's Beads, Gleanings from the Past, a report of the Meeting of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Calendar of Horticulture, Agricultural Report, a paper on Botany, and some light Tales, make up a very creditable Number, and fairly entitle the projectors to encouragement.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th of July, after a session that has not been marked by any very important enactments. Much discussion has taken place, particularly on the affairs of Poland and of America, but the result has been, that matters have been left to take their own course in both cases, so far as Parliament is concerned. The British, French, and Austrian Governments, however, have made certain propositions to that of Russia, with the view of bringing the insurrection in Poland to a close, but their efforts have been coldly responded to; indeed, the reply to the French Government was couched in terms that are looked on as personally offensive to the Emperor Napoleon, and apprehensions have been expressed that war might result; particularly as the capture of the city of Mexico in June last promises to release a large French force from service in that quarter. The Poles in the meantime keep up the struggle, although almost invariably defeated in any contest that they venture on; and their so-termed National Government meets with an obedience to its decrees, which all the force of Russia appears inadequate to procure for its own.

In America, the success that has long attended the Confederates seems to have deserted them. General Lee, in the latter part of June, passed the Potomac, and advanced a considerable distance into the Federal state of Pennsylvania, but on the 1st of July a battle commenced at Gettysburg, and continued for the two following days, with great slaughter on both sides. In the end Lee retired towards the Potomac, laden with plunder it is said, and too strong to be attacked by General Meade, the new Federal commander, but not strong enough, apparently, to capture Washington or Baltimore, which he was supposed to aim at when he crossed the river. On the Mississippi, both Vicksburg and Port Hudson are said to have surrendered from want of supplies, which has caused great exultation in the North, and also a revival of the offensive tone of the New York press towards England and France. But the success obtained seems to be more than balanced by the desperate opposition offered in New York and elsewhere to the enforcement of the conscription, without which it appears that the war cannot be carried on. From this cause sanguinary riots have occurred in New York, where for two or three days the city was in the hands of the populace. The conscription offices were burnt, many of the armed police killed, a Colonel O'Brien hanged from a lamp-post, and his corpse dragged about the streets; but the chief rage of the populace was vented on the unfortunate negroes, who were hunted down wherever they were found, and from 100 to 150 of them are said to have been massacred with every circumstance of the most revolting cruelty.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

Ecclesiastical.

The Rev. Joseph William Blakesley, B.D., to be a Canon of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, void by the death of the Rev. John Russell, D.D.

Civil, Naval, and Military.

June 19. The Right Hon. Thomas George, Earl of Lichfield, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Stafford.

The dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, K.G., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl St. Maur, of Berry Pomeroy, in the county of Devon.

June 23. Mr. Michael Robert Westropp, barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

George Loch, esq., of the Middle Temple, to be one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law.

John Bell Lowry, esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Antigua.

Arthur Gore Lloyd, gent., of the Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham Gate, Middlesex, to act as Attorney and Solicitor in the affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall.

June 26. Sir Wm. Dunbar, bart., of Mochrum, in the county of Wigtown, to be the Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Prince and Steward of Scotland.

Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. (now Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and the territories depending thereon), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Victoria.

June 30. 99th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. John Napper Jackson, from the 3rd West India Regt., to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir John Hanbury, K.C.B., deceased.

3rd West India Regt.—Major-Gen. Maurice Barlow to be Col., *vice* Major-Gen. John Napper Jackson, transferred to the Colonelcy of the 99th Regt.

July 3. Harry Thomas Alfred Rainals, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Copenhagen, to be H.M.'s Consul at the Island of St. Croix.

M. Louis Goldmann approved of as Consul at Capetown for H.M. the King of Denmark.

M. de Roubaix approved of as Consul-Gen., and M. Louis Goldmann as Second Consul, at the Cape of Good Hope for His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

July 7. The Hon. Adelaide Cavendish to be one of H.M.'s Maids of Honour in Ordinary, in the room of the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina Stuart-Wortley, resigned.

Amedée de Brossard, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Montserrat.

Jas. Clement Choppin, esq., to be Attorney-General for the island of St. Vincent.

Mr. Oliver John Williams approved of as Consul at Harwich for H.M. the King of Hanover.

Don Francisco Yebra de San Juan approved of as Consul at Cardiff for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

July 14. Lieut.-Col. Robert Lyon Playfair, of the Royal Madras Artillery, to be H.M.'s Consul at Zanzibar.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to be H.M.'s Consul at Muscat.

Lieut.-Col. William McCall, unattached, to be Clerk of the Cheque of H.M.'s Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Cargill, retired.

July 17. Mr. A. J. Levy approved of as Consul at Belize for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway.

July 21. William Bowyer Smijth, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s diplomatic service.

Horatio James Huggins, esq., to be Queen's Advocate for the colony of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Elias Perkins approved of as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America.

Mr. Leybourne Watson approved of as Consul at Leith for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

Don Mariano de la Roca approved of as Consul at Newcastle for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

July 3. *Borough of Lisburn.*—Edw. Wingfield Verner, esq., in the room of John Dohertv Barbour, esq., whose election for the said borough has been declared void.

Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. — William Walter Cargill, esq., in the room of Charles Wm. Gordon, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

May 15. At Simla, the wife of J. W. Macnabb, esq., B.C.S., a son and heir.

May 22. At Fourah Bay (at the residence of his father, the Right Rev. Dr. Beckles, Bishop of Sierra Leone), the wife of Edward Hyndman Beckles, esq., a son.

May 27. At St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Col. Munro, C.B., 39th Regt., Commandant, a son.

May 28. At Poona, Bombay, the Baroness de Hochepied Larpent, a dau.

At Mount Aboo, the wife of Capt. Mossom Boyd, H.M.'s 11th Regt. Bombay N.I., a son.

At Dugshai, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. Cockburn, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a son.

At Kirkee, Bombay, the wife of Capt. T. N. Holberton, Royal Bombay Artillery, a dau.

June 6. At Calcutta, the wife of Arthur F. Millett, esq., H.M.'s B.C.S., a dau.

June 7. At Aldershot, the wife of Dr. Lancelot Armstrong, 13th Hussars, a son.

June 8. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. H. Tayler, H.M.'s St. Helena Regiment, a son.

June 9. At Cottrell, Glamorganshire, the wife of Major George Browne, 88th Connaught Rangers, a son.

June 10. At the Parsonage, Great Yarmouth, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Nevill, a son.

At Rushall, Wilts., the wife of John Hayward, esq., a dau.

June 11. At Coonoor, Neilgherries, the wife of W. S. Whiteside, esq., H.M.'s Madras C.S., a son.

June 12. At Leigh Parsonage, Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. George Thompson, a dau.

At Malta, the wife of Capt. Farmer, R.A., a son.

At Baraitch, Oude, the wife of Geo. Elphinstone Erskine, esq., Assistant-Commissioner for Oude, a son.

June 13. At San José, Costa Rica, the wife of Allan Wallis, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a son.

June 14. At Headington Quarry, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Samuel W. Mangin, a son.

At the Rectory, Sopworth, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Joseph Buckley, a son.

June 15. At Westbourne-park Villas (the residence of her father), the wife of the Rev. W. H. Woodman, a dau.

At Castle-house, Lymington, Hants., the wife of Thos. Matthew Gisborne, esq., a son.

At Eggington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. Mosley, a son.

June 16. At Chingford Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Aldrich-Blake, a son.

At Hope Parsonage, near Leominster, the wife of the Rev. John W. Crane, a son.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Capt. W. H. Beynon, Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

At Pudlicote-house, Oxon., the wife of Wm. La Terriere, esq., a son.

June 17. In Wimpole-st., the wife of the Rev. Newton J. Spicer, Rector of Byfleet, Surrey, a dau.

At Loughton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Maitland, a dau.

At Frating, the wife of the Rev. J. Milner, a son.

At St. George's Parsonage, Wolverton, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Fras. W. Harnett, a dau.

June 18. At Harkstead Rectory, Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Bree, a dau.

At Fermoy, the wife of Major E. Raleigh Chichester, 19th Depot Batt., a son.

In Kensington-gardens-sq., Bayswater, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fry, D.D., a dau.

June 19. In Eaton-sq., the wife of Gerald Seymour FitzGerald, esq., a dau.

At Woodford Rectory, Thrapston, the wife of the Rev. C. Smyth, a dau.

At Devonport, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gordon, 75th Regt., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Jones, M.A., a dau.

At the Rectory, Clapham, the wife of the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, a dau.

At Botesdale, the wife of Arthur Pearse, M.D., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. William Jocelyn Shafto Orde, a dau.

June 20. At Drumreaske-house, near Monaghan, the wife of William de Vismes Kane, esq., J.P., a dau.

The wife of John T. Lowe, esq., H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Civita Vecchia, Roman States, a son.

At Knoddishall-hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Edward Henry Girling, a son.

June 21. At South Lambeth, the wife of Capt. Kerrich, 28th Regt. (Cameronians), a son.

At Plas Llanerch-y-Mor, Flintshire, the wife of Adam Eyton, esq., a son.

At Woburn Sands, Beds., the wife of Salusbury G. Payne, esq., a dau.

At South Stoke, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. Richard Ibbetson Porter, M.A., a son.

At Bingham, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Pavey, a son.

June 22. At Speen-hill, Newbury, the wife of Capt. Bourchier, a son.

At Newcastle, the wife of Capt. Gustavus W. Coulson, R.N., a dau.

At Cowley-grove, Uxbridge, the wife of Capt. G. B. Heastey, R.M.L.I., a son.

At Loddington, Northants., the wife of Capt. T. Wetherall, late 6th Dragoons, a son.

At Christ Church Parsonage, St. Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Geo. W. Weldon, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. Hathorn Wood, of Hazlemere, Bucks., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. J. N. Maclean, 7th Madras Light Cavalry, a son.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Pilkington Jackson, R.A., a son.

June 23. At Shorncliffe, the wife of Major Spier Hughes, 84th Regt., a dau.

At Crewe-green Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. John Ellerton, a dau.

At Towermore, Fermoy, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. Hayes, a dau.

At Northampton, the wife of the Rev. W. H. F. Robson, a dau.

At Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, the wife of Francis Barrow, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

At Bevois-hill-house, Southampton, the wife of Capt. R. P. O'Shea, a son.

At Belle Vue Villa, Bathwick-hill, the wife of the Rev. Horatio L. Nicholson, a son.

June 24. At Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. J. Breton, Town-Major of Portsmouth, a dau.

At Southwell, Notts., the wife of the Rev. William Sherlock, of Sherlock's-town, co. Kildare, a dau.

In Kensington-pk., the wife of Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, V.C., H.M.'s 3rd B.L.C., a son.

At Malta, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Ashe, Chaplain H.M.S. "Phœbe," a dau.

At Pickhill Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Jackson Mason, a dau.

At Shinfield-grove, Reading, the wife of the Rev. George Hulme, a dau.

At Bebington-hall, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Harvey, Incumbent of Betley, Staffordshire, a son.

June 25. At Perth, the wife of Major-Gen. Hugh Troup, a dau.

At Hunton, Kent, the wife of Maj. McMahon, late 14th Light Dragoons, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Chippenham, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. John Rich, a dau.

At Park-house, Southall, the wife of Capt. W. E. Cahill, a son.

At the Rectory, Dorchester, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. James Fisher, a son.

June 26. In Gloucester-st., Portman-sq., the wife of the Rev. G. Crespigny La Motte, Rector of Denton, Kent, a dau.

At Grantchester, near Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Hesketh Hanson, B.A., a dau.

At Camden-hill, Staplehurst, the wife of the Rev. Pierce Butler, a son.

At Bayswater, the wife of the Rev. Frederick A. Stapley, a son.

At Cranham Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Charles Rew, a dau.

June 27. At Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire, Lady Williams Drummond, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Bolton, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. W. M. Dunbar, 24th Regt., a son.

At Easterland-house, Wellington, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. John Bellett Shattock, a son.

At Gateshead, the wife of W. H. D. Longstaffe, esq., a son.

June 28. In Norfolk-sq., Hyde-pk., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hon. Charles Powys, a son.

At Govan, near Glasgow, the wife of A. J. Symington, esq., F.R.S.N.A., a son.

In Clifton-pl., the wife of J. A. Froude, esq., a son.

At Hazelbeech Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Rokeby, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Parkyns Dodson, a son.

June 29. At Nairn, N.B., the wife of Henry Rose, esq., H.M.'s B.C.S., a son.

The wife of the Rev. C. E. Bowden, M.A., of Hayle, Cornwall, a son.

The wife of Robert Hargreaves, esq., of Knightley-grange, Staffordshire, a dau.

At Ovingham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. George R. Bigge, a son.

June 30. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Major Bowlby, 64th Regt., a son.

At Bourne-end, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., the wife of the Rev. William Horne, a dau.

At Guernsey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Andrew Fraser, retired list, H.M.'s Madras Army, a dau.

At Ashbourne Vicarage, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Errington, M.A., a son.

In Wilton-terr., the wife of Capt. Peyton, 18th Hussars, a son.

At Plumstead, the wife of Capt. Maitland Sabine Pasley, R.A., a son.

July 1. At Dummer-house, Hants., the wife of the Rev. James A. Williams, a son.

In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of R. T. Lowndes Norton, Capt. 2nd Life Guards, a son.

At Rickinghall, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Gibson, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. P. B. Drabble, of Brentford, a son.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Jones, a dau.

At White Roding Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Maryon Wilson, a dau.

July 2. At Milford, Hampshire, the wife of the Rev. William H. Castleman, a dau.

July 3. In Walton-pl., S.W., the wife of the Rev. J. Rice Byrne, a son.

At Bayswater, the wife of Capt. J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At the Vicarage, Sutton Courtney, Berks., the wife of the Rev. Howard Rice, a son.

At the Vicarage, Ebrington, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Hadow, a dau.

July 4. At Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. Daniel Fox Sandford, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of Capt. Leeson, Adjt. Cambridge University Volunteers, a dau.

At Grove-lodge, Hammersmith, the wife of the Rev. J. Galloway Cowan, a dau.

At Appleby-hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rowland Winn, esq., a son.

At Finedon, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Paul, a dau.

July 5. In Portland-pl., the Lady Cecilia Bingham, a son.

At St. Bees, the wife of the Rev. John Smallpeice, a son.

At Maidstone, the wife of Major C. W. Bannister, a son.

At Grove-house, Highgate, the wife of the Rev. Arthur F. H. Scholefield, a dau.

At Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth, the wife of William James McGrigor Dawn, esq., a son.

At Kensington, the wife of the Rev. John Gaitskell, a dau.

July 6. At Cliftonville, the wife of the Rev. James Richard Rumsey, a dau.

At Ramsgate, the wife of the Rev. Henry Philip Dodd, a son.

July 7. At Glen Tighe, Castle Townsend, Ireland, the wife of S. P. Townsend, Comm. R.N., a son.

At Sidlow Parsonage, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. W. Lees, a dau.

At Longnor, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Lionel Corbett, a dau.

At Deal, the wife of Capt. J. Horndon Parry, R.M.L.I., a son.

At Bradford, near Taunton, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Tanner, a son.

At Knipton Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. A. Campbell, a son.

At Berry Pomeroy Vicarage, Devon, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Everett, a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Frederick E. Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Little Wigborough, Essex, a son.

July 8. In Berkeley-sq., the Lady Skelmersdale, a dau.

At Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, the Lady W. Godolphin Osborne, a dau.

In Porchester-terr., the wife of the Rev. George Hill, a son.

At Ulverston, the wife of Myles Kennedy, esq., a son.

At Mitton Parsonage, Stourport, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Gibbons, a dau.

In Curzon-street, Mayfair, Mrs. F. Dimsdale, a son.

At Arlington-house, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. Cass, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Ernest M. Lloyd, esq., R.E., a dau.

At the Vicarage-house, the wife of the Rev. Richard Marsh White, M.A., Vicar of Aveley, Essex, a son.

At the Rock Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Alfred James, a son.

The wife of Capt. Purcell Williams, Peistremanor, Denbigh, a dau.

At St. James's Parsonage, Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. J. Emeris, a son.

July 9. At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. Joseph Edye, R.N., a son.

At Folkestone, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Crespigny, a son.

At the College, Doctors' Commons, the wife of Thos. Spinks, D.C.L., a son.

At Sheldon, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. B. Jones-Bateman, a dau.

At Cuckfield, Sussex, the wife of Thomas Aislabie Vigne, esq., a son.

At Meldon Rectory, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. John Pedder, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. E. Gladstone, Royal Marine Artillery, a dau.

July 10. At Dallington Vicarage, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Christopher Cookson, a son.

At Corfu, the wife of Major De Vere, R.E., a dau.

At Hardingham, Norfolk, the wife of Henry W. Edwards, esq., a son.

At Colton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. A. Seaton, a dau.

At Harrington Rectory, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. Alfred F. Curwen, a son.

At Windermere, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Cooper, M.A., a son.

July 11. At Fountain-hall, near Aberdeen, the wife of the Rev. Frederick George Lee, F.S.A., a son.

At Hawksworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Heiringham, a son.

At Toddington, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. W. D. Stanton, a dau.

In Westbourne-terr., the wife of Henry F. Beaumont, esq., of Whitley Beaumont, a dau.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Beatson Blenkin, Vicar of Boston, a dau.

July 12. In Upper Grosvenor-st., the Lady Julia Wombwell, a dau.

At Hawkley Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Barff, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. Henry J. Martin, M.A., a dau.

At Westcott Barton Manor, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. Jenner Marshall, a son.

In Radnor-pl., Hyde-pk., the wife of Capt. Henry C. Morgan, a dau.

At Plymstock Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Coulthard, a dau.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Geo. H. Mansell, esq., Lieut. R.N., a son.

In Albyn-pl., Edinburgh, the wife of Colonel Fordyce Buchan, a dau.

July 13. In Lowndes-st., the Lady Poltimore, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Hannington, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. J. B. Smeaton, a son.

July 14. At Buckland, Leominster, the wife of Capt. E. N. Heygate, R.E., a son.

In Gloucester-crese., Hyde-pk., the wife of Capt. H. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

The wife of the Rev. C. R. Holmes, All Souls', Halifax, Yorkshire, a son.

July 15. In Woburn-sq., the wife of the Rev. Wm. Walter Kirby, Rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, a son.

At West Wycombe, the wife of the Rev. Edward King, a son.

July 16. In Eccleston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Frederic Hobart, a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of Capt. John H. Cave, R.N., a dau.

At Abingdon, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham, City Lecturer at Oxford, a son.

In Wilton-pl., Dublin, Mrs. Maziere John Brady, a son.

At the Schools, Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. John Rigg, a son.

July 17. In Eaton-pl., Lady Cairns, a son.

At Drapers' College, Tottenham, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Richmond, a son.

At St. Peter's, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Powley, British Chaplain at Malaga, a son.

July 18. In Eaton-sq., Lady Scott, a dau.

At Glasgow, the wife of Lieut.-Col. John Bayly, R.E., a son.

At Brompton, Kent, the wife of T. E. F. Seabrook, M.D., a son.

At West Dean Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. G. P. Glossop, a dau.

At Leckie, Stirlingsbire, the wife of Major Moir, a son and heir.

At Ash-lodge, Surrey, the wife of Major Renny, 3rd Regt., a dau.

July 19. In Bryanston-sq., the Lady Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, a dau.

At the Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham Lennox, R.E., a dau.

At Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, the wife of Comm. Douglas Herbert, R.N., a dau.

July 20. At Felixstowe, the Lady Robert Montagu, a dau., prematurely.

At Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Meyrick, a dau.

At Woodend, Auchterarder, Perthshire, N.B., the wife of James Morison, esq., Capt. Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, a son.

At the Wilderness, Plymouth, Mrs. Octavius Phillpotts, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 21. At Barrackpore, Calcutta, W. F. MacTier, esq., M.D., to Adeline Anne, dau. of H. V. Bayley, esq., B.C.S.

May 7. At the Neilgherry-hills, Capt. Edw. Gardiner, H.M.'s 105th Regt., second son of the late Henry Gardiner, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Antonie Matilda, youngest dau. of Major von Schraishnon, Wurtemburg Army.

May 19. At Calcutta, William Geo. Cubitt, esq., V.C., of H.M.'s Bengal Army, only son of the late Major Cubitt, of Catfield, Norfolk, Deputy Military Secretary to the Government of India, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of James Hills, esq., of Calcutta.

June 9. Edward Whitty, esq., Ballyoliver, co. Carlow, second son of the late Rev. John Whitty, Prebendary of Killenelick, and nephew of the late Major-Gen. Whitty, R.A., to Nicholine Frances, eldest dau. of M. J. MacCormack, M.D., 18th Bedfordshire Light Infantry.

At Wellingborough, Charles Thorold, esq., of Werreanda, South Australia, third son of the late Rev. Chas. Thorold, Rector of Ludborough, Lincolnshire, to Lucy, younger dau. of Joseph Pendered, esq., of Wellingborough.

At Barbourne, near Worcester, John Brace Vevers, esq., of Yarkhill Court, Herefordshire, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late William Stallard, esq., of the Blanquettes, Claines, Worcestershire.

At Lee, Kent, Molyneux, youngest son of John Goldingham, esq., of Cross Deep Hall, Twickenham, late of the Madras Civil Service, to Maria Louisa, eldest dau. of Col. J. T. Smith, of Lee, late of the Madras Engineers.

At All Saints', Westbourne-grove, Frederick Edwards, esq., jun., of Great Marlborough-st., to Louisa Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Thomas Holloway, D.D.

June 10. At 63, Dawson-st., Dublin, Major Frederick C. Elton, V.C., 21st Fusiliers, son of the Rev. W. T. Elton, Rector of White Staunton, Somerset, to Maria, dau. of R. Fleetwood Rynd, esq., of Ryndville, co. Meath.

At Dawlish, Devon, Groome Olliver, esq., 5th (the Royal Irish) Lancers, only son of Stephen Didlesfold Olliver, esq., of Hamptonhouse, Littlehampton, Sussex, to Alice Sophia, youngest dau. of Henry Lake Hirtzel, esq., of Dawlish.

At Preston Deanery, Northamptonshire, the Rev. John Henry Brookes, Rector of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Langham Christie, esq., of Preston Deanery.

June 11. At Scarborough, Charles John, youngest son of John Mott, esq., of the Close, Lichfield, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Cheap, Rector of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire.

At Hinton-Charterhouse, Somerset, W. R. Farmar, esq., Major, R.M. College, Sandhurst, to Ellenor Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. L. Girardot, Incumbent of the parish.

At St. James's, Paddington, Bennet Charles Stephenson Clarke, esq., to Sophia Elizabeth Lawrence, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry King Collinson, Vicar of Stannington, Northumberland.

At the Cathedral, St. John's, Antigua, Adam Nicholson, esq., M.D., to Anna Mary, youngest dau. of the late Barnewall Jackson, esq., of St. Vincent, and niece of Sir William Snagg, Chief Justice of Antigua.

June 13. At St. Mark's, Regent's-pk., Richard Garnett, esq., of the British Museum, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Garnett, also of the Museum, to Olivia Narney, only dau. of Edward Singleton, esq., co. Clare.

At All Saints', Margaret-st., Christian Chas. Augustus Gooch, Attaché to the Legation of H.M. the King of Denmark, son of Lieut.-Col.

Gooch, R.A., to Harriette, widow of Stephen Towgood, esq., and dau. of the Rev. A. Smith, of Old-park, Wilts.

June 16. At Rugby, the Rev. Offley H. Cary, Head Master of the Boteler School, Warrington, to Margaret Harriett, second dau. of the Rev. John Moultrie, Rector of Rugby.

At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Roger Burrow, Curate of Hexton, to Isabella, fourth dau. of the Rev. George Evezard, Incumbent of St. James's Chapel, St. Marylebone.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., T. E. P. Lefroy, esq., of Upper Eccleston-pl., Eccleston-sq., to Elizabeth, widow of George Schonswar, esq., of Keynsham-pl., Cheltenham, and youngest dau. of the late Hall Overend, esq., of Bolsover, Yorkshire.

At Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, the Rev. John Wisken, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School at Newport, Essex, and late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Catherine, second dau. of the late Frederic Hunter, esq., surgeon, Wye, Kent.

June 17. At St. Mary's, Birkenhead, Albert W. Foord, esq., Lieut. 14th Regiment M.N.I., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. S. Foord, Madras Artillery, to Maria, youngest dau. of E. G. Willoughby, esq., Birkenhead.

June 18. At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Major Herbert Vaughan Mundell, late of H.M.'s 96th Regt., to Mary Jane, only dau. of John Walter Pugh, esq., of Berkeley-sq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Frederick Freeman Thomas, esq., of Ratton, Sussex, to Mabel, third dau. of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Brand.

At Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, George A. Graham, esq., Capt. 107th Regt., son of the late Col. Charles Graham, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to Lydia Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Smalley Potter, esq., of East Court, Charlton Kings.

At Cheltenham, J. C. Corbyn, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, second son of the late Frederick Corbyn, esq., Superintending Surgeon, Lahore Division, to Minnie, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Tickell, C.B., Bengal Engineers.

At Glanmire, Morley Headlam, esq., of Wharlton, Durham, to Louisa Kate, only dau. of the late James Caulfield Beamish, esq.

June 20. At St. Mary's, Brompton, Alexander Gordon, youngest son of the Rev. Edw. Breton, Rector of Charmouth, Dorset, to Florence Barbara, youngest dau. of Sir F. Slade, bart., Q.C., of Maunsel Grange, near Bridgewater, Somerset, and Onslow-sq., London.

At Sidlow-bridge Church, Surrey, William Henry Dean, esq., of the Grove, Stratford, Essex, to Clementina Orly, second dau. of the Rev. John Sloper, of West Woodhay House, Berks.

June 22. At St. Matthias', Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. Lewis Hensley, Vicar of Hitchin, Herts., to Gertrude Hull, dau. of Hull Terrell, esq., Richmond.

June 23. At Tralee, co. Kerry, the Rev. Arundel Hill, A.M., Incumbent of Fermoy, co. Cork, to Mary Harriett, youngest surviving dau. of the late James Aaron Roy, Capt. 71st Highland Light Infantry, and Barrack-master of Tralee.

At Christ Church, Clifton, the Rev. Edward Williams, second son of the late Evan Morgan Williams, esq., of Llantwitt Major, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Philemon Mangell Williams, esq., of South Brent.

At Lea, Lincolnshire, Ernest Roland Wilberforce, second son of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, to Frances Mary, youngest dau. of Sir Charles H. J. Anderson, bart., of Lea-hall.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Robert Walker, esq., M.P. for Beverley, eldest son of James Walker, esq., of Beverley, and Sand Hutton, Yorkshire, to Louisa Heron, dau. of Sir John Heron Maxwell, bart., of Springkell, Dumfriesshire.

At St. Paul's, Edinburgh, the Rev. S. B. Gobat, Incumbent of Isycoed, Wrexham, eldest son of the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, to Dorothea, eldest dau. of James Arnott, esq., of Leithfield, Kincardineshire.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Capt. Francis Lyon, Royal Horse Artillery, to Flora, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Arthur Annesley.

At Sherstone, Wilts., the Rev. John B. Clutterbuck, Rector of Boxwell and Leighterton, Gloucestershire, to Catharine Purslow, eldest dau. of W. H. Cresswell, esq., of Pinkney-park, Wilts.

At St. Thomas's, Douglas, Isle of Man, Wm. A. Dyer, esq., late of H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Blanche Minette, second dau. of R. Parr, esq., of Summer-hill, Douglas, and late Captain of H.M.'s 54th Regt.

At the Priory Church, Great Malvern, Alexander, younger son of the late Richard Brooke, esq., of Liverpool, and of Handford, Cheshire, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Griffith Roberts, M.A., Rector of Llanrwst.

June 24. At Templemore, Ireland, John Vesey Forde, esq., of Rathnaveogue, co. Tipperary, to Christina Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Capt. Munro, Barrack-master at Templemore Garrison, and late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

At St. Clement's, Worcester, Wm. Statham, esq., of Green Bank, Derbyshire, to Emma Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Evans, Rector of St. Clement's.

At the British Embassy, Berne, the Rev. William E. C. Austin, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Rector of Stoke Abbott, Dorset, to Emily, dau. of the late Commander Frederic Blair, R.N.

At Alton, the Rev. James Webber Miller, Rector of Birdham, Sussex, to Jane, dau. of J. W. Clement, esq., of Alton.

At St. Mary's, Sheffield, William Greaves Blake, esq., 9th Lancers, only son of T. Blake, esq., Norbury-house, Upper Norwood, to Caroline Rebecca Watson, stepdaughter of Robert Jackson, esq., of Sheffield.

At St. Andrew's, Thornhill-sq., Charles Jas. Houghton, esq., of Leyton, to Eliza Mary, dau.

of the late Capt. William Boxer, R.N., and niece of the late Adm. Edward Boxer, C.B.

At St. John's, Oulton, Yorkshire, Charles Stuart Calverley, esq., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, second son of the Rev. Henry Calverley, Vicar of South Stoke, Somerset, and Prebend of Wells, to Ellen, elder dau. of John Calverley, esq., of Oulton-hall.

June 25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Du Cane, esq., M.P., to Georgiana Susan, youngest dau. of Lord Lyndhurst.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Westby Moore, esq., to Louisa Susan Anne, eldest dau. of the Hon. Geo. and Lady Louisa Fortescue.

At Trinity Church, Rhyl, Capt. David John Browne Edwardes, of Rhyd-y-Gorse, Carmarthenshire, late of the 30th Regt., to Elizabeth Caroline, only child of W. Warlow, esq., M.D., of Hᵉ verfordwest, and great-niece of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B.

At All Saints', Paddington, the Rev. William Macdonald Honyman, youngest son of the late Sir Ord Honyman, bart., of Armadale, formerly commanding the Grenadier Guards, to Jane Dorothea, youngest dau. of Major Bowen, late of the 10th Hussars.

At Sanderstead, Surrey, Capt. William Dickinson, of H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of William Dickinson, esq., of Brenchley, Kent, to Laura, younger dau. of John D. Dickinson, esq., of Purley-lodge, near Croydon.

At Reigate, William Henry Ivimy, esq., Capt. 83rd Regt., to Louisa, third dau. of Christopher Loat, esq., of Furze-hill-lodge, Red-hill, Surrey.

At Bramham, Yorkshire, John William, youngest son of Edward Baines, esq., M.P., of Leeds, to Louisa Jane, dau. of the Rev. Benj. B. Haigh, LL.D., of Bramham College, near Tadcaster.

At Stoke St. Gregory, Somerset, the Rev. Edmund Fowle, Vicar of Shipton Bellinger, Hants., to Emily, only dau. of the late Joseph Trapp, esq., Bedford.

At St. Saviour's, Bath, the Rev. King Smith, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Mary, only child of Thomas Palmer, esq., of Lambridge, Bath.

June 27. At Caterham, Surrey, the Rev. George M. Gay, M.A., eldest son of the late George Gay, esq., of Biddlesden-pk., Northamptonshire, to Charlotte Marian, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Key, bart.

June 29. At Hove, Charles Wyndham, esq., late Captain Turkish Contingent, son of Col. Charles Wyndham, to Charlotte Maria, dau. of the late Edward Anketell Jones, esq., of Wanstead-grove, Essex, and Brighton.

June 30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., to Augusta Mary, second dau. of Col. the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther, M.P.

At Hove, Brighton, Horace Edward Chapman, esq., of Roehampton, to Adelaide Maria, second dau. of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., of Ashley-pk., Surrey.

At St. Mark's, Surbiton, Capt. Philips, 36th Regiment, second son of the late Frederick Philips, esq., of Rhual, Mold, Flintshire, to Fanny Louisa, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Eyres, late of the Grenadier Guards.

At St. Paul's, South Kensington, John Puget, Captain 8th Hussars, eldest son of John Hey Puget, esq., of Totteridge, Herts., to Florence Annie, third dau. of Anselmo de Arroyave, esq.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, William Magee Grier, esq., son of the Rev. John Grier, of Amblecote Parsonage, Staffordshire, to Georgiana Elizabeth, youngest dau., of J. B. Hartwell, esq., of Brunswick-pl., Regent's-pk., and Glenmona, co. Antrim.

At St. Peter's, Tiverton, Major Thomas Richard Teschemaker, retired list, eldest son of J. Teschemaker, esq., D.C.L., of Exmouth, formerly of Amersford, Demerara, to Laura Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late G. W. Owen, esq., of Lowman-green, Tiverton.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Captain T. P. Berthon, R.A., eldest son of P. H. Berthon, esq., of the Forest, to Amelia Caroline Hurd, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Miles.

At Christchurch, Paddington, Capt. Frederick S. Terry, 25th Regt. (the King's Own Borderers), to Marian Digby, eldest dau. of the late J. Digby C. S. Dampier, esq., of Queen's-road, Bayswater.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. James Chesterton Bradley, Rector of Sutton-under-Brailes, Gloucestershire, to Isabella Louisa, dau. of the late Edmund Goolden, esq.

At Heavitree, the Rev. Richard Martin, Rector of Challacombe, North Devon, to E. Rose Fearon, second dau of the Rev. D. R. Fearon, of Heavitree-pk., late Vicar of Assington, Suffolk.

At Bishop's Lydiard, near Taunton, the Rev. Herbert Edward Booth, second son of the Rev. Thos. Willingham Booth, Vicar of Priskney, Lincolnshire, to Sarah Cornelia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Hubert Kestell Cornish, Vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

July 1. At St. Mary's, Reading, P. N. Leakey, esq., B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Mary, elder dau. of Lieut.-Col. Bazett, of Springfield, Reading.

At Linton, Kent, the Rev. George Lingham, youngest son of the late Thos. John Lingham, esq., to Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Walter Windeyer, R.N.

At Hove, Brighton, George Williamson, esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major 64th Regiment, to Madalena, third dau. of Charles Vallance, esq., of Brighton.

At Lytham, Lancasbire, the Rev. John Warburton Wharton, B.A., Classical Master of the Bath Proprietary College, to Mary Elᵉn, second dau. of the Rev. R. B. Robinson, M.A., Incumbent of Lytham.

At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Lieut. C. C. Hassall, R.N., youngest son of the late John Hassall, esq., of Chester, and of Lowndes-sq., to Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. B. Owen, Rector of St. Jude's, Chelsea.

At Kingsbridge, Augustus Newman, esq., of

Dartmouth, M.A. and M.B. Oxon., to Margaret Elizabeth, second dau. of John Elliot, esq., Tresillian, Kingsbridge.

July 2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Harington, eldest son of Chas. Balfour, esq., to Isabella Anne, eldest dau. of Sir David Kinloch, bart., of Gilmerton, Haddington, N.B.

At Edgbaston, John J. Ord, esq., of Fornham-house, Bury St. Edmund's, to Ellen Sophia, third dau. of the late Harry Gough Ord, esq., of Bexley, Kent; and, at the same time and place, Septimus Hodgson, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 2nd Madras Cavalry, to Blanche Guntor, widow of Edmund Harry Ord, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Army, and dau. of W. Langley Tudor, esq., Colonel, late 86th Regt.

At St. Paul's, Canterbury, Philip Butler, esq., of Yattalunga, South Australia, to Margaret, third dau. of the late Rev. W. J. Chesshyre, M.A., of Barton-court, Canon of Canterbury.

At Beckermont, George, only son of the late Charles Howard Blundell, esq., of Seaforth, and grandson of the late Capt. James Harding, R.N., of Workington, to Mary Susan, younger dau. of Richard Barker, esq., Wood-bank, Egremont.

At St. Mary's, Plaistow, Essex, Wm. Henry Brind, Lieut. 104th Fusiliers, third son of Brigadier-Gen. James Brind, C.B., R.A., to Wilhelmina Mary, only dau. of the late Wm. Comyns, esq., of Dublin.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Christopher Legh, esq., of Wroxall, Isle of Wight, second surviving son of the late Rev. Edmund Dawson Legh, to Jane, only dau. of the late Colin Alexander Anderson, esq., of Newstead, New South Wales.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Carey John Knyvett, esq., to Emily Frederica, elder dau. of J. K. Wedderburn, esq.

At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, Stephen Thomas Aveling, esq., of Rochester, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. S. Clifford, M.A., of St. Mary's, Norton Folgate, late Vicar of Teynham, Kent, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Cox, of Christchurch, Hants., and Carrick-on-Shannon.

July 3. At St. John's, Frome, the Rev. Arthur L. B. Peile, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to Ellen Olivia, second dau. of George Wood Sheppard, esq., of Fromefield-house, Frome.

At Longfield, Kent, William Boys, son of the Rev. George Rashleigh, to Frances Portia, dau. of the Rev. James King.

July 4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Earle Welby, esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir Glynne Earle Welby-Gregory, bart., of Denton-hall, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina, only dau. of the late Hon. Charles and the Lady Emmeline Stewart Wortley.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, John Ashley, only son of William Herbert Mullens, esq., of Teddington, to Maria, only dau. of Edward William Tuson, esq., F.R.S., of Devonshire-st., Portland-pl.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Adam Storey Farrar, Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Sarah Martha, third dau. of the late Rev. Robt. Wood, of Upper Gower-st.

At Wickham, Hants., Douglas St. Clare Fraser, esq., of Emsworth, to Julia Louisa, youngest dau. of Major Stewart, of Wickham.

At Trinity Church, Brompton, Count Hugo Radolinski, to Lucy Katherine, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Howard Wakefield.

July 7. At Christ Church, Paddington, the Rev. Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, bart., M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Chatham, to Mary Catherine, youngest dau. of the late T. E. Withington, esq., Culcheth-hall, Lancashire.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, William Bellingham Cheales, esq., of the Old Hall, Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, youngest son of the Rev. John Cheales, Vicar of Skendleby, to Edith, second surviving dau. of Samuel Hanson, esq., Upper Harley-st.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Agnew, only son of the late Rev. Stephen Pope, to Alice, second dau. of Joseph Bonsor, esq., of Hill-st., Berkeley-sq.

At Felton, Herefordshire, John Alan, second son of the late Col. Clutton-Brock, of Pensax-court, Worcestershire, to Mary Alice, second dau. of the Rev. H. T. Hill, Rector of Felton, and Rural Dean.

At Holy Trinity, Bromley-common, Major A. W. Ritherdon, Madras Army, to Flora Ellen, younger dau. of Robert Ritherdon, esq., of Lewisham.

At the Cathedral, Bangor, John H., third son of the late J. H. Allen, esq., M.P., of Cresselly, Pembrokeshire, to Margaretta, eldest dau. of William Snelgar, esq.

The Rev. W. Serecold Wade, M.A., Vicar of Redbourn, and J.P., to Isabella, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Pugh, formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and many years Minister of Flamstead, Herts.

At Selsley, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Clement Poynder, M.A., second son of George Poynder, esq., of Worthing, to Clara Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Lloyd, of Stanley-hall, Gloucestershire, and granddau. of the late Vice-Adm. James Young, of Barton-end-house.

At Finchley, Capt. M. Barrington Worsley, of H.M.'s late Indian Navy, to Harriette Eleanor, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Worsley, M.A., of Manor-house, Finchley.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Jedburgh, the Rev. John Whitaker, British Chaplain, Moscow, to Caroline Eliza, only dau. of the late Capt. Sissmore, H.E.I.C.S.

At Stow Bedon, Norfolk, Edmund Burr, esq., of Burgh-next-Aylsham, to Louisa Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Daniel Race Godfrey, Rector of Stow Bedon.

July 8. At Edinburgh, John, son of the late James Cuthbert, esq., of Dalleagles, Ayrshire, to Emily Mary, dau. of the late T. H. Place, esq., of Skelton Grange, Yorkshire, and Lochdochart, Perthshire.

At Hunterston-house, West Kilbride, Ayrshire, Lieut.-Col. Gould Weston, to Jane, eldest dau. of Robert Hunter, esq., of Hunter.

At Stafford, Dorset, the Rev. John Shearm Thomas, Bursar of Marlborough College, son of the late Rev. Francis Wolferstan Thomas, Rector of Parkham, Devon, to Emily Anna, eldest dau. of the Rev. Reginald Smith, Rector of Stafford.

At Wardington, Oxon., Frederick John, elder son of J. Towlerton Leather, esq., of Leventhorpe-hall, Leeds, and Middleton-hall, Belford, Northumberland, to Gertrude Elizabeth Sophia, younger dau. of the Rev. Charles Walters.

July 9. At Christchurch, Paddington, Alexander Anderson, esq., of Newstead, New South Wales, to Madeline Breadalbane, youngest dau. of Sir John and Lady Elizabeth Pringle, and niece of the late Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.

At Crayford, Edmund Elliott, second surviving son of John Lewis, esq., of Plean, Stirlingshire, to Susan Mary, second dau. of Sir Frederick Currie, bart., of Manor-house, Crayford, Kent.

At St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, Spencer H. H. Edwards, esq., Captain 98th Regt., to Laura Grose, youngest dau. of Henley Smith, esq., of the Priory, Isle of Wight.

At St. Mary's, Bath, F. Seymour, younger son of the late Philip George, esq., of the Royal-crescent, Bath, to Gertrude A. Danvers, second dau. of the late Col. J. F. S. Clarke, of the Royal Scots Greys, and late Commanding the South Wales District.

At Moreton-in-the-Marsh, the Rev. H. T. Armfield, late Foundation Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, now Vicar of the Close, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral at Salisbury, to Louisa Mary, only surviving dau. of the late F. Randall, esq., of Cambridge.

At Pulham, Dorset, Chas. Castle, esq., of Westgate Tower, Canterbury, Capt. East Kent Militia, to Margaret Emmeline, only dau. of the Rev. J. T. Hinds, M.A., Rector of Pulham, and J.P. for the county of Dorset.

At St. Peter's, Croydon, the Rev. W. Boys Johnston, to Sarah Eliza Lindsay, youngest surviving dau. of Capt. Popplewell, R.N., The Waldrons, Croydon.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. H. A. D. Surridge, M.A. Oxon., to Sarah Julia, eldest dau. of the late R. W. Quennell, esq., of Hornchurch, Essex.

July 14. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Gilbert Henry Heathcote, only son of Lord Aveland, to the Lady Evelyn Elizabeth Gordon, second dau. of the Marquis of Huntly.

At Monkstown, Fielding, second son of the late Henry Scovell, esq., of Ferney, Stillorgan, and nephew of the late General Sir George Scovell, G.C.B., to Mary Emily, eldest dau. of Thomas Vance, esq., J.P., Blackrock-house, co. Dublin.

At the Catholic Church, Westland-row, Dublin, Alexander J. Mansfield, esq., second son of the late Alexander Mansfield, esq., of Morristown-Lattin, co. Kildare, to Maria, eldest dau. of John Howley, esq., Q.C., H.M.'s First Sergeant in Ireland, and Chairman of the North and South Ridings of Tipperary.

At Sampford Peverell, Devon, John King Rendall, esq., late Captain in H.M.'s 16th Regt., and subsequently in the 5th Lancers, of Litton and West Harptree, Somerset, to Sarah Eleanor, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. George Ireland, B.D., of Horsforth, Yorkshire.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Commander Edward Nares, R.N., to Augusta Frances, dau. of William John Law, esq.

At Clevedon, Somerset, the Rev. Stephen Francis Bedford Peppin, M.A., Priest Vicar in Wells Cathedral, eldest son of the late Arthur Bedford Peppin, esq., Garrison Surgeon, of Trichinopoly, to Geraldine de Courcy, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, late of the 19th Regt.

At St. Giles's, Oxford, the Rev. John Espin, M.A., Second Master of Rochester Cathedral School, to Catherine, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Mallam, esq., of Oxford.

At St. Matthias', Richmond, Winthrop Mackworth, eldest son of Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, esq. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late James Ewing, esq.

At All Saints', Kensington, Charles Morgan, esq., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary Hill, widow of Capt. Herbert Lloyd, H.E.I.C., and dau. of the late R. H. Miers, esq., of Ynispenllwch, Glamorganshire.

At North Hykeham, Lincoln, the Rev. Henry Earle Tweed, Vicar of Coleby, Lincoln, Fellow and late Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford, to Emma Dorothy Pender, youngest surviving dau. of the Rev. Charles Phillott, late Vicar of Frome Selwood, Somerset.

July 15. At Tayport, Fifeshire, Capt. Edw. B. Codrington, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, youngest son of the late Sir C. B. Codrington, bart., to Jane, eldest surviving dau. of Wm. White, esq.

At Glasgow, Lieut.-Col. Lorenzo Rothe, late of the 93rd Highlanders, to Margaret, only dau. of George Stirling, esq.

At Dronfield, Derbyshire, the Rev. Edwin Abbott Abbott, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Rangeley, esq., of Unstone, Grange, Derbyshire.

At St. Philip's, Earl's Court, Brompton, Robt. Cuming, Capt. H.M.'s 59th Regt., youngest son of Thos. Cuming, M.D., Armagh, to Nannie, youngest dau. of the late Robert Knox, esq., of Earl's Court.

At Duffield, the Rev. Edward Latham, of Repton, son of the Rev. John Latham, of Little Eaton, Prebendary of Lichfield, to Jane, fourth dau. of the Rev. William Leeke, of Holbrooke, Derbyshire, and Rural Dean.

At Hampton, Major Francis Ignacio Rickard, F.G.S., Government Inspector-Gen. of Mines in the Argentine Republic, to Juliet, only dau. of R. W. Heurtley, esq., of the Cedars, Hampton, and Lewes-crescent, Brighton.

July 16. At Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard, to Winifred Mary, third dau. of A. Z. M. Phillipps de Lisle, esq., of Garendon-park and Gracedieu Manor.

At Bassaleg, Monmouthshire, Viscount Hereford, to the Hon. Mary Morgan, youngest dau. of Lord Tredegar.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Harry Neale Lightfoot, esq., to Julia, eldest dau. of Sir Brodrick Hartwell, bart.

At St. James's, Paddington, Samuel, only son of George Sandars, esq., of Chesterford-pk., Essex, and Sussex-sq., London, to Elizabeth Maria, eldest dau. of Francis William Russell, esq., M.P., of Lancaster-gate, Upper Hyde-park-gardens.

At St. Swithin's, Walcot, Bath, Langrishe Fyers, second son of the late Rev. L. Banks, Civil Chaplain in the Island of Mauritius, to Anne Sabine, eldest dau. of the late George Drake Wainwright, esq., formerly H.E.I.C.S., both grandchildren of the late Major-Gen. T. Fyers, R.E.

At Christ Church, Cambridge, the Rev. D. B. R. Banham, B.A., Fellow of Caius College, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. Wm. Dinnis, of Brunswick-pl., Cambridge.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Capt. Sheppard, 4th (King's Own) Regt., eldest son of Thomas Sheppard, esq., of John's-hill-house, co. Waterford, to Georgiana, only surviving dau. of George Lees, esq., of Werneth, Lancashire, and Lansdowne-house, Cheltenham.

At Tilston, Alexander Hugh Cobbe, Major 87th Fusiliers, son of the late Col. T. A. Cobbe, H.E.I.C.S., to Emily Barbara, third dau. of the late Capt. Charles Stanhope Jones, of the Royal Anglesey Militia, and formerly Capt. of H.M.'s 59th Regt., and granddau. of John Williams, esq., of Treffos.

At Hardenhuish, the Rev. Henry Courtney Mayhew, only son of Henry Mayhew, esq., late of Kings Standing, near Burton-on-Trent, to Eleanor, second dau. of the Rev. Benjamin Winthrop, of Hardenhuish, and Rector of Wolverdington, Warwickshire.

At St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, the Rev. Osmond Dobree, second son of George Dobree, esq., of St. Peter-le-Bois, Guernsey, to Mary Octavia, youngest dau. of the late John Eaton, esq., of Claremont, Shrewsbury.

At Stoke Pogis, Bucks., the Rev. Alfred B. Chalker, Rector of North Benfleet, Essex, late Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Julia, youngest dau. of H. P. Fuller, esq., of Stoke Pogis, and late of Piccadilly, London.

At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. Edwin Day, M.A., of Brixton-hill, Surrey, to Ellen, younger dau. of the late Capt. R. A. Macnaghten, of the Bengal Army.

At Upper Bullinghope, Herts., Thos. Mountjoy Fisher, esq., of Field's-pl., Herts., to Isabella Sophia Pye, second dau. of the Rev. Edw. H. Daniell, Incumbent of Upper Bullinghope.

At Tidenham, Commander Spencer P. Brett, R.N., eldest surviving son of the late Commander Henry Brett, R.N., of Bath, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Commander Newdigate Poyntz, R.N., of Netherop, Tidenham, Gloucestershire.

At Croagh, co. Limerick, Augustus Frederick Turner, esq., Staff Surgeon, youngest son of Major Charles Turner, late Madras Army, to Isabella Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Archer, M.A., Rector of the above parish, and Prebendary of Limerick Cathedral.

July 18. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major John Aldridge, eldest son of Robert Aldridge, esq., of St. Leonard's Forest, Sussex, to Mary Alethea, widow of Thomas Broadwood, esq., of Holmbush.

July 21. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. Lloyd, eldest son of Lord Kenyon, to Fanny Mary Katharine, only child of John Ralph Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.

At St. John-the-Evangelist, Chatham, the Rev. J. Llewellyn Roberts, Vicar of Spratton, Northants., to Georgina Marian, dau. of Major Griffiths, late 96th Regt., Chatham.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Frederick, only surviving son of the late Rev. E. J. Townsend, Rector of Ilmington, Warwickshire, to Mary Elizabeth, only child of the late Rev. Robert Butler, Vicar of St. John's, Kilkenny.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

July 15. At Paris, from an accident, aged 52, the Duke of Hamilton, premier Peer of Scotland.

The deceased nobleman, William Alexander Anthony Archibald Hamilton Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, Douglas, and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, and Lanark, Baron Hamilton, Baron of Abernethy, Jedburgh Forest, Aven, Polmont, Machanshire, and Innerdale, and premier peer in the Peerage of Scotland, Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton, co. Chester, in that of Great Britain (by which titles the Duke sat in the House of Lords), was the only son of William, tenth Duke, by Susan Euphemia, second daughter of Mr. William Beckford, the author of "Vathek," and owner of Fonthill Abbey. He was born on the 19th of February, 1811, was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded to the titles and estates on the death of his father in August, 1852. He was Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace (an honour held by his ancestors since 1646), Knight Marischal of Scotland, and Colonel of the Queen's Own Royal Lanark Militia, and was from 1849 to 1857 Major Commandant of the Glasgow Yeomanry; he was also Lord-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Bute; and he was Grand Master of the Society of Freemasons, being elected to that position by the Scottish lodges. He married, on the 22nd of February, 1843, her Serene Highness the Princess Marie Amelie Elizabeth Caroline (born Oct. 11, 1818), youngest daughter of Charles Louis Frederic, late reigning Grand Duke of Baden, by the late Grand Duchess Stephanie, and cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III. By his marriage the Duke leaves surviving issue William Alexander Louis Stephen, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, born March 12, 1845 (now Duke of Hamilton); Lord Charles George Archibald, born May 18, 1847; and Lady Mary Victoria, born December 11, 1850.

The death of the Duke was very sudden. On the 8th of July (Wednesday) he was in London at the Duchess of Buccleuch's concert, in the best apparent health, and remained to a late hour. On the following morning he left for Paris, on his way to Baden-Baden to meet the Duchess and family; the same evening, on returning from the Opera, he supped at the Maison Dorée, on the Boulevard des Italiens, with Mr. Henry Howard, but on leaving the house he fell, and severely injured the back of his head. Congestion of the brain followed, and he died at noon on the Wednesday following.

When the serious nature of the accident became apparent, the Duchess and her eldest son were communicated with by telegraph, and they were with him until his demise. During his illness the Emperor and Empress of the French made daily inquiries concerning his state, and on his decease his remains were conveyed in a vessel of the Imperial navy from Cherbourg to Scotland for interment.

The late Duke has an only sister living, Lady Susan Hamilton, married to the Duke of Newcastle, when Earl of

Lincoln, but whose marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in August, 1850.

The "Morning Post" says:—"The Duke of Hamilton's father was a Whig of the old school, and probably one of the haughtiest men of his day. He cherished an idea that he was the legitimate King of Scotland, penurious and miserly as he was; and at his death, in 1852, his body was embalmed and deposited in a sarcophagus brought from the Pyramids of Egypt, while a mausoleum was erected on a colossal scale, and at considerable expense, in the vicinity of Hamilton Palace. The late Duke never sat in the Lower House of Parliament, and, when a member of the House of Lords, never took any part in the debates,—if, indeed, he ever voted at all. From his foreign connection he preferred to reside almost entirely abroad, and, except for a month during the shooting season at Brodrick Castle, he lived chiefly at Paris and at Baden. He was a Conservative in his views; but personally his Grace never took the smallest interest in the politics of either England or Scotland. Through his wife's connection with the Emperor Napoleon he was always a welcome guest at the Tuileries; and, though a Protestant, he caused much joy among the supporters of the Pope's temporal power a few years ago, by devoutly kissing the Holy Father's foot, and at the same time placing on it a purse containing notes of the value of several thousand pounds.

The history of this illustrious family is curious from its various ramifications. There was a Sir William de Hameldon, a younger son of Robert de Bellomont, third Earl of Leicester; his son Gilbert, for praising the valour of Robert Bruce, received a blow from John de Spencer, which he returned, whereupon he had to fly for his life, and hid himself and his servant in a wood in the disguise of labourers. When the pursuers came up to them the two were sawing an oak; Hamilton said 'Through,' and dashed across the forest, and his descendants have always since taken an oak tree with a saw in it as their crest, and the word 'Through' for their motto. The eldest son of Sir Gilbert Hamilton swore fealty to Edward I. in 1292. The second Earl was Regent of Scotland on the death of James V. (1542), and heir-presumptive to the crown; and was created Duke of Chatelherault, in Poitou—a title which was borne by his descendants, the Dukes of Hamilton, until the last few years, when a chancery suit decided that it belonged of right to the Marquess of Abercorn. The fourth Earl was created Marquis of Hamilton, and his son Earl of Cambridge and Baron Inverdale. In 1633 the son of the latter was created Marquis of Clydesdale, and ten years afterwards Duke of Hamilton. The first Duke was beheaded in 1649, and the second found himself left penniless, his estate being forfeited, and his title passed to Lady Anne Hamilton, his niece, who married the eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas, and obtained for him the dukedom of Hamilton, and for his second son the earldom of Selkirk. In 1711 the English Dukedom of Brandon and barony of Dutton were conferred on the Duke of Hamilton. The sixth Duke of Hamilton married one of the beautiful Misses Gunning, whom Horace Walpole so repeatedly mentions in his letters; and his son succeeded to the Marquisate of Douglas and the Earldom of Angus, in 1761, by the death of the Duke of Douglas, not without a struggle. The 'great Douglas case' was the most exciting affair in England, and indeed in Europe, for many years. Dr. Johnson vehemently espoused one side; Boswell was the advocate on the other.

"The 'princely Douglases,' as Swift called them, had been long at the head of a baronial family in Lanarkshire. There was 'the good Sir James,' 'the flower of chivalry,' and the friend of Bruce, who was slain on his pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, whither he had gone to deposit Bruce's heart. The earldom of Douglas was conferred in 1350. The fourth Earl was created Duke of Touraine by Charles VII., King of France. The first Earl rebelled against his sovereign, and died, a pensioned monk, in the Abbey of Lindores, when his title passed to the son of William, first Earl of Douglas, by the Countess of Angus. The fifth Earl of Angus was the famous 'Archibald Bell-the-Cat,' the hero of a well-known story. He was the 'great Earl.' The sixth Earl married the Princess Margaret, widow of James IV. King of Scotland, and by her had a daughter, who was mother of Henry Darnley, King-Consort of Scotland and father of James I. of England. The eldest son (by the second marriage) of the eleventh Earl, who was created Marquis of Douglas in 1833, married the Duchess of Hamilton. The third Marquis, who was in 1703 created Duke

of Douglas, was the hero of the 'great Douglas case,' in so far as he left his sister, Lady Jane, the heiress of his vast estates, to starve in his lifetime, and to die in a garret, leaving a son by her husband (Colonel Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully), whom he on his deathbed declared his next male heir. Boswell was for Young Douglas, and he was successful in the House of Lords against the Duke of Hamilton, who obtained the marquisate of Douglas and earldom of Angus by his death, but not the estates. In 1782 the eighth Duke of Hamilton again brought forward his claim to a seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Brandon, and he was in that year summoned to the House by that title."

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR GEORGE ELLIOT, K.C.B.

June 24. At Princes-terrace, Knightsbridge, aged 78, Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B.

The deceased, who was the second son of Gilbert, twelfth Earl of Minto, by Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, and consequently brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl of Minto, was born the 12th of August, 1784, and entered the navy in 1794, as a first-class volunteer, on board the "St. George," 98, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker. He was present in Lord Hotham's actions in March and July, 1795, and was on board the "Goliah" when that ship led the British fleet into action, on the 1st of August, 1798. For some time he was on board the "San Josef" and the "St. George," flagships of Lord Nelson and Sir Charles M. Pole, in the latter of which, under Captain Masterman Hardy, he was present at the action of Copenhagen, in April, 1801. After various services afloat he, according to O'Byrne, in October, 1808, captured "La Jena," French corvette, of 18 guns and 150 men, after a running action of nearly an hour. He also, when in command of the "Aurora," in an action of three hours with some Spanish gunboats near Tarifa, captured three of the enemy's ships. At the reduction of Java he was recommended to the notice of the Admiralty for the ability he displayed in superintending the landing of the troops. After severely chastising the pirates of Sambas, in Borneo, and afterwards assisting Col. Macgregor in reinstating the Sultan of Palambang, he returned home, and was for some time unemployed, his next appointment being, in 1827, to the "Victory" guardship at Portsmouth. In September, 1837, the year he obtained his flag rank, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Feb., 1840, assumed the command of the fleet in China, where, in the additional capacity of joint plenipotentiary with Capt. Charles Elliot, R.N., he superintended the earlier operations of the war from July to November. He returned home in 1841 in ill health, from the combined effects of the climate and over-exertion in the discharge of the onerous duties attached to his command. Admiral Elliot filled the office of First Secretary to the Admiralty from December, 1834, until April, 1835, and was subsequently, until his appointment to the command at the Cape, a Junior Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1830 he was appointed a naval aide-de-camp to King William IV.; in September, 1831, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and made a Knight Commander of the Order in November last. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, 12th August, 1800; commander, 14th April, 1802; captain, 2nd January, 1804; rear-admiral, 10th January, 1837; vice-admiral, 13th May, 1847; and admiral, 5th May, 1853.

He married, in May, 1810, Cecilia, youngest daughter of James Ness, Esq., of Osgodrie, Yorkshire. By this lady, who died in May, 1848, he had a numerous family. His eldest son, George, has obtained flag rank in the Navy, and among his married daughters are the Countess of Northesk, Lady W. Compton, and Mrs. Drummond, wife of Capt. the Hon. James R. Drummond, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

GENERAL SIR T. E. NAPIER, K.C.B.

July 5. At Polton-house, Lasswade, near Edinburgh, aged 73, General Sir Thomas Erskine Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 71st (Highland Light Infantry) Regiment.

The deceased, who was the second and youngest son of the Hon. Charles Napier, second son of the sixth Lord Napier of Merchiston, and brother of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, was born May 10, 1790; entered the army in the 52nd Regiment just after he had attained his fifteenth year, and served with that regiment at the siege of Copenhagen and battle of Kiogo in 1807, and in the following year acted as aide-de-camp to General Sir John Hope in the expedition to Sweden. He served subsequently in General Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain, including the retreat to and battle of Corunna. He next went to Sicily with the 52nd, where he remained until the autumn of 1810, and he afterwards served on the staff in the Peninsula, including the defence of Cadiz, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, second siege of Badajoz, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and the Nive, &c. He was slightly wounded on the 10th December, 1813, and severely on the following day, when he lost his left arm. In 1838 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in May, 1860, a Knight Commander. In January, 1854, he was appointed colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot; and in the summer of 1859, on the death of General Sir James Macdonell, G.C.B., he was transferred to the 71st Regiment. The late General was for some years assistant adjutant-general in the northern district of Ireland, and he had held several staff appointments. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, July 3, 1805; lieutenant, May 1, 1806; captain, October 27, 1808; brevet-major, December 26, 1813; brevet lieutenant-col., June 21, 1817; colonel, January 10, 1837; major-general, November 9, 1846; lieutenant-general, June 20, 1854; and general, September 20, 1861. For his distinguished services in Spain and Portugal he received the silver war-medal with seven clasps.

Sir Thomas married Miss Falconer, of Woodcot, by whom he had one daughter, but both have predeceased him.

BARON STOCKMAR.

July 9. At Coburg, aged 76, Baron Stockmar, the earliest and most devoted friend of Her Majesty.

Baron Stockmar had been a faithful attendant and companion of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, even before the marriage of his Royal Highness with the Princess Charlotte; and when his establishment was formed in England Baron Stockmar was appointed Controller of the Household. He continued the friend of Prince Leopold after he accepted the throne of Belgium, though he was no longer in attendance on him, and at intervals he passed much of his time in England, where he enjoyed the confidence of the Duchess of Kent to an unlimited extent. In these days of her early childhood the Queen's friendship for, and confidence in, Baron Stockmar began, and continued without interruption to the present moment. Before the marriage of Prince Albert with the Queen his Royal Highness employed the autumn of 1838-9 in a tour in Italy, and Baron Stockmar was requested by the King of the Belgians to accompany his Royal Highness upon this journey, and for no one did the lamented Prince entertain greater regard and esteem throughout his life.

Having thus lived upon intimate terms both with the Queen and with the Prince, it was not extraordinary that he was always received at the palace as the dearest and most devoted friend of the royal couple. Those who had the privilege of knowing well this extraordinary man could appreciate the charm of his society. With an intellect seldom surpassed, and a fund of general information rarely equalled, Baron Stockmar combined a playfulness and gentleness in conversation and manner

which made him a companion such as is seldom met with in society; but it was in the chivalrous honour and inflexible justice with which he applied his mind to any question submitted for his opinion and advice, and in his kindness and goodness of heart, that his chief value was felt. No personal feeling, no advocacy of particular principles, could divert his judgment from the real substantial justice of the case before him, and long experience taught those who knew him well that the Baron's opinion was not only the result of most acute examination of the subject, but was founded upon morality and truth. Well known to most of the great men of all ranks in Europe, the Baron was esteemed and consulted by most of those whose good opinion was valuable.

Of naturally a weakly constitution, and frequently an invalid, the energy of his mind had constantly conquered the feebleness of his body, and he had been able to serve with a labour of love all those to whose service he had devoted himself up to a short time since, when his increasing infirmities and failing health obliged him to confine himself to his residence at Coburg. An attack of paralysis on the 6th of July led to his final dissolution on the 9th.

HARRY EDGELL, ESQ.

May 14. In Cadogan-place, aged 96, Harry Edgell, Esq., Bencher of Gray's Inn, and J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex and Bucks.

This gentleman, who was at his death, we believe, the senior member of the English Bar, was the eldest son of the late Hippie Edgell, Esq., of Beckington, Somerset, by Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Clark, Esq., of Frome, in the same county. He was born at Beckington on Jan. 30, 1767. He received his early education at the Grammar School of Warminster, and afterwards went to Douai in France, where he passed through the courses of the Royal College with distinction. So far back as 1787 he was admitted as a student at Gray's Inn, though he was not called to the Bar until 1811, and was elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1837. He was appointed in 1795, by his relative Lord Chief Justice Eyre, to the post of Clerk of Assize of the Norfolk Circuit, which he held till his death. A few years afterwards he was made Clerk of the Errors in the Court of Exchequer, and in 1857, at the request of Lord Denman and Sir N. Tindal, he gratuitously undertook the same office in the Court of Common Pleas. He was also a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Middlesex and Bucks.

Mr. Edgell, who was of the same family with the Edgells of Standerwick Court, married in 1809 Caroline, eldest daughter of Francis Gosling, Esq., of Twickenham Park and Fleet-street, who survives him, and by whom he had eight children, of whom four sons, and one daughter (married to Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A.) are still living.—*Law Times.*

THE REV. R. A. WILLMOTT.

May 27. At Nettlebed, Oxon., the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott, late Incumbent for sixteen years of St. Catherine's Church, Bear Wood, Berks.

The deceased, who was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1842, was an able and elegant writer. His works are—"Lives of the English Sacred Poets," (Lond., 2 vols., 12mo., 1834-38); "Letters of Eminent Persons, Selected and Illustrated," (Lond., 8vo., 1839); "A Dream of the Poets (in Cambridge Portfolio 47); "Pictures of Christian Life," (Lond., 12mo., 1841); "Bishop Jeremy Taylor, his Predecessors, Contemporaries, and Successors, a Biography," (Lond., 12mo., 1847); "Poems," (Second Edition, Lond., 12mo., 1848); "Journal of Summer Time in the Country," (Lond., 12mo., 1849); "The Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature," (Lond., 18mo., 1851; the Fifth Edition, 1860; German 1844, 1847, 1853, 1854, 1858). He also edited "The Poets of the Nineteenth Century,"

(Lond., 1857); "The English Sacred Poets," (Lond., 8vo., 1862); and his name appears to illustrated editions of the poems of Akenside, Burns, Collins, Cowper, Dyer, Gray, and Parnell.

THE REV. CHARLES PENGELLEY.

June 14. At Peterborough, aged 30, the Rev. Charles Pengelley.

The deceased was of Queens' College, Cambridge, where he was elected scholar in 1853, graduated B.A. with mathematical honours in 1856, and proceeded to M.A. in 1860.

Soon after leaving college, he was ordained by the present Bishop of Lincoln, and commenced his ministerial career in Lincolnshire. In 1859 he became senior curate of St. Mark's, North Audley-street, London. His abilities as a preacher were of a high order, and his sermons were heard with pleasure by the congregation at St. Mark's. For a short time he was incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Brechin, but the severity of the Scottish winter not only shortened his stay, but increased the tendency to consumption long latent in his frame. On leaving St. Mark's, he married Augusta, second daughter of the late General Sir J. Bryant, C.B., and by that lady he has left an infant son, born within a month of his own death.

His last ministerial act was officiating at the baptism of his infant son. He then laid aside the sacred vestments for ever, and five days afterwards he entered on his rest.

His remains were interred in the churchyard of his brother's parish, Glinton, near Peterborough, on June 18, exactly three months after the funeral of his brother, a memoir of whom was given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for June last. It is a remarkable coincidence that that number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE notices both the death of his brother and the birth of his child, and that during that month he himself was laid in his early but honoured grave.

WILLIAM MULREADY, ESQ., R.A.

July 7. At Linden-grove, Bayswater, aged 77, William Mulready, esq., R.A., an artist of high reputation.

The deceased was born at Ennis, in Ireland, in 1786, and at a very early period of life he exhibited a strong predilection for art. In his fifteenth year he entered as a student in the Royal Academy. He first turned his attention to the illustration of classical and high historic subjects; but after a time the conviction forced itself upon him and his friends that his genius lay in another direction. By 1813 his reputation as an artist was established, and his "Idle Boys" in 1815 secured his election as A.R.A. The following year he exhibited "The Fight Interrupted," and was elected R.A. He was now justly popular in his sphere, but honour and fame only made him work the harder and the more carefully, though he suffered through life from heart-disease. "Lending a Bite," "The Wolf and the Lamb," "The Careless Messenger," and a variety of other works produced steadily year by year from 1819, marked the maturing of his powers, and displayed the genial humour of his style. "The First Voyage" appeared in 1833, and was the forerunner of a series of pictures displaying, in a remarkable degree, a rare combination of humour and pathos. "The Last In," "The Toyseller," "The Sonnet," "First Love," "The Artist's Study," "The Ford," may be taken as instances of the development of this serio-comic genius. The last-named picture was produced in 1842, but two years previously Mr. Mulready had prepared a series of twenty illustrations of the "Vicar of Wakefield," which were engraved on wood by Thomson, and are generally considered unique specimens of this kind of art. The admiration of the public for these designs led to the reproduction of three of the more remarkable of them in oil—"The Whistonian Controversy," "Burchell and Sophia Haymaking," and "Choosing the Wedding Gown." These pictures are as nearly perfect of their kind as possible,

and, both in conception and execution, are really marvellous. The works of Mr. Mulready were collected and exhibited by the Society of Arts in 1848, in London, and notwithstanding that the varied labours of forty-three years were submitted to general criticism, the ordeal only served to increase the reputation of the artist. It was the first exhibition of the kind that had ever taken place, and, with the exception of a similar display of Etty's works in the following year, it was also the last. Since that period the artist has been little under public observation. His "Blackheath Park" in 1852 was the last picture he exhibited. Three of Mulready's best works were in the Vernon Gallery; and Mr. Sheepshanks' valuable collection contained thirteen others, so that there are no less than sixteen illustrations of this essentially English master in the national collection.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 18, 1860. The Rev. *Joseph Clarke* (vol. ccviii. p. 415), who was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1841, was author of "The Wreck of the Orion," 8vo. (three editions), and "Trees of Righteousness," 12mo. He also made collections for a history of the parish of Stretford, and bequeathed his MSS. to the Bishop of Manchester. See "History of Lancashire Chantries," edited for the Chetham Society by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., 1862, Introd., xxxi., xxxii.

Jan. 1, 1863. At Chibisa, on the river Shiré, the Rev. *H. C. Scudamore*, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

May 24. The Rev. *Frederick Thompson* (vol. ccxv. p. 108), was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He published "The Glory and Cost of Victory," a sermon on the fall of Sebastopol. Lynn, 1855.

June 4. The Rev. *Henry Crewe Boutflower* (vol. ccxv. p. 109), was of St. John's College, Cambridge. He gained the Hulsean Prize 1816, being then a Scholar of the College, and proceeded B.A. 1819, and M.A. 1822. Previously to obtaining the Rectory of Elmdon, he was Head Master of the Grammar School at Bury in Lancashire, and Perpetual Curate of St. John's in that town. His Hulsean dissertation, "The Doctrine of the Atonement is agreeable to Reason," was printed at Cambridge, 8vo., 1817. He contributed to "Original Family Sermons," —one on the miracle of the loaves and fishes; and published several occasional sermons.

June 14. The Rev. *John Foster*, Rector of Wickersley (vol. ccxv. p. 109), was the third son of the Rev. Thomas Foster, formerly of Ryhall, Rector of Tinwell, Rutland, and J.P. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was at the head of the senior optimes 1801; became a Fellow of St. John's, accepting from his College in 1809 the living of Marton-cum-Grafton. He had, however, previously been instituted to the Rectory of Wickersley, and appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Lonsdale. The events of an incumbency, prolonged probably beyond all others of his time, in the West-Riding, comprise almost a parochial history. Of the 250 inhabitants of Wickersley who welcomed his coming, only 12 are supposed to have survived him, the population now numbering 707. The common lands of Wickersley were enclosed and the tithes commuted at an early period of Mr. Foster's residence. The body of the church was entirely rebuilt in 1834, and the tower raised in 1841. In August, 1854, to commemorate the 50th year of his incumbency, the Rector's portrait was presented to him by his parishioners and friends, with great demonstrations of affection and good-will. In 1856 the National school and school-house were completed. It will be seen, therefore, that during this long ministerial life, not only was much comfort carried to the hearts and homes of his flock by the diligent and unostentatious labours of their pastor,—difficulties overcome, and strife often composed, by the calm and judicious advice Mr. Foster was ever ready to give,—but by the development of parochial institutions a sound foundation laid for future good. And yet the best testimony to his worthy life and Christian walk remains to be adduced. By those who knew him it may well be doubted whether, during those fifty-nine years of his going out and coming in among them, Mr. Foster ever had a serious quarrel with, or entertained an unjust suspicion of, any one of his parishioners. His was the preaching life, and the text of that living sermon was—"Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no one shall see the Lord."—*Stamford Mercury.*

June 18. Suddenly, at Lymm, Cheshire, aged 58, the Rev. *William McIver*, M.A., Rector of Lymm.

June 22. Aged 56, the Rev. *John Jadis*, Vicar of Humbleton, Yorkshire, and for thirty years one of the Magistrates for the East Riding of the county.

June 23. At the Rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, aged 54, the Rev. *Henry Hutton.*

June 25. At his residence, Clifton-park, Birkenhead, aged 47, the Rev. *James Dickson Dixon*, M.A., late Incumbent of Bramley, Yorkshire.

June 28. At Blandford, aged 48, the Rev. *W. Harte*, Rector of Blandford.

June 30. At his residence, Surbiton, Surrey, aged 50, the Rev. *William James Wall*, M.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Daniel Henry Wall, formerly Rector of Clonmel, co. Tipperary.

At the house of his mother, Clapham-common,

aged 38, the Rev. *Philip Pennington*, M.A., Civil Chaplain of the Island of Mauritius, youngest son of the late James Pennington, esq., Clapham-common.

July 1. At North Cheriton, near Wincanton, aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Gatehouse*, forty years Rector of that parish.

July 3. At Fulham, aged 93, the Rev. *Wm. Moseley*, LL.D.

July 4. At Beckenham, Kent, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Shore*.

At South Hayes, Worcester, aged 76, the Rev. *George Dineley*, B.D., Rector of Churchill, and formerly of Peopleton, Worcestershire.

July 5. At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 74, the Rev. *John Garrett*, B.D.

July 8. At his residence, Exeter, aged 54, the Rev. *James Frederick Todd*, for twenty-four years Vicar of Liskeard, Cornwall.

July 9. At Milsted (at his brother-in-law's, Sir J. M. Tylden), aged 85, the Rev. *Ralph Price*, formerly Rector of Lyminge, Kent.

July 12. At Thornage Rectory, aged 68, the Rev. *Augustus Dashwood*, Rector of Thornage and Bintry, Norfolk, and youngest son of the late Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, bart., of Kirtlington-park, Oxon.

July 13. At St. Servan, France, the Rev. *John Henry Hogarth*, D.C.L., late of Ford-pl., Stifford, Essex, and a J.P. for that county.

July 15. Aged 66, the Rev. *Robert Burnaby*, Incumbent of St. George's, Leicester; he was the first Incumbent of the parish, having been appointed on its formation in 1826.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, the Rev. *Edward Pryce Owen*, of Bettws-hall, Montgomeryshire.

July 17. At Eastbourne, the Rev. *W. B. Wright*, late Chaplain at Malacca.

July 18. At the School-house, Great Berkhamsted, aged 46, the Rev. *J. R. Crawford*, M.A.

July 19. At Leeds, aged 66, the Rev. *T. C. Percival*, Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire, and Prebendary of Southwell.

July 20. At Jarrow-on-Tyne, aged 34, the Rev. *Robert Westmorland Hutchinson*.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 16. At Shanghae, after a short illness, aged 27, John Montagu Swete, esq., of the Imperial Customs, Ching Kiang. He was eighth son of John Beaumont Swete, esq., late of Oxton-house, Exeter.

April 24. At Rangoon, Loftus Tottenham Longueville Clarke, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

April 28. At Salem, Madras Presidency, Lieut. Henry S. Hill, Superintendent of Police at Salem, second son of the late Capt. Henry Hill, of H.M.'s 57th Regt.

April 29. At Ootacamund, aged 50, Lieut.-Col. John Ouchterlony, Madras Royal Engineers, of Tredillion-park, near Abergavenny, fourth son of the late Wm. Ouchterlony, esq., of London, Russia Merchant.

May 1. At Theyat-Myu, Burmah, aged 41, Dr. George W. Pennington Sparrow, Surgeon of the 3rd Battalion of H.M.'s 60th Rifles. His death occurred from fatigue while zealously attending his men with the plague, cholera—of which he himself also died after a few hours' suffering.

May 4. At Taranaki, New Zealand, treacherously slain by the natives, Lieut. T. Heathcote Tragett, 57th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. T. Heathcote Tragett, of Awebridge Danes, Hants.

May 9. At Foo-Chow-Foo, China, Commander Grenville M. Temple, R.N., late of H.M.S. "Staunch," and eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Temple, late 60th Rifles.

May 19. At Calcutta, aged 27, Capt. Herbert H. Moseley, late of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, second son of the late Walter Moseley, esq., of Buildwas, Shropshire.

May 23. At Ahmednugger, aged 28, Richard Thomas Golty Catton, Assistant-Surgeon to H.M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Rev. Richard Catton, Holt, Norfolk.

May 30. At Greenwich, Virginia, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish, Capt. Bradford Smith Hoskins, formerly of H.M.'s 44th Regt., son of the Rev. W. E. Hoskins, Rector of Chiddingstone, Kent.

Lately. At Greystoke, Cumberland, aged 45, Robt. Scott, esq., a well-known barrister on the Northern circuit. The "Carlisle Examiner," under the title of "A Self-made Man," gives an interesting sketch of his life, which may be summarized as follows:—"The career of Mr. Scott is one which the rising youth of the present generation might study with interest and attempt to imitate with advantage. His mind was by nature formed for inquiry, research, and sifting investigation. Energy and indomitable perseverance were the leading traits in his character. He was born of poor but honest parents at Catterlen, or Newton, about the year 1817. He was early sent off to service, but a farmer with whom he had lived once said, 'He was the laziest lad he ever had in his life, and still he was not lazy "nowder;" but he was always thinking, and couldn't mind his "wark" for thinking.' At length he quitted the implements of husbandry and the drudgery of a junior farm-servant, and adopted the more easy, and probably more lucrative, profession of a 'clogger,' when he regularly walked several miles to Penrith to attend a French night-class. He saved the greater part of his wages, or whatever he might earn, to buy books and educate himself; and it was remarked that however wet the night, or however dark and dismal, Scott was never absent from his class, and that he picked up the language with great rapidity. He next took to 'clogging' on his own account in a shed at Temple Sowerby, and was in after life fond of pointing out the place to any friend with whom he might chance to be passing. After a time he again betook himself to agriculture, by which he made as much money in summer as met the necessary expenses of education in winter; and thus for some time he was in a state of transition from

the seminary to the plough. He, like other men, got married, and though he and his wife, according to his own statement, had at first only £29 per year to live upon, they made it serve, dividing it into so many shillings per week. Still he persevered, and with some assistance from persons who admired his steady conduct, he was enabled to study medicine, and took the title of a German M.D. At length he obtained a position in the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool, where he became one of the masters and lecturer on chemistry. Here, too, he studied law, and at last, on the 30th of April, 1855, he was called to the bar. The first case which brought him into note was one of child-murder from Penrith, when he defended a girl of the name of Robinson. She got some slight imprisonment; but the manner in which her counsel cross-examined the doctor, and the argumentative appeal, not devoid of eloquence, which he made to the Court, established his character as an able pleader, and he was steadily making his way in the profession when a brief illness (induced by too severe application) carried him off. Mr. Scott was an estimable character in private life. As he rose, his relations rose with him. He bought an estate at Penruddock, upon which he put his father, mother, brother, and sister; and he took another farm at Calthwaite, stocked the same, and placed another brother upon it. There are men who, when they rise in the world, forget their poor relations and acquaintances, but such was not his case. Labouring men who had known him as a farm-servant or a clogger would quit their stone-breaking on the road, as he passed, to shake hands with him, and 'Robin,' as they always called him, appeared to enjoy the meeting as much as they did."

June 3. Capt. William Scarth Moorsom (vol. ccxv. p. 112), a son of the late Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, was author of "Letters from Nova Scotia," Lond., 12mo, 1830, and "Historical Record of the 52nd Regiment (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)," Lond., 8vo., 1860. His son, Capt. William Robert Moorsom, Quartermaster-General to Sir James Outram, fell before Lucknow, March 11, 1858, aged 20.

June 10. Eleanor Anne, wife of I. J. Rees, esq., of Mount Pleasant, Mayfield, Sussex.

June 11. At Brighton, aged 61, Mary, relict of Henry Mole Bagster, esq., of Regent's-park-road, and only dau. of the late Capt. Charles Burrough, R.N., of Brampton, Cumberland.

June 12. At Stockholm, aged 92, the Baron Adam Bruce. "He was one of the few remaining veterans who in their youth made the Court of Gustavus III. one of the most brilliant of the eighteenth century. He was descended from a family of the royal blood of Scotland. His grandfather became a member of the Swedish house of nobility during the seventeenth century, since which time the Bruce family, intermarrying with the oldest Swedish nobility, has become itself thoroughly Swedish. Adam Bruce, as chamberlain to Gustavus III., assisted at the fatal *bal masque* in 1792, when that monarch was assassinated by Ankarström. Ever since the accession of the Bernadotte dynasty to the Swedish throne, Adam Bruce lived retired from Court and public affairs. He has had ten children, of whom his eldest son, James, who succeeds him in his Swedish honours, is a General in the Brazilian army; and one of his daughters is married to Baron Brunnow, Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's."—*Illustrated News.*

June 13. At Nynee Tal, aged 27, Louisa, wife of Major Jordan, H.M.'s 34th Regt., and eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Fraser.

June 14. Aged 76, John Probyn, esq., of the Manor-house, Long Hope and Newland, Gloucestershire.

At Norwood, Grace, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Browne, LL.B., of Trinity Church, Cheltenham, and Rivers-town, co. Cork.

In Seamore-place, Mayfair, James Evan Baillie, esq., of Kingussie and Glenelg. "The deceased gentleman's father, proprietor of the estate of Dochfour, was one of the most successful merchants of his time, and was the founder of the well-known West India House, subsequently converted into the Old Bank, Bristol. Of this house the late Mr. Baillie was also head for many years. Although having extensive possessions in the West Indies, he never was abroad, but in his younger years he was not unfrequently of great service to young men going out from the North to push their fortunes, and previous to the great commercial crisis which paralysed the West Indian trade, he was owner of quite a fleet of traders. His estates in the North are Kingussie, Culduthel, and Glenelg, and he also owned a fine estate in Wales. It is understood that the deceased gentleman has left upwards of half-a-million sterling, which, along with his property, is said to be equally heired by his relatives of Dochfour and Redcastle. He was never married."—*Inverness Courier.*

June 15. While on the march from Acquia Creek to Fairfax Court House, Virginia, aged 24, Charles Holden, youngest son of the late Henry George Holden, esq.[a], of the Public Record Office, Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane, and Kentish-town, Middlesex. He was serving in the 13th New Jersey Volunteers, 12th Army Corps, under the assumed name of Charles E. Somerville.

At Hulcote Rectory, Bedfordshire, aged 77, Miss Eliza Diana Smith.

June 17. At the house of her uncle (Colonel W. Strange, Randolph-road, Maida-hill), Dear Dolly, only child of Robt. Edward Crickitt, esq., and granddau. of the late General Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B.

At her residence, Maryon-road, Charlton, Eliza, widow of Dr. Browning, R.N., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

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[a] For a memoir of this gentleman see GENT. MAG., Feb. 1860, p. 186.

At Blandford, aged 9, William Bellairs, eldest son of the Rev. William Allford, Rector of Folke, Dorset.

June 18. At Bath, Janet Phillips, wife of Major Monypenny, West Kent Militia, and of Maytham-hall, Rolvenden, Kent.

Aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Lemon Hall, of Poyle, and dau. of the late Rev. John Yockney, of Staines; she survived her husband only five months.

At Philadelphia, aged 58, John James Frazer, esq., formerly principal tenor at the English Opera House, also at Covent-garden, Drury-lane, and other theatres.

June 19. At Nutwell, Devon, aged 77, Adm. William Wolrige.

At Tiverton, aged 44, Lavinia Mary, wife of Commander Henry Eden, R.N.

Aged 73, Sarah Rose Anna, wife of Mr. Purnell, Dock-master, Liverpool, dau. of the late Henry Paulet St. John, R.N., and granddau. of the late Rev. Andrew James, M.A., of Hatcliffe, Lincolnshire.

At Edmondscote Manor-house, Milverton, Warwick, aged 78, Anna Harrison Batley.

June 20. At St. John's-wood-terr., aged 76, Thomas Charles Wageman, esq., of North-gate-house, Regent's-park, formerly portrait painter to the late Kings of Holland.

At Streatley-house, Berks., aged 64, William Henry Stone, esq.

At the Parsonage, West Molesey, Surrey, Anne Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Tressilian G. Nicholas, M.A., Incumbent.

At Bath, Jane Deere, widow of Edward Frowde, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Church, of Bampton, Oxfordshire.

At Yoxford, Suffolk, aged 91, Lucy Elisabeth Davy, widow of the Rev. W. Barlée, late Rector of Wrentham, Suffolk.

June 21. At Llandudno, aged 16, Alfred Champneys, third son of the Rev. R. C. Savage, Vicar of Nuneaton.

At the Lodge, Beaminster, aged 80, Edward Fox, esq.

At his residence, Boltons, West Brompton, aged 69, Benjamin Golding, M.D.

At Poona, Bombay Presidency, Constance Louisa, wife of Major Davison, Senior Inspector of Musketry.

June 22. Aged 33, Henry Wadham, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

At North Lees-hall, Derbyshire, aged 59, Miss Mary Eyre.

June 23. At Allevard, near Grenoble, Thos. C. Gaulter, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.

At his residence, Pelham-cresc., Brompton, aged 73, George Godwin, esq.

Drowned, at Hythe, aged 24, James Edmund Brymer, Lieut. of H.M.'s 83rd Regt. of Foot.

At New Romney, aged 71, William Stringer, esq., solicitor.

At Campielane Asylum, Musselburgh, Mary Mackay, a native of Nairn. It is said that she was the great-granddau. of Flora Macdonald.

June 24. In Prince's-terr., Knightsbridge, aged 78, Adm. the Hon. Sir Geo. Elliot, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

In Albion-road, Holloway, aged 71, Capt. George Pierce, R.N. He was the active promoter of many institutions for the benefit of seamen.

At Perth, aged 22, Walter Stanhope Sherwill Troup, Ensign 92nd Gordon Highlanders, eldest son of Major-Gen. Hugh Troup.

At Cantley, aged 60, Anne, wife of John Walbanke Childers, esq.

Drowned in the river Thames, near Benson, aged 16, John Pears, eldest son of the Rev. J. Field, Rector of West Rounton, Yorkshire.

Aged 79, John Yates, esq., of the Elms, Albrighton, Salop.

June 25. Suddenly, at his residence, Dix's Field, Exeter, aged 78, Capt. John Bingham, R.N., son of the late Col. Bingham, of Bingham's, Melcombe, Dorset.

At Malling Abbey, Kent, Jane Mary, wife of John Philip Green, esq., of Ceylon.

At Rhyl, aged 59, Edward Lewis Richards, esq., Judge of the County Courts, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Flintshire.

At Basingstoke, aged 62, Lear How, esq., eldest son of the Rev. G. Augustus How, Vicar of Bosham, Sussex.

At Winchester, Frederick W. Ramsbottom, esq., Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Somerville W. Harcourt Ramsbottom, esq., Receiver of the Revenues, Gibraltar.

In Hereford-road South, Bayswater, aged 59, Robert Hamilton Buchanan, esq., surgeon, late of the H.E.I.C.S. (Madras Presidency).

At Upper Norwood, Charlotte Louisa, youngest dau. of Capt. Varlo, and widow of Capt. Thomas Boyles, of the H.E.I.C.S.

June 26. Very suddenly, Major-Gen. Sir Joshua Jebb, R.E., K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

Suddenly, at Malta, Col. Edward Walter Crofton, C.B., Commanding Royal Artillery in that island. He entered the service in 1831, and was taken prisoner by the Carlists in 1838. He served with the Osmanli Cavalry during the Crimean war, and commanded the Royal Artillery in China in 1860; in 1862 he was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Malta. "The deceased was so universally respected not only by his own officers, but by those of other branches of the service, as well as by the inhabitants generally, that his almost sudden decease cast a deep gloom over the island. Scarcely past the prime of life, he was struck down by an insidious disease which from long neglect had rendered an operation necessary. The operation seemed to have been successful for some days; dangerous symptoms, however, soon shewed themselves, and in less than a week from their first appearance, he sank under them, and his remains were interred in the Ta Braxia Cemetery."—*Malta Times.*

In Down-st., Piccadilly, aged 74, Henry Rich, esq., Commander R.N.

At Heavitree, Devon, aged 68, John Rogers

Griffiths, esq., of Pilton, near Barnstaple, J.P. for the county of Devon, and formerly of the 52nd Light Infantry.

At Woodside, Weybridge, aged 38, Sarah Maria, wife of Robert Capel Cure, esq.

At Chislehurst, aged 58, Thomas Frederick Beale, esq., of Regent-st., and Gloucester-pl., Hyde-park.

June 27. At Rosherville, Kent, aged 87, Major-Gen. Thomas Kelly, K.C., late Commandant of Tilbury Fort and Gravesend. The deceased entered the Army nearly seventy years ago, and was early engaged with his Regiment, the 26th Light Dragoons, in the operations carried on towards the close of the last century in the West India Islands, and was actively employed against the Caribs and the French till he was ordered to Portugal. On the voyage the transport was attacked by a Spanish gunboat, which was beaten off, and in the conflict he much distinguished himself. He proceeded to Egypt with the force under Sir R. Abercrombie, and was present at the siege of Aboukir, and in the operations under Sir Eyre Coote near Alexandria. He was also engaged in the action of the 21st of March, and was wounded in a night attack on the 25th of August, when he captured the whole of the enemy's pickets with a far inferior force. For these services he received the gold medal from the Grand Seignor, and he also had the silver war-medal with one clasp. But he was one of those who suffered the disadvantage of being sent away to the West Indies on foreign service on the renewal of the great European war in 1803, so that he had no opportunity of sharing in the glories and in the promotions which fell to the lot of his more fortunate comrades; and his career from 1810, when he became a captain, was so slow that it was twenty years before he attained the rank of major. He was appointed Commandant of Tilbury Fort, where he discharged the duties, which were more onerous than might be supposed, with zeal and ability for forty-six years, and only retired in consequence of age and infirmity a short time ago with the rank of major-general.

In Edinburgh, Lucy Anne, widow of Charles William Bell, M.D., and dau. of the late William Marshall, esq., of Penwortham-hall, Lancashire.

In the Close, Salisbury, Jane Sarah, second surviving dau. of the late John Luxford, esq., of that city.

June 28. At Aden, drowned while bathing, aged 44, Lieut.-Col. James McGrigor, Commanding 15th B.N.I. This officer was the son of the late Col. McGrigor, who commanded H.M.'s 70th Regt., and nephew of the late Sir James McGrigor, who was for thirty-eight years Director-Gen. of the Army Medical Department. He belonged to the Bombay Native Infantry, and served in one of its regiments throughout the campaign of Scinde, under Sir Charles Napier, on which occasion he was favourably noticed by his great commander. During the Indian mutiny his conduct was such that the Secretary of State for War attributed the suppression of an outbreak in the Bombay Presidency to his prompt and vigorous measures. A plot had been formed by some of the men of one of the regiments at Bombay to murder the officers, and, in concert with other Sepoys, to pillage and massacre all the Christian residents in Bombay. From personal regard for Major McGrigor, who was not more remarkable for courage and presence of mind than for generosity and kindness of heart, one of the soldiers divulged the particulars of the plot to him, and named the hour, viz., midnight, which was fixed for its execution. Accordingly he galloped off for reinforcements, summoned the regiment for parade a quarter of an hour before midnight, and obliged the intended mutineers to lay down their arms.

At his residence, Beachlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 92, Gen. Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, G.C.B. He entered the service of the late Hon. E. I. Company, in the Madras Engineers, in July, 1789; became lieut. Dec., 1792; capt., Jan., 1796; major, Jan., 1806; lieut.-col., Sept., 1811; col., May, 1824; major-gen., Jan., 1837; lieut.-gen., Nov., 1846; and gen., June, 1854. He served with much distinction in the wars with Tippoo Saib, and was three times very severely wounded. The Order of the Bath was conferred on him in 1848.

At London, Canada West, Frances, wife of Harry George Acklom Allen, esq., of Bellevue, near London, C.W., and third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hewetson Ball, formerly of H.M.'s 81st Regt.

At Nettleham-hall, near Lincoln, Helen, youngest dau. of John Hood, esq.

At the Parsonage, aged 57, Jane, wife of the Rev. Robert Cowpland, M.A., Incumbent of Weeford-with-Hints.

At Littlebourne, Kent, aged 66, Louisa, widow of Charles James, late Capt. Scots Greys.

June 29. At Copenhagen, suddenly, aged 70, the hereditary Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark, heir to the Danish Crown. The Prince, who was born November 22, 1792, was uncle to the King of Denmark, and great-uncle to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

At Paris, aged 56, Sir William Thos. Massey Stanley, bart., of Hooton, Cheshire. He was the eldest son of Sir Thos. Stanley, ninth baronet, by Miss Haggerston, only dau. of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Haggerston, Northumberland. He was born in 1807, and succeeded to the baronetcy and large family estates in Cheshire on the death of his father in August 1841. From 1837 to 1847 Sir William represented Pontefract in the House of Commons on Conservative principles. Soon after his accession to the extensive property, from ill health he had to seek the more genial climate of the south of Europe, and he had been long resident in Paris and its vicinity. Although, when he came to the baronetcy, he was possessed of

a large fortune, by unfortunate management his noble estate in Cheshire passed into other hands, and in his latter years he possessed but a limited income. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his next brother, Rowland Errington, born in 1809, and married in 1838 to Miss Macdonald, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B. The present baronet assumed in 1820 the name of Errington, in lieu of his own, in compliance with the will of Mr. Henry Errington, of Red Rice, Hertfordshire.

At Bagnères de Bigorre, France, aged 22, G. C. H. Holmes, esq., late of the 67th Regt. of Foot, and eldest son of George Holmes, esq., formerly of Brantingham, Yorkshire.

In Hyde-park-gardens, aged 77, Joseph Martineau, esq., of Basing-park, Hampshire.

At Birchfield, Handsworth, Staffordshire, Isabella, wife of the Rev. William Linwood.

June 30. At Upper Norwood, aged 36, John Cassidy, esq., late Capt. 68th L.I.

In Cecil-st., Strand, aged 64, Col. Don Juan José Salcedo, late Minister of Finance at Lima, Peru.

At St. Servan, France, Mary Anne W., widow of Col. Wentworth Serle, formerly of the Coldstream Guards.

At Holbeach, Lincolnshire, Mary Johnson, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Donelan.

In Upper Montagu-st., Portman-sq., Anne, youngest dau. of the late Major Brodie, of the 4th (or King's Own) Regt.

James Hans Hamilton, esq., ex-member for the county of Dublin, and father of the present hon. member for the county. Mr. Hamilton only resigned his seat a few months ago from impaired health. He was first returned for the county in 1841, and was a Conservative in politics. He was born in 1810, and was son of Mr. Hans Hamilton, who represented the county of Dublin for nearly thirty years.

July 1. Suddenly, at Penzance, aged 57, Lieut.-Col. Edward Clutterbuck, late of the Madras Army, last surviving son of the late Dr. Henry Clutterbuck.

At Weldon, Northamptonshire, aged 77, John Clark, esq. He was present as Assistant-Surgeon at the battle of Trafalgar, but had retired from the service and established himself in practice at Weldon nearly fifty years ago.

At Mussoorie, Susan, wife of Major Augustine Allen, Staff Corps.

July 2. Whilst on a visit at the residence of H. T. Ryall, esq., Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, aged 76, Dame Anne Maria, widow of Sir Charles Aldis.

At Anglesea, Hants., aged 58, Capt. Downes, R.N., of Letton-court, Herefordshire, and J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for that county.

At his residence, Upper Harley-st., aged 71, Thomas James Ireland, esq., of Onsden-hall, Suffolk, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for that county.

At Thames Ditton, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Capt. William Walbanke Childers.

Drowned, at Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, James Edward Henning, esq., Lieut. 2nd Battn. H.M.'s 9th Regt. of Foot, eldest son of the Rev. E. Nares Henning, of Sherborne, Dorset.

Aged 58, John B. Neville, esq., of Westbourne-park, and Lindway, Derbyshire.

At Okehampton, aged 74, James Crotch, esq., for very many years one of the Queen's Foreign Messengers. He had been long settled at Okehampton, and had several times served as mayor.

July 3. At Deal, aged 82, Robert Sherlock, esq., late Commander in H.M.'s Packet Service, Dover.

At Gillingham, Chatham, Anna, wife of John Summers, M.D., Surgeon-Major, R.E.

At Blackpool, aged 47, Caroline Gibson, widow of John Wilkinson, esq., of Littleborough, and younger dau. of the late Major Beswicke, of Pyke-house, near Rochdale.

At Leamington, Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Malkin, retired Chaplain in H.M.'s E.I.S., and granddau. of the late Sir Samuel Toller, Advocate-Gen. of Madras.

At Zurich, Switzerland, Alexander Henry Rhind, esq., of Siberts, Caithness.

July 4. Near Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Richard Palmer Sharp, late of the 72nd Highlanders, eldest son of the late Richard Sharp, esq., of Apps-court, co. Surrey.

At Clayton Wickham, Hurstpierpoint, aged 76, Samuel Twyford, esq., J.P. and D.L. for Sussex.

At her residence, Hewshott-hill, Liphook, Mary Ann, relict of Col. Harriott.

At her residence, Portview, Exeter, aged 84, Frances Stribling, relict of the Rev. John Warren, D.D.

At Winchester, aged 86, James Ralfe, esq. He was for nearly half a century Steward and Solicitor of Winchester College.

July 5. At Polton-house, Lasswade, Gen. Sir Thomas Erskine Napier, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At Caen, Normandy, aged 71, John Edward Markland, esq., late of the Island of Jamaica.

On his way home from India, aged 26, Lieut. Richard Newcomen Evans, of the late 53rd Bengal N.I.

In Eaton-sq., aged 74, Thomas Campbell Robertson, esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

At Baudsey-hall, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 71, J. Cavell, esq., of Mecklenburgh-sq.

July 6. At her residence, Chester-street, aged 89, Anne, Baroness Kilmaine. Her ladyship was the fourth dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, bart., by Sarah, Baroness Waterpark. She was born on the 22nd of March, 1774, and married, July 25, 1793, Jas. Caulfield, second Lord Kilmaine, father of the present peer, by whom (who died in May, 1825) she had a numerous family.

At Morant's-court, Chevening, Kent, aged 88, William Tonge, esq.

At Newland-house, Chelsea, Mary, wife of John Matthews, esq., and only surviving dau. of the late Edm. Thompson, esq., of Walmer, Kent.

July 7. At Linden-grove, Bayswater, aged 77, William Mulready, esq., R.A., &c. See OBITUARY.

At her residence, West Cliff-house, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Donaldson Davies, 3rd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), and dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Shippard.

At Hounslow, from concussion of the brain, Thomas Gamble Ricketts, esq., late Lieut. 10th Bombay N.I.

July 8. At her seat, Tittenhanger, Herts., aged 77, Catherine Freman, Dowager Countess of Caledon. Her ladyship was the second dau. of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, by Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, eldest dau. of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres. She was born in 1786, and married, in 1811, Du Pre, second Earl of Caledon, by whom (who died in April, 1830) she had an only son, James Du Pre, late Earl, and father of the present peer, a minor. Her ladyship was sister of the Countess of Mexborough, Lady Stuart de Rothesay, and the Conntess-Dowager Somers.

At Chieveley, Berks., Francis Crowdy, esq., J.P. for the counties of Berks. and Wilts., and Deputy-Lieut. for Wilts.

At Highfields, near Nantwich, Cheshire, aged 75, William Baker, esq., for many years an active county magistrate.

At Blackheath, aged 50, Margaret Martha, wife of Julius C. Power, esq., of H.M.'s Civil Service, Hongkong, and dau. of the late Capt. Bath, 78th Highlanders.

At Rhyl, aged 65, John Whitehall Dod, esq., of Cloverley, Shropshire, formerly M.P. for the Northern division of Shropshire. The late Mr. Dod was educated at Oswestry and at Christ's College, Cambridge. At the latter he had the advantage of the tuition of Dr. Kaye, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and among his associates were Blunt, the learned and ingenious author of the "Undesigned Coincidences," and the present Bishop of Chester. Such advantages were not thrown away on Mr. Dod. For though delicate health and a singularly unambitious disposition kept him from the more specific studies and distinctions of the University, he obtained a very extensive acquaintance with the exact sciences, and a large amount of theological knowledge. Mr. Dod afterwards travelled extensively on the Continent of Europe, and passed a considerable time in Italy. Mr. Dod succeeded at an early age to the family estates in Shropshire and Flintshire, and discharged the duties of an English country gentleman with great kindness and liberality. Though he was more active as an improving landlord and farmer than as a magistrate or county politician, yet so high was his character and so great his popularity that he was returned in 1844 as a member for the county, without opposition. In Parliament Mr. Dod took no very active part, but he steadily supported the Conservative party in its extreme Protectionism and Protestantism. Declining health induced Mr. Dod to retire from Parliament a few years ago, and to limit his usefulness to the charities and simple employments of his own neighbourhood. Mr. Dod was twice married: in 1821 to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of G. Allowson, esq., of Broughton-hall, Flintshire, by which lady he had one son; and again in 1841, to Ann Caroline, daughter of Archdeacon Wrangham, of Chester. "Few families of our untitled aristocracy can claim a more ancient lineal descent than the Dods of Cloverley, in Shropshire. Hugo Dod, probably a Danish soldier of adventure, married in the thirteenth century Agnes de Cloverley, the heiress of that manor and estate; and the property has come down in unbroken descent from father to son from that age to our own."—*Chester Record.*

In Great Newport-street, St. Martin's-lane, aged 69, Mr. John Distin, sen., long a well-known member of the musical profession.

At Windlesham, Surrey, Augusta Louisa, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. C. Lucena, Vicar of Ansley, Warwickshire.

At the Manor-house, Stanmore, Chas. Robt. Sperling, esq., J.P. for the county of Essex, younger son of the late John Sperling, esq., of Dynes-hall, Essex.

July 9. At Rossana, co. Wicklow, aged 36, the Lady Kathleen Tighe. Her ladyship was the sixth dau. of the late Earl of Bessborough, by Lady Maria Fane, dau. of the tenth Earl of Westmoreland. She was born Aug. 30, 1826, and married, in 1858, Mr. Frederick Edward Tighe.

At Hurst-house, West Molesey, aged 66, Jean Anne, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, bart.

At Bourne-end, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., aged 20, Sibella Lætitia, wife of the Rev. Wm. Horne, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Garratt, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Little Queen-street, London.

At Weymouth, Marcella, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Waller, esq., Fingreth-hall, Essex.

At Rhyl, aged 17, Edward Wallace, eldest son of the Rev. John Paley, Perpetual Curate of Codsall, Staffordshire.

July 10. At Stoughton Grange, near Leicester, aged 51, Maj. the Hon. Hen. Littleton Powys-Keck (late 60th Rifles). He was the son of the second Baron Lilford, and took the additional name of Keck by royal licence in 1861. In 1862 he married Miss Gore, dau. of the late Admiral Sir John Gore, and sister of the Countess Howe. Shortly after he was thrown from his carriage whilst driving to attend a meeting at the Leicester Infirmary, and sustained such very severe injuries that his life was despaired of for some days; at length he apparently recovered, but it is believed that he never entirely got over the occipital injuries he at that time received, and his death was very sudden. He was a man of great liberality and benevolence, and under his former name of Major Powys he was well known as an active manager of several military funds and charities which originated from the Crimean war.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, George Pulford, esq., late of the Military Secretary Office, H.E.I.C.S.

July 11. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Anna Maria Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Sir G. W. Denys, bart.

At his residence, Sydenham, Kent, Thomas Mann, esq., of the General Register Office, Somerset House, formerly of Andover, Hants.

At Southgate, aged 48, Samuel Sparshott Shore, esq., Lieut. R.N.

At his residence, Campden-hill, Kensington, aged 68, Richard Keily, esq., Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, F.R.Z.S.

July 12. At the residence of her nephew (W. H. May, esq., Sussex-square, Brighton), Lady Twysden, wife of Sir William Twysden, bart., and sister to the late W. B. May, esq., of Hadlow Castle, Kent.

At Cirencester, from a fall from his carriage, Albert Iles, esq., M.D., of the Croft-house, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

In Baker-st., Portman-sq., aged 34, Margaret Ann, wife of Thos. A. O'Flaherty, M.D.

At the Oaks, Woodford, Essex, Godfrey Thomas Vigne, esq., F.G.S.

July 13. In Cleveland-gardens, aged 33, Francis St. John Balguy, esq.

At the residence of her son (William Burke Ryan, M.D., of Bayswater), aged 77, Mrs. Margaret Ryan, dau. of the late Conolly Burke, a descendant of the ancient family of the De Burghs of Clanricarde.

July 14. At the residence of his brother-in-law (Henry Smith, esq.), aged 51, Frederick Sims Williams, esq., of Blackheath and Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister-at-law, and late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Hartly Wespall, Frances, widow of the Rev. John Keate, Canon of Windsor.

July 15. In Grosvenor-place, aged 17, Juliet Fanny, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rich. Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General.

At Swanage, Ann Charlotte, second dau. of Mr. and Lady Louisa Wardlaw Ramsay.

At Easingwold, Yorkshire, aged 79, Jonathan Coates, esq., formerly of Helperby.

In Norfolk-eres., Hyde-park, Henry Thomas Crompton, esq., late of the 99th and 63rd Regiments, and of H.M.'s Civil Service in the Mauritius.

At Weston-park, near Bath, Anne, widow of Capt. William Rogers, R.N.

At Saltney, aged 88, Jane, relict of the Rev. Arthur Jones, D.D.

July 16. At his residence, Park-place, Regent's-park, aged 85, Major-General Farrer.

Aged 43, Francis Macnamara Calcutt, esq., M.P. for Clare. He had represented his native county of Clare in Parliament, with only an interval of a few months, since 1857. In 1859, Col. White, now M.P. for Kidderminster, was elected in opposition to Mr. Calcutt, but soon after unseated on the ground of bribery. Mr. Calcutt was a Liberal in politics, and only a few months ago he was received into the Roman Catholic Church.

At Anglesey, Torquay, from severe burns, through the accidental catching fire of her dress, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. G. C. Blake.

At Bexley, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Very Rev. Robert Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle.

At Portobello Barracks, Dublin, Frances Anne, wife of Major R. A. Daniell.

At his residence, Pirbright-lodge, aged 66, William Bensley Anderson, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Ware, Herts., aged 55, Edward Collins, esq., late of the Madras Light Cavalry (retired), second son of the late Thomas Collins, Lieut. and Adjutant of H.M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Kennington-hall, near Ashford, aged 75, Harry William Carter, M.D. Oxon., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., J.P. and D.L. for Kent.

At Corbridge, Northumberland, Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. Francis Reed, Rector of Hazlebury Bryan, Dorset.

At Tillington Court, Herefordshire, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Griffiths, of Bristol, and of Westbury-on-Trym, and niece of the late Samuel Carless, esq., of Hereford.

July 17. At her residence, Eccleston-sq., aged 83, Mary, widow of Richard Crawshay, esq., of Ottershaw-park, Surrey.

July 18. Aged 83, John Hoile, esq., of Sandwich, Kent.

At his residence, Clare-st., Dublin, aged 83, Edward Tickell, esq., Q.C., late Chairman of Sessions, co. Armagh.

Elizabeth, wife of Francis Twemlow, esq. of Betley-court, Staffordshire.

Aged 71, Mary, last surviving dau. of the late Richard Demain, esq., of West Brixton.

At South Jesmond-house, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 58, Margaret, wife of Collingwood Forster Jackson, esq., and dau. of the late Cuthbert S. Fenwick, esq.

At Eastbourne, aged 37, Vincent Richards, second son of the late Rev. Thos. Richards, Vicar of Ieklesham, Sussex.

July 19. Aged 39, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. Lee, R.M.L.I.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, aged 62, Geo. Wigzell Knocker, esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., and son of the late Wm. Knocker, esq., of Dover.

At Sydenham, aged 66, Eliza, widow of Major Willows, of the H.E.I.C.S.

July 20. At Bath, aged 68, Major Geo. Duncan Drummond, formerly of H.M.'s 95th Regt. (Rifle Brigade), and Barrack Master at Manchester.

July 21. At Batsford, aged 87, Helen, widow of the Rev. Gilbert Malcolm, late Rector of Todenham, Gloucestershire.

July 22. At South Camp, Aldershot, Mary Harriett, wife of Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham Lennox, R.E.

At the house of her son-in-law (Col. Bingham, Bingham's Meleombe, Dorset), aged 83, Jane, widow of the Rev. Montagu John Wynyard, B.D., for many years Rector of West Rounton, and of St. Martin, York, and Chaplain to the Queen.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, June 20, 1863.	June 27, 1863.	July 4, 1863.	July 11, 1863.	July 18, 1863.
Mean Temperature . . .			° 58·8	° 61·2	° 59·4	° 65·0	° 61·0
London	78029	2803989	1191	1158	1187	1287	1364
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	198	181	209	240	189
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	293	223	234	258	299
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	142	169	186	178	200
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	241	271	253	287	303
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	317	314	305	324	373

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
June 20 .	623	181	206	139	37	1191	938	941	1879
„ 27 .	635	158	177	155	33	1158	1025	934	1959
July 4 .	603	177	172	194	35	1187	995	942	1937
„ 11 .	703	178	163	183	41	1287	989	994	1983
„ 18 .	803	166	174	177	41	1364	930	880	1810

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, July 21, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	1,947	47	4	Oats	130	20	3	Beans	19	36	0
Barley	—	0	0	Rye	57	31	6	Peas	13	38	6

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	46	9	Oats	23	1	Beans	39	11
Barley	30	9	Rye	33	10	Peas	37	6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 23.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.*	4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 23.
Mutton	4*s.*	4*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Beasts 1,270
Veal	4*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Sheep 11,530
Pork	4*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Calves 713
Lamb	5*s.*	6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*	Pigs 130

COAL-MARKET, JULY 24.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 14*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24, to July 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Thermometer. Noon.	Thermometer. 11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Thermometer. Noon.	Thermometer. 11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	63	73	62	30. 00	fr.cl.hy.rn.t.l.	9	65	74	64	30. 20	fair
25	62	72	62	30. 07	do. do.	10	66	75	63	30. 29	do.
26	62	73	56	30. 10	cloudy	11	69	78	65	30. 31	do.
27	58	67	57	29. 91	fair, cloudy	12	70	78	66	30. 30	do.
28	62	68	57	29. 91	rain, fair	13	65	70	60	30. 41	do.
29	58	70	57	29. 94	cloudy, rain	14	62	73	66	30. 36	do.
30	59	67	62	30. 15	fair	15	69	78	66	30. 17	do.
J. 1	65	71	62	30. 21	do.	16	60	65	57	30. 14	do.
2	64	70	61	29. 99	cldy. showers	17	59	71	56	29. 94	do. shrs. fair
3	63	68	60	30. 17	fair	18	57	59	53	29. 84	fair, cloudy
4	57	72	61	30. 20	do.	19	58	68	59	29. 91	cloudy
5	64	72	60	30. 25	do.	20	58	66	56	29. 73	do.
6	65	76	60	30. 21	do.	21	59	61	63	29. 73	do.con. hy. rn.
7	70	76	62	30. 11	do.	22	60	64	55	29. 52	do. heavy rain
8	64	75	63	30. 14	do.	23	58	67	56	29. 81	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	91¾ 2	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	233 4	par.	Shut	———	108 ¼
25	91⅝ ⅞	91⅜ ⅝	91½ ⅝	232½ 4	4 dis. par.	———	———	108 ¼
26	91¾ 2	91⅜ ⅝	91½ ¾	———	4 dis. par.	———	———	108 ¼
27	91⅞ 2	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾	232	4 dis.	———	———	108⅛ ¼
29	92 ¼	91¾ 2	91⅞ 2	234	4 dis. par.	———	———	108¼ ½
30	92 ¼	91¾ 2	91¾ 2	234	4 dis. par.	———	10.14pm.	108 ¼
J. 1	92 ¼	91¾ 2	91¾ 2	236	4 dis. par.	———	12 pm.	108⅛ ⅜
2	92 ¼	91¾ 2	91¾ 2	234 6	———	———	———	108⅛ ⅜
3	92 ¼	91⅞ 2	91⅞ 2	234½ 6	4 dis.	———	———	108⅛ ⅜
4	92⅛ ⅜	91⅞ 2⅛	91⅞ 2⅛	236	1 dis. 1 pm.	———	———	108⅛ ⅜
6	92⅛ ⅜	92 ⅛	92 ⅛	236	2 dis. 2 pm.	———	17 pm.	108⅛ ⅜
7	92¼ ⅝	92 ⅛	92 ⅜	234 6	2 pm.	224 7	18 pm.	108⅛ ⅜
8	92½ ⅝	92¼ ½	92¼ ½	235 7	1 dis. 2 pm.	227	———	108¼ ½
9	92⅜ ⅝	92⅜ ½	92⅜ ½	235½	1 dis. 2 pm.	———	14.18pm.	108¼ ½
10	92⅜ ⅝	92⅜ ½	92⅜ ½	———	2 pm.	225 7	———	108⅛ ½
11	92⅜ ⅝	92½ ⅝	92½ ⅝	236 7	1 dis.	———	18 pm.	108¼ ⅜
13	92½ ⅝	92½ ⅝	92½ ⅝	235 7	2. 3 pm.	225	15.18pm.	108 ¼
14	92½ ¾	92½ ¾	92½ ⅞	236 7	1. 3 pm.	227 8	———	108 ¼
15	92⅞ 3¼	92⅞ 3¼	92⅞ 3¼	———	par. 1 pm.	226 8	———	108 ⅜
16	93 ⅜	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛ ⅜	235 7	3 pm.	226½	15 pm.	108 ⅜
17	92⅞ 3⅛	93 ¼	92⅞ 3¼	236 7	par. 3 pm.	226 8	19 pm.	108 ¼
18	92⅞ 3⅛	93⅛ ¼	93⅛ ¼	———	1. 3 pm.	———	16.19pm.	108 ¼
20	92⅝ 3	92¾ 3⅛	92¾ 3⅛	236 8	par. 3 pm.	227 9	16 pm.	108 ⅛
21	92½ ¾	92⅝ ⅞	92⅝ ⅞	———	par.	227	———	107⅞ 8¼
22	92⅝ ¾	92¾ ⅞	92¾ ⅞	238	3 pm.	228	15.17pm.	108 ¼
23	92½ ⅞	92⅝ 3	92⅝ 3	239	3 pm.	———	18 pm.	107⅞ 8⅛

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1863.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN Gent.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

FUNDS FOR CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

SIR,—I regret to have to inform the public through you that owing to a deficiency of funds the works at this cathedral are likely to come to a standstill unless the archæologists of England, now a numerous and influential body, at once urge with all zeal the pressing necessities of the case upon the attention and liberality of their friends and the public at large, so that fresh subscriptions may flow in to complete the tower and spire, which are entrusted to the hands of the first architect of the day.—I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.
Precentor of Chichester.

PORTRAIT OF ANNE BOLEYN.

SIR,—In the report of the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London contained in your Magazine for this month, reference is made to Mr. Scharf's remark, "that the only portrait of Anne Boleyn on which reliance could be placed was the oil portrait in Windsor Castle."

This, I doubt not, is a misconception.

There is a cartoon portrait of the unfortunate Queen, by Holbein, at the Earl of Bradford's, Weston Park, Staffordshire. The face is shewn nearly in profile, and is very speaking and life-like, although not much detail is attempted. The cartoon bears the handwriting of the artist,—"Hans Holbein, delineavit ad vivum;" and there is a note subsequently added in the same hand, "decollata, 1536."

This portrait was engraved by Houbraken, and published by the Knaptons in 1738, and described as in the collection of the late Earl of Bradford. It is, I believe, an heir-loom.

The engraver has not succeeded in transferring to the copper the exquisite refinement of the original.

I am, &c. P.

Walsall, Staffordshire, Aug., 1863.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—ARCHBISHOPS MARSH AND TENISON.

SIR,—The most curious and interesting object in Dublin, though seldom visited by strangers, is the free library, usually called St. Patrick's or Marsh's, situated within the precinct of St. Patrick's Cathedral, now being restored at the expense of a munificent citizen, Benjamin Lee Guinness.

Marsh purchased Stillingfleet's library, which, together with his own, he presented as a free gift to the citizens of Dublin, endowing it with perpetual annuities for a librarian and assistant. Bishop Sterne's collection was subsequently added in 1745, as a bequest from that learned prelate. The whole forms a library of upwards of 17,000 vols., of which about three hundred only were published after the decease of Sterne. The books, and a few valuable manuscripts, relate chiefly to Patristic, Biblical, Oriental, Scandinavian, and Celtic history and literature. There is also a curious collection of medical works in the Classical and Oriental languages.

Strenuous efforts have been lately made (it is hoped in vain) to remove this grand old library from its ancient seat to "*the National Gallery*" in Leinster Lawn!

I read in the Life of Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, a cotemporary and friend of Marsh, that he also founded a public library in London, and was a liberal benefactor to the library of St. Paul's Cathedral. Will Mr. Urban be so kind as to inform me whether these collections are yet intact, or have British Vandals been more successful than the barbarian Irish in removing and dispersing them?

I am, &c. J. L.

Dublin, Aug., 1863.

[Archbishop Tenison's library was sold by auction in June, 1861, by virtue of an Act of Parliament. Some remarks on the subject will be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Sept. 1861, p. 222.]

The Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE BUILDINGS OF BISHOP GUNDULPH[a].

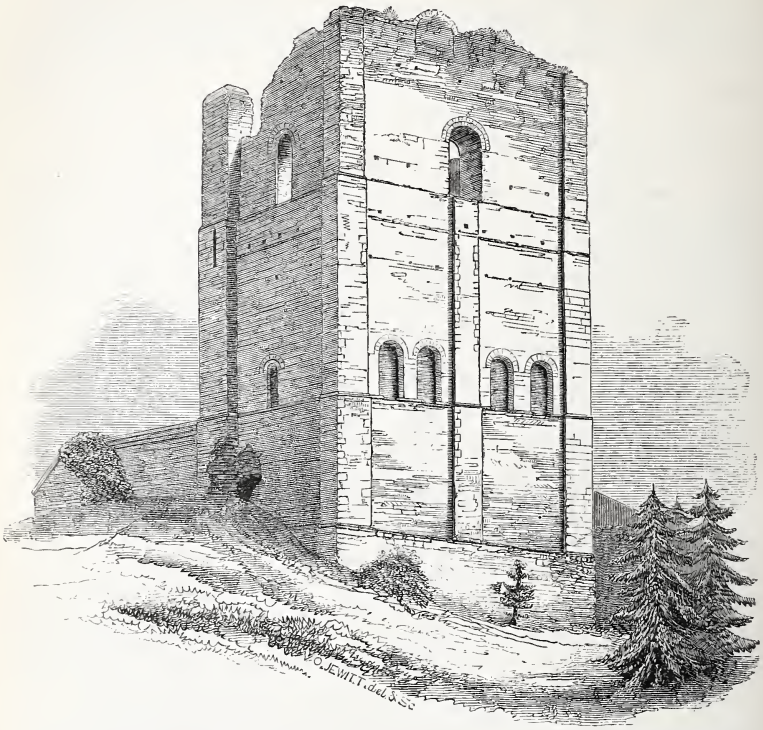
Bishop Gundulph has been long known as one of the chief architects of his day, and to have been employed by the King to build the White Tower in London: the buildings known to have been erected or superintended by him afford, therefore, the best examples of the style of his age, of the mode of construction, and of the art of building in the period which immediately followed the Norman Conquest. The history of his life clearly shews that he had every opportunity of acquiring the best information; and we may fairly conclude that he possessed all the knowledge and skill that any one possessed in his time. He was one of the most distinguished of the celebrated monks of the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, so many of whom were presented by William the Conqueror to great preferment and high rank in England. When Lanfranc was appointed abbot of the new abbey at Caen, Gundulph accompanied him, and when Lanfranc was promoted to Canterbury in 1070, Gundulph again accompanied him, and was soon appointed to the see of Rochester; but he continued to be treated by Lanfranc as his intimate friend and confidant, as their letters shew.

It appears evident that through the influence of Lanfranc Gundulph soon obtained an estate at Malling, now called St. Leonard's, and immediately built himself a residence there, the walls of which still remain. We have, indeed, no direct historical evidence of this, but the indirect evidence is very strong.

Soon after his monastery at Rochester was established, Archbishop Anselm, who had succeeded to Lanfranc, wrote to him, to recommend him to found a similar establishment for women

[a] A paper read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Rochester, by John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A.

upon his own estate at Malling, because he could then look after it himself; shewing that this was his usual place of re-



1. Gundulph's Tower, or Keep, at Malling (now called St. Leonard's Tower), A.D. 1070—1080.

sidence. This advice he followed as soon as he could; and we are expressly told that "he furnished all things necessary *for the body* as well as for the soul[b]." He continued to govern this nunnery for several years by "his own special care," and did not appoint an abbess until the year of his death.

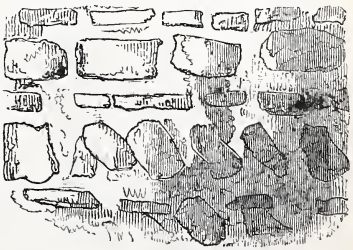
We are expressly told, in the narrative of his life, that Malling before his time had always been "a rural place, with few inhabitants;" but after his foundation there, "people began to flock in, and build themselves houses and a street, and shops to supply the nuns[c]."

Having thus ascertained, by the best possible authority, that Malling was the usual place of residence of Bishop Gundulph,

[b] Vita Gundulfi, ed. Migne, col. 829.

[c] Ibid., col. 830.

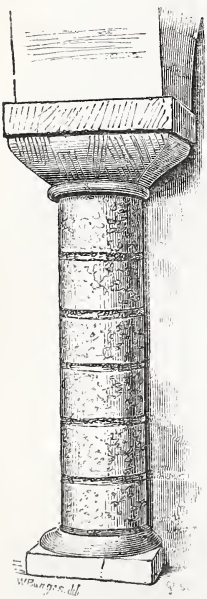
the next question naturally is, Are there any remains of his house? Fortunately, as we have said, there are: it is perfect, except the roof and the parapet. He lived, according to the fashion of his age, in a massive Norman keep, very much upon the same plan (though smaller and earlier) with the White Tower, which he built for the King (see 6). This house, castle, keep, or tower, for it may be called by any of these names, I believe to be the very earliest Norman keep we have remaining anywhere, either in England or Normandy. It is probably the earliest building that Gundulph erected on his first arrival in England: it was necessary for him to build a secure place for himself to live in; and the character of this building is certainly earlier than that of any of the others. A bold theorist might venture to assert that Gundulph was the inventor of the Norman keep; and it would be difficult to disprove the theory by referring to one of earlier character, or known to be of earlier date. It is certain that in the Bayeux Tapestry, some of William's castles are distinctly represented as consisting of earth-works and wooden palisades only, and that at Dol the soldiers are ordered to dig a castle (*fossare castellum*). That this form of castle was of Norman origin there is no question. It goes by the name of a Norman keep or donjon all over Europe, and continued to be used or copied for several centuries as the place of security in the last resort. This form of castle, or keep, was used both in Scotland and in Ireland, and even in Italy, as late as the sixteenth century; so that it continued in use for five centuries. This one at Malling I believe to be the earliest now in existence; and it is built entirely of rubble or rough stone, with scarcely any ashlar-work about it (see 2). In the upper part of the walls of this keep there are rows of put-log holes for throwing out wooden galleries. These external galleries were on a level with the floor of the principal chamber above the vault, and there are doorways in the centre of each face, from the chamber to the gallery, for the purpose of passing out stones or other missiles to the defenders, and for ready ingress and egress. Such wooden



2. Rubble Masonry from Gundulph's Tower at Malling.

galleries were protected by a sloping roof above, and supported by wooden brackets below, the holes for all of which remain. They were protected from fire by being covered over with skins or raw hides in time of siege. Many other interesting particulars respecting these wooden galleries, scaffolds, or *hourds*, will be found in the invaluable work of M. Viollet-le-Duc on Military Architecture [d].

In this tower or keep at Malling the vault was of the plain barrel form, and was over the first-floor instead of over the ground-floor only, as is more usual in England; but in Scotland and Ireland it is common to have a floor of wood under the vault, and the principal chamber above it at the top of the building, which was commonly only three stories high. The marks of the vault are here visible in the walls, as they almost always are if it has been destroyed; but such vaults very generally remain perfect; for neither time nor fire has much effect upon them, and it is a work of some considerable labour to destroy them.



3. Respond from Gundulph's Crypt at Rochester, A.D. 1077—1080.

Gundulph's appointment to the bishopric of Rochester took place in 1077, or eleven years after the Conquest; and he shortly afterwards began to build a new chancel for his cathedral, the old one being destroyed.

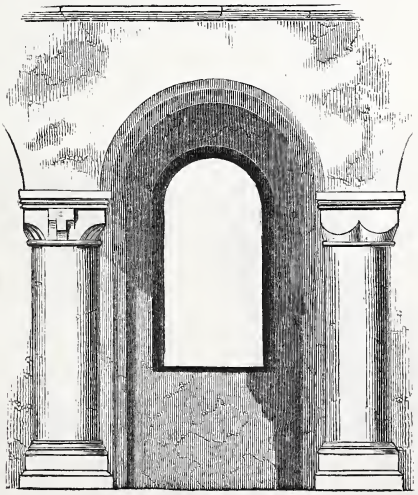
As soon as the new church was sufficiently completed, that is, as soon as the choir was ready (the *ecclesia* proper), it was consecrated by the translation of the relics of St. Paulinus from the remains of the old structure to the new one [e]. The only portions of this work now remaining are the early part of the crypt, underneath what is now the west end of the chancel, this part of the

[d] These galleries are called by the French *hourds*, a word evidently borrowed from the English "hoards," or boards, which we still retain in "hoarding," a term in every-day use in the streets of London; and it is not a French word. So many of our technical words come from the French or the Normans, that it is interesting to find an example the other way. See "Military Architecture," translated from the French of M. Viollet-le-Duc, by M. Macdermott, 8vo., 1860, pp. 41, 61, 65.

[e] Vita Gundulfi, ap. Wharton, Ang. Sacr., tom. ii. p. 280.

church having been greatly lengthened in the thirteenth century with the large and lofty crypt under it, eastward of the ancient crypt. No part of the present church above ground, *that is visible,* belongs to the early period; but on the north side is a rude massive tower of rubble stone-work, which is of the same age as the crypt, and is part of the genuine work of Gundulph. His crypt consists of two bays only, and was no doubt under the original high altar of the cathedral: it is low, and the vault is groined without ribs, built of rough tufa, and plastered: the detached pillars are monoliths, of the stone of the country; and the capitals are of the simplest and earliest kind, merely a cube, with the lower corners chamfered off,—not rounded off as is usual with the early Norman capital, commonly called the cushion capital, such as were used in the early work of Westminster, but merely sloped off. The responds against the wall are not monoliths, but are built into the wall, each of six stones beside the capital and base, with very wide joints of mortar between them (see 3). The material of these responds is *tufa,* one which in subsequent times was only used for the vaulting.

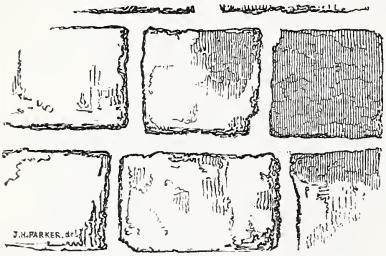
The chapel in the White Tower (see 4) is the only part of



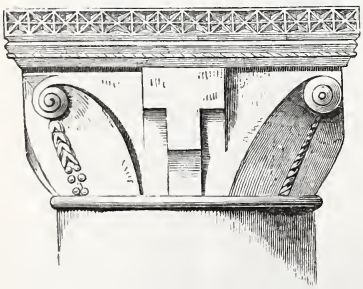
4. Arch and Window of the Chapel in the White Tower, London, A.D. 1081.

that structure that has preserved enough of its original character for it to be compared fairly with the other buildings

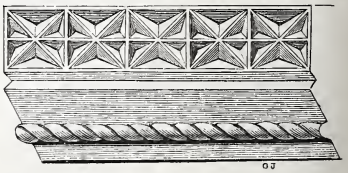
of Gundulph. This tower must have been building at the same time with the cathedral at Rochester: the date incidentally mentioned for it is 1081[f]; but we do not know exactly whether this refers to the commencement of the work or the consecration of the chapel. The character of the work in the White Tower is considerably more advanced than that of the tower at Malling, or that of the crypt at Rochester; but the construction of a crypt is always more rude than the superstructure, and the Chapel Royal would naturally be of the best work that was to be had at the time. Still, it is extremely simple, and of as early character as a building can well be that deserves the name of architecture. The walls are in part cased with the original ashlar, with wide joints (see 5); the aisles have vaults groined without ribs, the central space has a plain barrel vault, and is of very moderate width, and yet the walls are of enormous thickness, the inner wall equally with the outer; so that this was not for defence only, but to carry the vaults which excited the apprehensions of the inexperienced workmen; and it was not until half a century afterwards that they had courage to throw a vault over a wide space. The capitals in the Royal



5. Masonry from the White Tower, London.



6. Capital from the Chapel in the White Tower, London.



Abacus and Moulding of ditto.

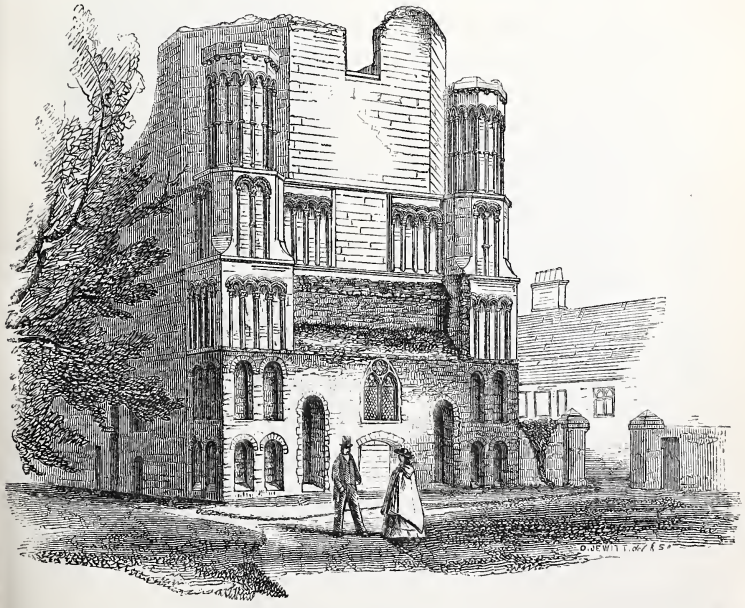
Chapel are rather more advanced and better finished than those in the crypt. One of the western capitals has had the sunk star-ornament cut upon the abacus: this has all the appear-

[f] See Registrum Roffense, p. 32; Textus Roffensis, p. 201.

ance of having been done afterwards, as it is within easy reach. Most of the capitals have the peculiar projection in the centre like a Tau cross (see 6), as if left for the *caulicoli* to be carved, or to be painted in imitation of them. We have evidence at Jumièges, that painting was used to assist the effect of sculpture at this period, as indeed it was long afterwards (see 4 and 6).

At the same time that this building was going on, or during the reign of the Conqueror, Gundulph also finished a monastery at Rochester for sixty monks; but none of the buildings belonging to it are extant: they were most probably of wood only,—unless the small early tower or keep, called Gundulph's Tower, on the north side of the cathedral, was the prior's house. This is probably the tower which Gundulph is recorded to have built at the cost of £60.

The exact year of the foundation of the abbey of Malling is uncertain: the editors of the *Monasticon* assign it to about



7. Malling Abbey, Kent.
The lower part A.D. 1095—1103; the upper part c. 1150 and later.

1070; but as Anselm did not succeed to the archbishopric until 1093, and it was founded by his advice, it can hardly have

been before 1095; but Gundulph lived until 1107, and may therefore have had the entire management of it for above ten years after the foundation. Of the buildings of the abbey, we have the lower part of the west front of the church, the south transept, and some other small portion of little importance; but the upper part of the west front is of quite a different character from the lower part. There is an evident break and set-off; and the character of the upper part is forty or fifty years later than the lower part (see 7). As there was no building here before Gundulph's foundation, the earliest part must be his work; and a comparison of this with his other buildings shews that they all partake of the same rude, early character, one of the features apparently being shallow panels in the face of the wall.

Among the nine or ten churches given to Rochester Priory by Gundulph was that of Dartford, the tower of which agrees so

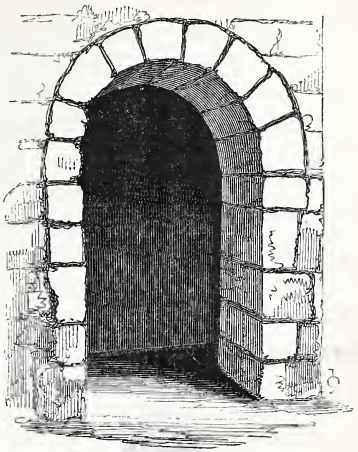


8. Exterior and Interior of Window of Tower, Dartford Church, Kent.

closely in character with the other buildings of Gundulph that there can be little doubt that it was built by him[g] (see 8, 9).

[g] The churches given to the Priory at Rochester by Bishop Gundulph were—Woolwich, Darentford (now called Dartford), Suthuna, Wilmintuna, Chiselhurst,

It partakes very much of the style which is called Anglo-Saxon, and is, in fact, as rude and simple as any style can well be. But there is no good reason to suppose that the Norman Conquest made any great and sudden change of style, or that the style of building of the Normans themselves at that time was very much in advance of what we had in England. That the Normans of Caen and its neighbourhood were better masons than the English, is probable, from the excellent stone they had in abundance, very accessible in the cliffs of the river Orne, and very easily worked. They are generally allowed to have been the best masons in Europe at that period, but the masonry of the eleventh century was everywhere very different from that of the twelfth. We have no evidence that any one of our Anglo-Saxon towers is of earlier date than the eleventh century, and they agree in character with the buildings of other countries at the same period. There is every reason to believe that the earliest stone churches that we have in England are the churches which Canute, after he became a Christian, ordered to be built of stone and lime in the places where his father and himself had burnt the (wooden) churches of the Saxons. The buildings of Bishop Gundulph, fifty years afterwards, are a little more advanced: each succeeding generation made some progress in the art of building, as in other arts; and at those periods when there was much building going on,



9. Doorway of Belfry Staircase, Dartford Church, Kent.

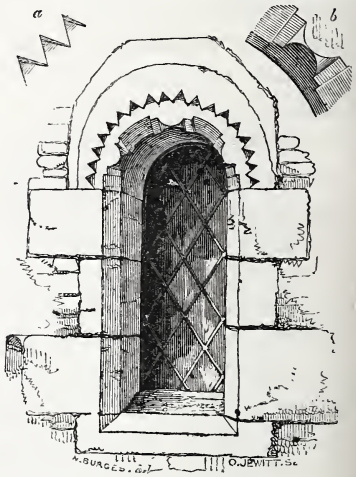
Aylesford, Rothersfield, Fernet, Sturmutha; also the altar of St. Nicolas in St. Andrew's Church, and St. Margaret's Church, at Rochester. But I believe that Dartford is the only one that retains any work of his period, at least any that is now visible. Rough walls may be of any period, and will stand for any length of time if the lime happened to be good. It is by no means improbable that the side walls of the nave of Rochester Cathedral are the work of Bishop Gundulph, although the arcades within are clearly of later date. A portion of rude masonry, very like Gundulph's other walls in Kent, was stripped of the plaster during the meeting of the Archæological Institute.

and consequently much practice for the workmen, the progress in the art was more rapid in proportion. The end of the eleventh century and the whole of the twelfth were great building eras; and, consequently, very great and rapid progress was made in the art of building. The civil wars of that period do not seem to have had much effect in stopping building: they probably caused more castles to be built instead of churches for a time; but the mason's art continued to flourish and to improve, and that as rapidly in England as in any other country.

Another church which has been attributed to Gundulph, and which some persons imagine to be much older than his tower, is that of Darent (see 10). This is an extremely curious



10. East End of Darent Church, Kent.



11. Window, East End of Darent Church.

church, and part of it is of Early Norman character; but it does not agree with the other works of Gundulph, and it appears to me rather later, though not much. I consider it is a church built, or rebuilt, in the time of Henry I., and I can find no evidence of its being of an earlier date. I find mention, indeed, of land at Darent being given to Rochester by Brihtric and his wife about the year 1000 [h]; and the very curious Saxon charter or deed of gift is preserved in the British Museum, and is printed by Hasted[i]. Among other gifts, were gold torques

[h] See Mon. Ang., under Rochester Priory, vol. i. p. 161.
[i] History of Kent, vol. i. p. 464.

and a gold armilla or bracelet, which contained eighty marks of gold, a *handseax* which contained as much, horses and dogs, and the land called Darent (Darente); but there is no mention of a church. This land was afterwards exchanged with Canterbury for the manor of Lambeth, in the time of Richard I., and at that time the church of Darent is distinctly mentioned as part of the property exchanged. As Bishop Gundulph lived until 1107, or during the first seven years of the reign of Henry I., it is quite possible that this church may have been his work at the end of his life. The character of the architecture is distinctly that of the early part of the twelfth century, and not of the eleventh. The lower part of the east front with the three small windows (see 11) is the only original part of that front; the gable has been raised and altered considerably, and all the apparent openings and shallow panels in the upper part are comparatively modern. There is a stone vault over the altar, of early character, groined without ribs, as in the aisles of the White Tower; but the space over this in its original state was not high enough to be used for any purpose excepting to give air to the timbers of the roof, for which purpose one small window was left in the east gable.

The building art of modern Europe began in the eleventh century, and the work of each succeeding generation of men may be clearly traced. This investigation is extremely interesting: we see how each set of men improved upon the work of their fathers, little by little, more rapidly in some places than in others; but any improvement made in one place very soon spreads to other places and other countries: no country was more than a generation in advance of others. It is evidently a mistake to attribute the discovery of any new style to any individual: a new style of architecture never was discovered or invented by any one person; it was gradually developed by the progress of the human mind in that generation. We are accustomed to attach a great deal too much importance to the names of individual architects in the invention of a particular style, which was in fact the work of many minds. Even the Perpendicular English style, which is popularly attributed to Wykeham as the inventor, we now find, on careful investigation, to have been gradually coming in, before his time, or when he was a child. In the earlier styles the transition from one style to

another is more palpable, and consequently more generally understood; but such changes of style were always going on, more slowly at one period than another. Architecture never stood still: it was always either progressing or retrograding: as we have seen in our own days, it made a great stride forwards about twenty years ago, and continued to make steady progress for ten or fifteen years; and during the last five years it has retrograded as rapidly, since the mania for introducing foreign scraps, under the name of invention, seized upon our architects. We see from the buildings of Bishop Gundulph, the first architect of his day, from what a rude beginning the beautiful Early English Gothic was developed in the works of three generations; and therefore we need not despair that out of the present state of chaos of the styles of all ages and all countries, jumbled together, some good style of architecture will gradually be developed; but neither Mr. Scott, the Gundulph of our day, nor any other individual, can hope with any degree of success to accomplish what has never been accomplished before—the invention of a new style of architecture. The architecture of our day may hereafter be known as the architecture of the time of Mr. Scott, just as that of the end of the eleventh century is now known as the architecture of the time of Bishop Gundulph; but it bears in reality the impress of the age, not of the individual. I do not think we can fairly attribute any marked superiority to the buildings of Bishop Gundulph over those of his contemporaries at Gloucester, at Winchester, and at other places.

In calling your attention to the buildings of Bishop Gundulph, it was not at all my intention to depreciate his merits as an architect. I am ready to admit that he was the best architect of his day, as he has always borne that reputation. The rough and rude character of the buildings in Kent is greatly caused by the building material; the rough and hard stone called Kentish rag is a very untractable material. The White Tower, where he had the advantage of Caen stone, is a very superior building to any of those in Kent of the same period; and it is a fine building of its kind, well proportioned and well suited to its purpose, which is the great merit of the work of an architect. If Bishop Gundulph really was the inventor of the Norman keep, as seems probable, he was a very great architect, for he designed a building so well suited

for its purpose that the same type continued to be followed, when required by similar circumstances, for five hundred years. I know of no other architect of whom the same can be said.

My present object was, however, to shew you the exact state of the art of building in his time; and it is an important chapter in the history of architecture—our starting-point.

In saying that no *immediate* change was produced in the building art in England by the Norman Conquest, I do not mean to say that there is no difference between the Norman and Anglo-Saxon buildings, but that it took a generation to effect the change. The Norman style did not come in all at once and fully developed. The style in Normandy itself, at the time of the Conquest, was not at all what is generally supposed. We have no buildings remaining at Caen of the time of the Conquest. Of the time of the Conqueror we have[k]; but the twenty-one years of his reign produced a great change in the art of building in England as well as in Normandy, and the rich Norman style was gradually developed in both countries at the same time. At the time of the Conquest the Norman buildings were on a larger scale and more lofty than those of the English, and ashlar or cut stone was more used for facing their walls than in England, where the quoins and dressings only were of cut stone for a long time after the Conquest; but this depends greatly on the nature of the building material, and varies in different districts at all periods. Still, there is a marked character in the buildings of the time of Bishop Gundulph, and it is a very rude character; the great architect was not to blame for the character of the art of building in his time. If Mr. Scott himself had lived in the time of Bishop Gundulph, he would have built in the same style, and he could hardly have done more than invent the Norman keep.

The character of each succeeding age has impressed itself upon its buildings far more distinctly than that of any individual mind; and yet it is quite possible, by careful observation, to distinguish the work of an individual, after making allowance for the age, the country, and the province in which he lived, all of which will be impressed upon his architecture. For instance, we know that Lanfranc's cathedral at Canterbury, of which Gundulph was probably the architect, was

[k] See the Abbey Churches of Caen, GENT. MAG., March, 1863, p. 283.

entirely pulled down and rebuilt about forty years afterwards by Ernulf and Conrad. The former, who had been prior at Canterbury while the work was going on, was made abbot of Peterborough in 1107 and bishop of Rochester in 1114; and we can distinctly trace his work at Canterbury, at Peterborough, and at Rochester, as Professor Willis has long since pointed out[1]. It is Ernulf to whom we are really indebted for much of the Norman work of the cathedral of Rochester, as well as the remains of the chapter-house and cloister. This is the style which we commonly understand by the "Norman style," but it belongs to a later generation than that of Gundulph.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUE DIES.—The *Journal de Saone-et-Loire* publishes a letter from the Abbé Cucherat giving a detailed account of a discovery recently made about half a league from Paray (Saone-et-Loire). A workman who was digging a field, which only last year formed part of the neighbouring forest, and was then broken up for the first time, struck his spade against a large Roman tile about a foot below the surface, and under it were found seven metal dies, such as were used by the Romans for coining. The Abbé says that these dies are made of a mixed metal, hard and brittle, but that he has not yet been able to ascertain its precise composition. Some of them are in the form of truncated cones, 1.77 in. in height, 1.38 in. in diameter at the large end, and 0.79 in. at the other, on which the impression is engraved. The smaller dies are of nearly equal size at the two ends, and thickest in the middle. They belong to the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, and bear respectively the following inscriptions:—TI. CÆSAR DIV. AUG. F. AUGUSTUS; C. CÆSAR AUG. G. FRA....; T. C. CÆSAR AUG. ROMÆ TR. POT. III. COS. III. There are two dies of Tiberius, but one of them is broken. The three princes all bear laurels over their diadems. The fifth die represents a goddess seated, with the inscription JUNO J... placed vertically on the right side. "Two of the dies," says the Abbé, "are in the possession of an amateur who forestalled me, but I have impressions of them. They appear never to have had any inscription, but I believe the head to be that of Augustus. The Emperor is not crowned with laurels, but has the radiated crown with five points reserved for Emperors after their apotheosis. The die for the reverse represents a ram, the emblem of the sacrifices offered to the deified Emperor. From the place in which they were found there seems little reason to doubt their authenticity. It is well known that the Romans coined money during their military expeditions, and there is every probability that the Roman armies, which overran all parts of Gaul before the time of Constantine, visited this region, which was then inhabited by the people whom Cæsar calls the Autorci Brannovices."

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[1] See the Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral, by Professor Willis, 8vo., 1845, pp. 17 and 87.

INVESTIGATION OF A LARGE CELTIC GRAVE-HILL IN CLEVELAND.

The barrow-digging operations, next in sequence to those described in a preceding page [a], were carried out in connection with the larger of the two houes on the Skelton Moor, commonly known as Blackhowes; and from the lesser (or more northerly) of which a large urn and the fragments of a smaller one had been obtained about three weeks before [b]. The tumulus now under examination was one of very considerable magnitude, being 62 ft. in diameter, and at least 8 in height at the centre. Probably at some former time it had been even higher, as the most cursory observation sufficed to shew that it had been opened from above in the middle, the consequence of which had been a large central depression or basin. This hill also was girt in with retaining-stones of no small size, set with their flattest sides outwards, and most of them still maintaining their original places and adjustment.

The work was commenced by sinking a trench of 7 or 8 ft. wide round the southern flank of the tumulus, at a mean distance of about 8 ft. from the outer edge. At a point almost exactly south of the centre, and about 20 ft. distant from it, the upper stones of a considerable pile were come upon at 12 or 15 in. below the surface. It was soon ascertained that a series of flat stones of large size were laid slopingly round this pile, and on removing some of these the appearance of hollow spaces within led one to expect speedily to meet with a deposit. A large flake of burnt flint, followed by a second, and the discovery of burnt bone, soon converted expectation into certainty; and half-an-hour more disclosed the site of the main deposit, and near it, at a point exactly 21 ft. due south from the centre, a small "incense-cup" of very red ware, placed mouth downwards. It is without the frequently occurring perforations in the side, and equally devoid of ornamentation. It was nearly full of peaty soil, with a layer of some black substance adhering pretty firmly to the interior all round. It was set on a small flag-stone, and protected above by another of larger size.

There were still many stones of the pile to be removed, several of them below the site of the small urn just discovered. At a level lower by at least one foot, numerous fragments of another red urn, accompanied by portions of calcined bone which had assumed a clay colour and were much decomposed as well as scattered about, were met with, and under such circumstances, that there could be no reasonable doubt

[a] Gent. Mag., August, 1863, p. 125. [b] Ibid.

that they belonged to a deposit anterior in point of date to that found just before, and disturbed in the process of excavating the bed of the cairn enclosing that. The urn was completely disintegrated, and its *débris* found in various different parts of an area of 15 or 18 in. square.

Leaving this deposit as hopeless, the writer next began to excavate more to the south, but still within the limits of the base of the cairn. Here a third deposit, 2 ft. distant from the place occupied by the incense-cup, and accompanied by a third urn of red clay, also very much broken, was laid bare. This urn, on careful restoration, proves to have been of comparatively small size, but still much too large to rank as an ordinary "incense-cup." It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, by nearly 4 in diameter across the mouth, and of a very elegant form. The only ornamentation consists of short vertical impressions of the twisted thong on the upper part of the sides round the mouth. In the earth and clay closely surrounding the compressed fragments of the urn, the writer discovered three jet beads, two of the "billet" shape, and the third somewhat similarly formed, but much more slender. The inference, that this urn (which contained a small quantity of burnt bone) accompanied the ashes of a female, and that this female was very closely connected with the man whose bones were in association with the incense-cup and burnt flint fragments, seems inevitable.

While the writer was busily occupied with careful attempts to remove the remains of this urn with as little additional injury as possible, he was called to inspect a discovery made by one of the workmen at a place about 4 ft. to the west of where he was at work. This proved to be the flattened remains of an urn of very large dimensions and of the ordinary shape and ware. It seems impossible to give any safe estimate of the size or height of the vessel when entire, but some idea may be formed of what it must have been, from the circumstance that though no small portion had been removed by the spade before the man's attention was drawn to the fact that he was cutting on to pottery, still the *débris* of the urn as finally removed, all *in situ* as laid bare by careful and patient manipulation, covered an area of nearly 2 ft. long by 15 or 16 in. in breadth. Judging by three which the writer has, of $16\frac{1}{2}$, 17, and $17\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height severally, the vessel now under notice could not have been much, if at all, under 22 to 24 in. high, and, very probably, even more. It did not seem to have contained, in comparison with its size, any very great quantity of burnt bones, as none had escaped, and the quantity still enclosed in their crushed receptacle seemed scarcely sufficient to have filled an urn one-fourth of the size. Probably this comparative emptiness may account for such complete destruction of the vessel itself.

Continuing the examination of the tumulus by a trench carried round

its south-west portion to the level of the soil, a layer of charcoal was met with of at least an inch thick; and this being followed up was found to be covered with piled stone-work, which at a point nearly due west of the centre threw off a conical cairn, the outer limit of which reached to within 3 or 4 ft. of the external retaining stones. About two yards more to the north another such pile turned more towards the centre, but no deposit of bone or pottery was met with in either place.

It was otherwise, however, with an excavation which was going on nearer the centre preparatory to taking another trench of about 6 ft. wide, across from east to west and down to the level of the moor, alongside of that which had already being taken out. For at a point precisely south-west of the centre, and about 11 to 12 ft. distant from it, two flagstones, the one overlying the other, were met with, and the lowest (about 4 ft. from the surface) was found to cover a space nearly 2 ft. in diameter, which had been rudely walled in, to form the receptacle of a sepulchral deposit. Either the natural subsidence of the materials of the tumulus, or the disturbance resulting from the central opening above referred to, had led to the displacement of the stones forming this well-like enclosure, and in consequence the urn was very much broken and the sides very much decayed. The rim, however, remained in some four or five large pieces, and parts of the vessel below the rim as far as the bulge or point of greatest diameter. The chief part of the bottom also, with enough of the sides still unbroken to enable one to determine the size and shape of the entire urn, was obtained. It is of fine and very thin ware, and most delicately decorated with remarkably fine impressions of the twisted thong,—as fine as if made with twisted netting silk,—three encircling impressions above and three below (besides as many inside the lip), while the intermediate space is filled with quasi-panels of seven or eight like impressions alternately vertical and horizontal. Below the rim the markings were encircling lines or rows of circular impressions about the eighth of an inch in diameter.

As regards the form of this urn, it was quite unlike all the others found in these Cleveland tumuli, except one. It was of $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter over all at the mouth; not less than 9 at the bottom of the rim, which was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; and the vessel continued to widen for more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. lower, after which its sides fell in rapidly towards the bottom, so as to present for the lower half of the whole a kind of punch-bowl shape. The whole height when entire could not have exceeded 9 in., even if it reached so much.

The next part of the excavatory process depended on the deepening of the trench across the hill from east to west, and widening it so as to cut through the southernmost rim of the central basin, and in extending the exterior trench round the eastern flank of the hill. During the

execution of the former part of this work a deposit of calcined bone, quite unprotected by any immediately contiguous stones, and unaccompanied by either pottery or flint, was disclosed at a point about 10 to 11 ft. south of the centre, and about 4½ ft. deep. This deposit, however, though urnless and without any other immediate means of isolation from the surrounding soil, lay only a few inches beneath a considerable pile of stones, which reached from only a little beneath the surface, but assumed no very definite form.

The extension of the trench on the eastern side of the barrow disclosed the same careful flagging or paving as had been found overlying the surface of the soil at all other parts of the hill in this quarter, and which extended quite to and beyond the centre towards the west; but nothing else. The writer, therefore, proceeded to work out another trench, 5 or 6 ft. wide from south to north, and lying between that last named and the centre. This had not been carried deeper than 18 or 20 in. before a flat stone of noticeable dimensions was laid bare, which, on its removal, disclosed a second, and some smaller fragments. When these had been, after some labour, put aside, a third flag, triangular in form and not less than 2 ft. in length, was discovered, and beneath it a deposit of incinerated bones, but nothing enclosing or accompanying them. Below the deposit lay a small pile of stones, all of small size, but still with the interstices quite hollow. These, with the few inches of soil which lay between them and the moor surface, were carefully removed, but nothing further was found. This deposit lay about 14 ft. from the centre in a direction nearly south-east, and about 3½ ft. deep.

The flagging at the base of the tumulus, and not more than 5 ft. south of the centre, had by this time been reached by other labourers, and was found to be double, and, in a sense, cellular; but while the writer was directing its examination he was summoned to extricate a mass of pottery and human ashes from an inserted bed of sand which lay north of the deposit last found, and nearly due east from the centre. On investigating the composition of this discovery it was found to contain two urns, one of which was entirely crushed, but the other only a little disintegrated about the mouth. There were a few small stones in contact with these urns on different sides, but none of them 6 in. square, while above them, but separated by a considerable depth of sand, there had been placed a flat stone of 12 or 15 in. square. The position this deposit occupied in the hill was distant from the centre about 16 ft., and about 4 ft. from the surface.

The lesser of these two urns is about 4½ in. high by 3¾ in diameter, and the marking consists of a series of three linear impressions of the twisted thong, slightly radiating from points at the bottom of the sides as far as up to the rib, which is about 1⅛ in. below the verge. The other urn appears to have been about 5½ in. in diameter and 7 to 7½ in

height, with an overhanging rim of the usual description marked with a large reticulated pattern formed in the usual manner [c].

The next part of the operations depended upon the driving of a trench, 10 to 12 ft. wide, from the excavations already made on the south side right through the centre. On approaching within 6 ft. of that point, the writer cut upon a large flat stone about 4 ft. deep, and 8 ft. south-south-west from it, on removing which an urn, mouth upwards and nearly empty, was immediately apparent. While occupied in the endeavour to extricate this, the side of a second was slightly fractured, and in working round this with great care a third was detected. All three were placed with their mouths upwards, and a few minutes' labour sufficed not only to shew that both the last-named were so-called "incense-cups," but to remove them safely from their resting-place. Both of them are of red ware, and the larger of the two is 2½ in. high, by 3 across the mouth, and 4 in greatest diameter. This is elaborately ornamented with encompassing impressions of the twisted thong, two close together near the bottom, one near the edge of the orifice, and three besides, about equidistant, dividing the sides of the cup into four spaces, each about half an inch wide, which are further decorated by a series of chevrons with their angles on the lines. The smaller of the two is also marked, but less carefully and prettily than the last. The third urn is of an ordinary bowl-shape with rounded sides, of thin ware, red in colour, and probably of the "drinking-cup" description. It is unfortunately very much crushed by the pressure of the superincumbent stone, though admitting of restoration, and is of a remarkably elegant form. This vessel was quite empty, except a little charcoal at the bottom [d]; and only a very few and very small particles of calcined bone were found in company with the entire group. The two incense-cups were quite full of sand and charcoal, with scarcely a particle of bone, and the larger of them was carefully closed with a mass of charcoal of 2½ to 3 in. square. On prosecuting the trench nearer to and through the centre, the flagging already adverted to was found to be continued as far as the researches extended, and to consist of larger stones the nearer the centre was approached. It was found that one of them had been removed in the former (central) examination of the tumulus, but no tokens presented themselves in any quarter that discovery had been made of the central interment. Neither was it found in the present exploration, although a most careful and systematic search was carried on over a space of not less than 5 ft. radius from the middle of the hill.

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[c] The characteristics of this find were such as at once to suggest the same inference as that just now stated, namely, that the lesser urn accompanied the remains of the female.

[d] Except, also, one single calcined tooth.

Time failed, or a wider space still would have been examined; and, as it is, the writer purposes returning at an early day to continue the investigation, and complete the thorough search of the hill.

But even as it is, the barrow is a most interesting one, and certainly wonderfully illustrative of the custom of burying continuously in a tumulus already formed. No less than nine interments, clearly, and ten urns have been discovered; besides which, the distinct chronological connection of three of them is clearly illustrated. Beyond dispute, the tumulus was raised on the tomb of some great chief. Then, one cannot even guess how long after, a secondary deposit was made on the southern flank. Then, again, and doubtless after many years, a third interment was made on the very site of that last mentioned, and causing the entire demolition of its accompanying urn and dispersion of the ashes; while the accompanying fragments of calcined flint prove that even this third interment dates back to the "indefinitely remote stone-period."

EXCAVATION OF AN ANCIENT JEWISH CEMETERY AT ROME.—In the past winter was completed the excavation of a cemetery recognised by epitaphs and symbols as belonging to the Jews, and entered below a vineyard near St. Sebastiano, on the Appian Way; therefore only about an hour's walk from the site of their gipsy encampment in the grove of the Camenæ, satirically described by Juvenal. Like the Christian catacombs, this burial-place is hollowed in tufa, consisting of chambers and long corridors where the sepulchral *loculi* are ranged in files on different tiers, but the whole extending at the same level instead of descending from story to story like those other hypogees; so that, having entered at one end, we return to the light of day at the other extremity without retracing our steps. The epitaphs, on marble slabs outside the tombs, are in Greek or Latin, but in no instance in Hebrew. In one chamber was found a marble sarcophagus, in fragments, sculptured with many symbols in reference to Jewish rites: the seven-branching candelabrum, palms, the lemon-fruit (used at the Feast of Tabernacles), a small ædicula within a circlet (the ark for the Books of the Law), and another circlet supposed to be one of the three crowns, in symbolism borrowed from the language of Rabbinic writers, who mystically affirm that this people had received such a triple ornament for the Priesthood, the Kingdom, and the Divine Law! The branching candelabrum, the palm, a horn, a jar (to represent those in the temple for the oil of the sacred lights), birds, baskets of fruit, animals—as the cow, the calf—the hen and chickens, also a cylinder (the roll of the Law), are the symbols seen in various instances, chiselled beside epitaphs the language of which is most simple, little more than proper names and titles, with sometimes the formula *Dormitio tua in pace*, or its Greek equivalent; but nothing analogous to the pathetic tenderness, still less like the religious hope or undying love, conveyed in the epigraphy of the primitive Christian cemeteries [a].—*Builder.*

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[a] GENT. MAG., March, 1862, p. 257 *et seq.*

COMMERCIAL ROUTES OF THE MIDDLE AGES[a].

The course of European trade, and the civilization which economical prosperity has developed, are a large but generally untrodden field of European history. During the six centuries which have preceded our own time, however, there have occurred such remarkable changes in the comparative wealth of nations, and with them such variations in the domestic and foreign relations and subsequently in the details of European policy, that the smallest acquaintance with these economical facts will suggest how closely the political history of Europe has been connected with the successive rise and fall of considerable commercial powers, and how exactly the centre of political influence has been coincident with that of comparative wealth. Out of all the supposed canons of historical criticism, none perhaps have so positive and scientific a force as those which may be gathered from that part of the doctrine of economical science which deals with the history of prices, and the particular circumstances which give particular peoples an ascendancy in the markets of the world. There are regions in the world whose natural capacities are scanty, but which have been made wealthy, and remain so, by lying in the road of commerce; as, for instance, the sandy wastes of the Netherlands, the south coast of the Baltic, and the hills of Armenia. There are others which might under ordinary circumstances have fairly combated with the best-placed and most fertile regions, as the north coast of Africa, and the coast-line of Greece and Italy; and there are some whose inherent capacity is plainly shewn by the ruins of ancient grandeur, and still more plainly by the evidence of a swarming population; such as one recognises in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates. But these latter, by a transference of those adventitious aids which commercial instincts afforded them, have generally sunk into deserts, or at least into political and economical insignificance.

I do not purpose, in the brief paper which I have the honour to read to the Society, to discuss that commercial route which traversed the north coast of Africa, and which up to the time at least of the fall of the Bagdad Caliphate pursued the same course as in the time of Herodotus; nor of that by the coast of the Baltic, then as now the means of transmitting some of the most important among the raw material produced in such abundance on the great plains of Russia. The Society is aware how the exigencies of this trade developed the famous Hanseatic League, and with it no small portion of mercantile law. But I must

[a] A paper read by the Rev. Professor Rogers, M.A., before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, Dec. 10, 1862.

confine myself to those commercial routes by which the produce of the East was imported to Europe, the centre of commercial activity during this time being the republics of Northern Italy, and especially Venice, Pisa, and Genoa. The wealth of these Italian communities culminated with the prosperity of that course of trade which was their monopoly from the beginning of the Crusades till the simultaneous discovery of the Cape passage and the American continent; during which time Italy was the centre of the whole political system of Europe. The Italian trading towns were the capitalists of Europe; and whatever may have been the spiritual influence of the Roman curia, at least an equal influence was due to the command which the Popes, down to the migration to Avignon, and not a little during and after that time, possessed over the European money market. This influence has, I regret to say, been rather hinted at than worked out in Mr. Ranke's History, and I trust that some student of history will, at some not very distant time, develope from the abundant materials contained in the Papal archives and the records of private families, the economical and financial history of the Roman curia; for the history of medieval Italy is wholly, or almost wholly, economical, and its significance in the political system of Europe during that period which closes with the end of the fifteenth century is of the last importance in the interpretation of international relations. Even at the present day the diplomatic traditions which made Italy and Constantinople the continuous objects of political rivalry and political intrigue, have hardly died out, though the European significance of those ancient centres of power and wealth must needs be interpreted in a very different way since the tide of commerce has rolled westward. The entries of foreign produce at a single large port in the United Kingdom are vastly more than could have been gathered in all the Italian trading towns of the Middle Ages by the machinery then at hand for the importation of Eastern goods, and equally so for the machinery which might be recovered or revived.

The records of domestic life in the Middle Ages indicate a steady demand for Eastern produce. Our forefathers were particularly fond of spices, and seasoned their dishes profusely with articles the introduction of which into modern cookery would be considered detestable. There still exist, I am informed, in manuscript, several collections of receipts for made dishes: one, at least, has been printed, the "Forme of Cury," a manuscript of the age of Richard II. The slightest examination of this volume will warrant my statement. The Roll of the household expenses of Eleanor Plantagenet, the daughter of John, and the wife successively of the Earls of Pembroke and Leicester, specifies aniseed, cinnamon, cloves, galingall, ginger, pepper, cubebs, mace, grains of Paradise, rice, sugar, and saffron. Of these, the last two are perhaps the only European products. Saffron has been cultivated in England from very

remote times; and the best sugar of the Middle Ages—it was a very precious commodity till the beginning of the seventeenth century—was grown in Sicily and Cyprus. Similarly, the manner of domestic life in Oxford during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, which may be gathered from the accounts of the various colleges of early foundation, gives evidence of the eagerness with which Eastern spices were purchased, and the care with which they were kept; the annual accounts generally containing a valuation of the stock in hand.

In our own time, when by the development of trade and commerce, by the rotation of crops in agriculture, and by the discovery and cultivation of succulent roots, the markets of the winter are as well supplied as those of the summer, we have some difficulty in realizing how far short of these habitual conveniences was the mode of life among our forefathers. For one half of the year they lived on salted provisions, and at no time refused to feed on the worst of carrion, the bodies of animals—sheep and oxen—who died of murrain. Indeed an ox or a sheep which perished in this way was generally sold for about one-third the price of the animal when in health and condition. Many of the epidemic diseases of medieval Europe appear to have been aggravated forms of scurvy; not a few must have been due to the habit of freely feeding on diseased flesh. The rôle of potherbs was very scanty. Onions and the coarser varieties of cabbage are almost the only vegetables which I have met with. The pottage of meat and these herbs was thickened with bean and oat flour. Such viands bear a great amount of seasoning.

European nations had but little mercantile enterprise before the Crusades divided and broke up the unity of Mohammedanism, made known the value of a marine to European governments, and prepared the way for the subsequent discoveries of the southern coast of Africa and the continent of America. But we know, even from the early accounts of Cosmas, (540—576,) that the great entrepôt of India was Ceylon, the Taprobane of the Greeks, and the Serendib of the Arabian romances; and the tradition of its being the mart of the East is fully borne out by the traces of a vast population and great prosperity yet existing in the island, and commented on by Sir E. Tennent in his book on Ceylon. The chief mart in the Mediterranean was Alexandria, in France Marseilles and Montpellier. Similarly we learn from Benjamin of Tudela, 1173, that spices were collected at Alexandria; that Tyre was the manufacturer of glass, and taught the art to Venice; that Eastern goods were purchased at Antioch, silks and camlets at Tripoli, and that the Jews at Jerusalem manufactured coloured and cotton stuffs on the payment of a tax. By far the most elaborate account, however, of the commercial relation of Europe with the East is found in the account presented by Sanuto the Venetian to John XXII., and printed in the collection of annals entitled *Gesta Dei per Francos*. During the period

1306—1321, that is, from the last year of Edw. I. to the 14th Edw. II., he had travelled five times over the different routes, the criticism on the respective merits of which is the subject of his work. He was a man of evidently no common energy and sagacity. His work abounds with maxims on economical questions, and though he suggests divers military schemes to the Pope, he has an eye to commercial profit, immediate and ultimate, in all his recommendations. Sanuto is as alive to phenomena of successful trade as the most sagacious of modern merchants.

The commercial relations subsisting between Venice and the Mohammedan states of Egypt, Tyrica, and the plains of Mesopotamia, powerfully modified their European policy. You are aware of how freely they were suspected of Oriental proclivities. The Popes, however, were generally on good terms with the Venetian Republic, and allowed them greater freedom in their relations with the curia than fell to the lot of the less useful and less wealthy among their spiritual subjects. Sanuto, therefore, avowing that his immediate object is the development of the commercial energies of his fellow citizens, draws a picture to the Pope of how successfully, on the adoption of his plan, the power of the Sultan of Egypt, the richest sovereign of the world, might be crippled, and appeals to him for at least a part of the necessary funds, as the most capable capitalist of his time, for the construction of a fleet to watch the coast of Egypt; which fleet, he argues, would speedily pay its way, by contributions levied on the Sultan's territories. His policy is further to occupy Armenia, and to enter into commercial relations with the Caliphate at Bagdad: the development, in short, of the overland as opposed to the sea route.

The Indian ports are Mahabar, probably Malabar, and Cambeth, which is perhaps Ceylon. From these places goods were shipped to Ormuz and Kishon in the Persian Gulf, and Bagdad on the Tigris; or to Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea. Goods shipped to the first of these ports were originally passed overland from Bagdad to Tabreez in Azerbijan, and thence to Seleucia, the Licia of the Middle Ages, at the mouth of the Orontes. But this course had been interrupted by a variety of causes, and the traffic diverted through the highlands of Armenia to Trebizond.

The second route was from Aden. The caravan passed by a nine days' journey over the desert of Upper Egypt to Cous, the modern Koos, and the ancient Apollinopolis Parva; thence—October being chosen as the highest flood of the Nile—by a thirteen days' journey to Cairo. This was by far the most usual course of traffic, and the tolls levied by the Sultan of Egypt rendered him the richest sovereign of the world. He rigidly precluded all Christians from any share in the traffic, a sufficient motive for Sanuto's zeal; and my author informs us, that the dis-

honesty and frauds of the Mohammedan dealers on this route were as notable as they are at the present time. The ginger, says Sanuto, was *coctum devastatum perforatum*, and 10 to 20 per cent. worse than that conveyed by way of Bagdad,—*a decem ad viginti in centenario;* though he accounts to some extent for the depreciated quality by the length of the water carriage.

The Sultan's toll was of various amount. One-third of all spices; $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on gold imported, but as gold was at high value in Europe, it was not carried; $4\frac{1}{2}$ on silver, or, as a special favour, $3\frac{1}{2}$; copper, 25 per cent.; tin 20. Then, as during the whole of the Middle Ages, the metals were produced in Europe and absorbed by the East. Maraschi, an Arab writer of the thirteenth century, noticed the large absorption of gold and silver by India. Timber, iron, and pitch paid 25 per cent.; and every vessel paid a capitation tax of three old Byzants $= 3\frac{1}{2}$ gold florins.

The articles which came by way of Alexandria were pepper, ginger, frankincense, canella. The frankincense was not, as has been suggested, the common resin of European conifers. It was consumed in great quantities in churches, and is purchased at far higher prices than common resin, which was used largely in dressing sheep and in plumbers' work. These commodities were purchased by sugar from Rhodes, Malta, Cyprus, and other places; by silk from Apulia, Sicily, Crete, Romania, and Cyprus,—the silkworm was introduced into Europe, we are told, by some monks in the time of Justinian,—and by the Venetian importations of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, coral, and amber. Quicksilver must have been produced in considerable quantities, since it was continually used as a dressing for sheep, till it suddenly vanishes as a medicament in consequence of the importation, and probably discovery, of tar in the beginning of Edward the Third's reign.

Besides these staple products the Egyptian market consumed in European produce, by the same importers, oil, honey, chestnuts, almonds, saffron, muslin, silk, stuffs, (the beauty and finish of these articles is, as one may see from the relics of them, even now extraordinary,) linen, woollens, mixed silk fabrics, and in scarce seasons corn, and—to confirm the suspicions of the Venetian indifference to all but successful commerce—even, as Sanuto admits, male and female slaves. The Egyptian products of native growth were the best flax, dates, and cassia fistula. Sanuto's object is to divert this traffic to the route by Ormuz to Bagdad, and thence from Tabreez to Trebizond.

His analogy is happy, and his economical reasons are sound enough:—

"Sicut aqua naturaliter labitur ad valles, sic mercimonia transferuntur ad loca, ubi magis requiruntur."

And of the Sultan's policy:—

"Quando mercimonia constringuntur vel impediuntur taliter quod conduci nequeant aliquo per unam viam, mercatores ad utilitatem suam vigilantes cogitant perquirunt et inveniunt viam aliam per quam illa conducant ad locum ipsum. Nam dicitur negocians, negans ocium, quia non cessat investigare viam conducendi mercimonia ad partes in quibus major habetur de ipsis necessitas, unde amplius lucrari possit. Nec tantum constat conductus bonorum mercimoniorum quam minus bonorum."

Besides, he says, all articles of light weight and high value come by way of Trebizond, as all kinds of spice—cubebs, cloves, nutmegs, and mace. Long before these routes, however, were developed, there was another channel by which Asiatic commodities were conveyed to European markets, the course of which is indicated by Gibbon in his 42nd chapter. It was, he says, in the time of Justinian the practice to transport the commodities of Northern India down the Oxus to the Caspian, across the Caspian to the Cyrus, and thence by the Phasis to the Black Sea and Constantinople. The traffic, however, I should judge, from the area which such a route commanded, must have been peculiar and comparatively scanty. It may have been the way in which silk was in the first instance imported, and by which the eggs of the silkworm were surreptitiously introduced, according to the story, by some monks of Constantinople in the time of Justinian himself. But in the Middle Ages, the silkworm had been naturalized in Europe, and the other productions of China and Northern India were neither available nor popular in Western Europe. The violent political convulsions to which the western part of Central Asia were subjected, must have tended to narrow and diminish what existing trade might have been noticeable in the declining vigour of the Eastern Empire. And at a time when the relations between the trading republics of Italy and the tottering power of the Empire were more intimate because of common fear, such a route as that of the time of Justinian could hardly have escaped Sanuto's notice had it contributed in any significant degree to the aggregate of commerce between the East and the West. It is true that in a different form, and by a more northerly route, Asiatic produce in after times reached Europe by the Caspian Sea. But it was at a time when what remained of the traffic which passed between Aden and Alexandria was about to be displaced, as that between Ormuz and Trebizond had been extinguished, when, a few years before the Cape was doubled and the New World was discovered, the Hanseatic League made Novgorod one of the four great centres of their commerce, and the wealth and prosperity of this mart became a familiar proverb.

As might be expected, those productions of the East which were imported into Europe by these channels were sold at very high rates. Quantities of pepper, the commonest and most eagerly sought after of

all these tropical commodities, were frequently accepted as a permanent rent for lands and houses, the option being often left to the tenant to pay the spice or its market value. In the year 1329, the eighth of a pound of cloves cost Merton College 2s. 8d., and half-a-pound of mace the same amount. In this year, too, a pound of sugar was purchased for 1s. 4d. The price of wheat was 4s. 6d. the quarter. Again, in 1334, as I found in a venerable and interesting relic from the archives of the same college, (for the inventory was written on what I believe to be the earliest extant specimen of paper made from linen rags,) the college bursar gives account of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ginger, value 2s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. saffron, 2s. 3d.; $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. cloves, 1s.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. mace, 1s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. grains of Paradise, 2s.; besides African and Cyprus sugar. Nearly the whole of the price of pepper consists in the labour of collection and in carriage, for in places where it grows spontaneously the plant is as common, I am told, as our hawthorn.

The use, therefore, of these spices was confined to few persons,—the wealthy feudal lords, spiritual and temporal, and on rare occasions the predecessors of many among the members of this Society, in academical foundations. The charge for spices forms a considerable annual expense in the magnificent foundations of Merton and Wykeham, whose establishments were the several types of the anti-Reformation colleges. The college gaudy is but a faint representative of the jollity which must have been felt when the customary pittance (a word of reverential origin, though now of altered meaning) of salt fish and salt meats, and of mixtil bread—that is, bread made of wheat and rye—was exchanged for the solemn feast when the viands had their exceptional seasoning, and the wine which the guests consumed—cheaper proportionately than any commodity of foreign growth in the Middle Ages—was exchanged or at least supplemented by hippocras, in which the natural flavour of the beverage was quenched in the spices of which it was compounded.

The peculiar trade of the Italian republics developed a great and permanent economical error, and a great economical advantage. The error lay in the limitation of the market, the advantage in the development of commercial law.

Most of the trading communities of antiquity were cities which had purchased or extorted their privileges of commerce and domestic magistracy from the feudal lords on whom they had originally been dependant. They held these rights by patent, so to speak, and had therefore a continual inclination to recognise in the trade which they carried on a privilege which would be lost if others shared in it. Hence their foreign policy was always that of the depression of their commercial rivals, and the prevention of other States from entering on the same field of enterprise. They thought that they could not be great unless other communities were dwarfed. Hence the various schemes by which traffic was subjected to a vexatious and repressive police, and by implication

the market narrowed; while the stimulus to individual trade among the citizens of the commercial town or community was necessarily strong. The rate of interest—a sure evidence of the ordinary rate of profit—was and continued low during the Middle Ages in the Italian trading towns. The State collectively and comparatively was rich, the citizens were poor. As early as 1171 the rate of interest was only 4 per cent. at Venice, and continued to stand at this rate till as late as the time of the Restoration, when money was procurable, according to Sir Josiah Child, at 3. On the other hand, at Antwerp, which was first the western entrepôt of the Hanseatic League, and subsequently of the Portuguese Indian trade, the rate of interest was as much as 12, the constitution of that famous League rendering the facilities of trade greater than could be procured under the narrower rules of the Italian trading republic. It was when Holland, during the period of its greatest commercial activity and enterprise, adopted the same policy of anticipating the demand, and to maintain prices limited the quantity of supply, that the rate of profit as indicated by the rate of interest fell to the lowest amount which has ever been recorded as prevailing in a mercantile community, money having been freely procurable at 2 per cent. I must ask the Society to excuse me for adverting thus hurriedly to these economical considerations; but just as the traditions of the Roman empire, the fact of the profound political and economical influence of Italy and Constantinople of the middle ages, materially moulded and still do mould the policy of European governments, and are ordinarily the key to the rivalry of diplomatists, so the jealous commercial policy of European States has been, I believe, founded not a little on the vague memories of the great comparative prosperity of the jealous trading communities planted in Northern Italy. It is in modern times especially that the insulation of commercial interests has taken so deep a hold on the industry of particular nations, and checks to the foreign trade of nations have been conceived to further their interests and secure their independence.

But the exigencies of medieval trade broke down the rigorous limitations of feudal settlements, and induced the beginnings of international law. It is not my purpose, except in the most cursory manner, to dwell on the beneficial changes effected in the laws which were in most European countries adopted as a means by which the estates of landowners were made inalienable, under the pressure of commercial necessities. Long before the estate of a non-trader was liable for debt, or indeed any involuntary alienation on previous contract, the estates of merchants could be pledged as a means for procuring capital; and similarly, the entailed estates of merchants became assets under bankruptcy, while those of non-traders were protected from the consequences of insolvency. More important perhaps than these domestic changes

were the establishment of mercantile law and the recognition of international obligations. Trade between countries involved the necessity of protection to foreign interests, and the supply of means for the recovery of liabilities under bills of exchange in countries where ordinarily the position of an alien involved civil disabilities. Consules mercatorum were appointed to watch reciprocally over the interests of traders, as between Modena and Pisa early in the twelfth century, and were invested with the formal inviolability of ambassadors. The subject is discussed and explained at length in the 30th of Muratori's Dissertations on the Antiqq. Medii Ævi.

The land route from the East must have been seriously interfered with by the various political changes which affected the regions of Western Central Asia. The history of the empires which have been raised successively on the plains of Mesopotamia is a mere record of violence and revolution. This region has been successively devastated by hordes issuing from the great plateaux of Central Asia; and the occupation of Asia Minor by the Turks, followed as it was by the establishment of a government which has been continuously, perhaps, the most detestable in the world, has reduced all these seats of ancient opulence to deserts. Perhaps under all circumstances this result would have ensued from the characteristic vices of the Turkish Government, but there were other well-known causes which precipitated the destruction of the caravan trade, and transferred the commerce of Europe with the East to other routes, those of modern times.

In 1492 the New World was discovered, and in a very few years the northern part was occupied by Spain. In 1500, Cabral, in his second voyage, reached by accident the coast of Brazil. In 1497 the Cape was doubled by Vasco de Gama, and again in 1502; the same adventurer founding Goa in 1508. The energies of Spain and Portugal were expended in the subjugation of the New World. In 1506 the sugar-canes of Sicily were transplanted to the Canaries, and thence to the islands of the Mexican Gulf. Portugal was engaged also in founding factories in the East, and in attempting to establish that union of political and religious despotism in India in which they were aided, and for some time successfully, by the labours of the Jesuits.

What follows is matter of familiar history. The United Provinces, after their declaration of independence, January 23, 1579, when the European trade was in the height of its success, entered upon the Eastern trade, in April 1595, and sent Cornelius and Frederic Houtman to Java, that they might rival the Portuguese, then ruled by Philip II. Unsuccessful in their first venture, because the Portuguese stirred up the natives, they made a second attempt in 1598, and brought back with them four hundred lasts of pepper, and one hundred of cloves. To make their cause the more respectable, the vessels were commissioned

in the name and under the seal of Maurice, and the Dutch steadily prosecuted the scheme of aggrandisement, making leagues with the native princes, and establishing factories in Amboyna, Jacatra, Malacca, and Colombo. The Dutch East India Company was created in 1602, (20th April,) and the Bank of Amsterdam in 1609.

At the peace of Westphalia, January 30, 1648, Holland had the exclusive trade in spices, the island of Java, exclusive trade with Japan, the Moluccas, the cinnamon trade, the Cape, several factories in India, and maintained commercial treaties with the native princes of Hindostan.

In the time of Adam Smith the Dutch trade declined. The Bank of Amsterdam failed in 1795, and the last dividend on the East India Company was paid out of arrears only in 1799.

Since this time the trade with the East has been—there is no favour or privilege accorded to English ships, and commerce is wholly unrestricted—almost exclusively English, though the Dutch settlements are, out of a wise administration, said to be eminently prosperous.

I must make my apologies to the Society for the hasty and imperfect manner in which I have hinted at the characteristics of Eastern trade in the Middle Ages, and excuse myself for the demerits of my paper, on the plea of the large occupations in which I have been involved during the present term. If, however, I have been able to suggest that the commercial relations between the East and West powerfully modified the public policy of the Middle Ages during the time which preceded the discovery of America and the Cape passage, and that the interpretation of medieval history must embrace the commercial relations of Italy with the East and West, I shall not regret having occupied your time with this scanty sketch.

LITERARY GIFT TO THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.—Connected with the Dutch Church in Austin Friars (lately almost ruined by fire, but about to be restored) was a valuable library, which was fortunately saved from the conflagration, and which the trustees of the church have just presented to the Corporation of the City of London as an addition to their own fine library at Guildhall. The library in Austin Friars was established by Marie Dubois, a pious lady, in 1650, and additions were made to it from time to time by the Dutch Ambassadors, the Dutch East India Company, and the wealthy members of the congregation. It includes a very interesting collection of letters; among others, of Erasmus, Calvin, Beza, Bucer, Peter Martyr, John à Lasco (the first minister of the Dutch Church in London), Bullinger, John Foxe the Martyrologist, and Archbishop Grindal: also letters of the principal founders of the Dutch Republic. One bundle alone contains 272 original letters to Abraham Ortelius, geographer to Philip II. of Spain, from the chief learned and scientific men of the age. There are also portrait etchings of Albert Durer by himself, Ortelius, Christopher Plantin (printer of the polyglot Bible), Cardinal Ximenes, Gerard Mercator, William Camden, Dr. John Dee, Lord Burleigh, the Earls of Leicester, Sussex, and Lincoln, several of the English bishops, the Lord Mayors of London, &c. The principal part of the library consists of early theological works in Latin, German, Dutch, and English, good editions of the classics, illuminated Bibles, Blaew's View of the different Continental States in 1649, and Embassy to China in 1670; in all about 2,000 volumes.—*Times.*

THE HOLY BRIGITTA AND THE CHURCH IN THE NORTH[a].

St. Brigitta of Sweden, the beautiful, the highly-gifted, the nobly-born, the seer, the chosen bride of Christ, whose messages heard bodily or seen in visions she delivers publicly, the foundress of that "Order of Our Saviour" renowned throughout Europe, and with branches in England itself,—Sweden, too, and its social religious state, nay, tableaux of all Scandinavia in the fourteenth century,—surely this must concern many of our readers. And surely it is more profitable reading than the flood of romances which deluges our libraries. If so, we direct attention to the pages of Fred. Hammerich, a Danish priest, Professor of Church History in the University of Cheapinghaven. With great learning, careful enquiry, a sympathetic spirit, a loving hand, he has here brought together all that can illustrate the life and labours of this remarkable woman, the greatest in the middle age,—born 1303, and died 1373. As he is the first who has entered on this field, and as he has not pretended to exhaust it, there are still many points yet open for further enquiry, or which await the discovery or publication of documentary evidence. But still this is the first work which fully enters upon the whole subject; one of the deepest interest to the secular historian, the Christian, the psychologist, and the poet; the secular historian will here find a key to much of the political action at the various Scandinavian courts; the Christian will mark the state of the Church, the silent advances of the Reformation, the thunders launched against Rome and the popes by the inspired Sybilla; the psychologist will study the rapt prophetess, the accomplished authoress of the "Revelations," and will scrutinize the nervous excitements and the remarkable soul-workings which could lead to her ecstacies, her waking visions, her inward panoramic and dramatic thought-groups, her burning zeal and missionary enterprise, and devotion and charity, and fearless pilgrimages in both Europe and the East. The poet will find in her mystical pictures proofs of high genius, and a noble sweep of poetical diction and imagery. Professor Hammerich is no hard iconoclast, no bigoted Puritan. He has an eye and a heart for all the movements in and of the Church; he has therefore not only handled with delicate appreciation the whole question of the "Revelations" and the canonization which resulted, but he has given us large extracts

[a] "Den Hellige Birgitta og Kirken i Norden. Af Fr. Hammerich." (Kjöbenhavn. 8vo., 353 pp.)

from them taken from the original Swedish text, which is partly a translation from the Latin, including a fragment or two in St. Brigitta's own hand. This remarkable and beautiful Swedish text is still extant, and has just been published, with infinite pains and exactness, from the Wadstena skinbooks, by Mr. G. E. Klemming, Chief Keeper of the National Library, Stockholm [b]. A striking portrait of the Saint, taken by photography from a contemporaneous fresco in the Swedish Hospice at Rome, is prefixed.

We owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Hammerich for his unwearied efforts in a path where he had to make his own way. It will now be easy to add to his store, and to correct any minor errors. A work so well done would surely be acceptable to the English public in an English dress.

DISCOVERY OF AN OSSEOUS CAVERN IN ARGYLESHIRE.—A cavern similar to those found in England and on the Continent, containing osseous remains of men and of lower animals, has lately been discovered on the property of Mr. John Malcolm, of Poltalloch. By the liberality of that gentleman the cavern has been fully explored, and its contents carefully collected by the Rev. Messrs. Mapleton and Macbride. These contents consist of the remains of men, of other animals, and shells of edible shellfish. The only article of manufacture found in it was a small celt, a flint flake; and the only domestic utensil was a scallop-shell, or *pecten maximus*—the shell used by the ancient Celts as a drinking vessel. The cavern was evidently used as a place of residence, for beneath the cave stuff, or *débris*, were found ashes, bits of charred wood, and bones, a flint pebble for striking fire, and stones which, from their form and position, seemed to have served for seats. When first discovered, the human remains were supposed to have been those of persons who had fled there for shelter when the adjacent country was laid waste by fire and sword during the ruthless raid of Alister M'Coll Citto. The absence, however, of metal weapons and culinary vessels, both which were of universal use in the days of this scourge of Argyleshire, and which undoubtedly would have been conveyed by the refugees to their place of concealment, and the presence of celts and scallop-shells, seem to disprove this opinion, and to point to a much higher antiquity for its inhabitants. What seems to confirm this opinion is the fact that many of the bones, teeth, and shells are as firmly embedded in a calcareous matrix as are the fossil remains in the lias and carboniferous limestone. Mr. Macbride is engaged in examining its contents and preparing a report on the subject, which, it is to be hoped, will throw additional light on the history of this cavern and its occupants.—*Glasgow Herald.*

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[b] "Heliga Brigittas Uppenbarelser. Efter Gamla Handskrifter. Utgifna af G. E. Klemming." [The Revelations of St. Brigitta. From old Manuscripts. Published by G. E. K.] 8vo., Stockholm, 4 vols., 408, 344, 485, and 211 pp. With fac-similes. The next and last part will contain the Introduction and Bibliographical Notices. Vol. I. appeared in 1857-8, the last Part in 1862.

WINCHESTER CITY CROSS.

The High Cross of Winchester, a work of the fifteenth century, has been for many years in a state of great dilapidation and decay; the upper portion of it has wholly disappeared; three of the four statues with which it was adorned are gone; the carved work is greatly decayed, and there is every appearance of its shortly becoming ruinous in all parts unless it is speedily repaired.

Under these circumstances it has been thought desirable to set measures on foot for the complete restoration, in its present position, of so interesting an object of antiquity in a city of such historical celebrity as Winchester, the ancient capital of Wessex.

A committee has been formed for this purpose, consisting of the members of the Town Council and many of the other principal inhabitants of the city, and on the 27th of July a meeting was held in the Guildhall (W. Forder, Esq., the Mayor, in the chair), when a letter on the subject from Mr. G. G. Scott to the Rev. Dr. Moberly was read, in which the writer said,—

"I have considered the subject of the restoration of the Cross, as well as I have been enabled to do, without having a scaffolding erected round it to its full height. It is very difficult from such an examination to arrive at a correct idea of the amount of work required for its restoration. The grand principle to go upon is to do no more than necessity demands. The most satisfactory state of such a monument would be such as would require no removal at all, and consequently, the less that is required the more satisfactory the result. In fact, all which is done by way of removal, or disturbance of the ancient surface, tends to diminish the interest and value of the monument as an ancient work. Still, however, the Cross demands a considerable amount of new work, besides three new statues. The cost of this altogether, as nearly as I can judge, would be from £400 to £500. If a scaffold were round the Cross, an accurate estimate, as well as a correct drawing, could be made."

Upon the motion of Dr. Moberly, seconded by Dr. Crawford, it was determined that the suggested scaffolding should be erected, under the direction of Mr. W. Coles, the city surveyor, and that an appeal should be made to the public for subscriptions.

This has since been done, and they at present amount to £230. To this sum we observe that the Corporation subscribes £100, the Mayor gives £5 5s. in his individual capacity, and the Bishop of the diocese £10; the Dean, the Warden of Winchester, the Archdeacon, the Head Master, and the Parliamentary representatives are also contributors. Having thus shewn their own earnestness in the cause that they advocate, "The Committee venture to believe that the inhabitants of the city of Winchester and of the county of Hants., who love their own local antiquities, and all others who prize the beautiful relics of old

times and desire to rescue them from total and hopeless decay, will join with them in contributing to preserve this most interesting and genuine monument of former ages." This is a hope in which we feel assured that they will not be disappointed. It only remains for us to commend the matter to the attention of our readers, and to inform them that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer (W. W. Bulpett, Esq.), the Secretary (Mr. Charles Bailey, Town Clerk), or at either of the local Banks; and also by Messrs. Jacob and Johnson, Winchester.

WINDSOR PARK AND WINDSOR FOREST.—We observe that Mr. Menzies, resident deputy surveyor of Windsor Forest, is about to publish by subscription a magnificent work, which will be of great interest to all landed proprietors. This is "The History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest," in which a detailed account is given of the ages of the trees, and the dates of the various plantations from the time of Elizabeth to the present day. "These plantations have been carefully measured; and the age and size of each, with their contents and numbers per acre, are given in a tabular form,—a large Map being annexed, so that any may find them, and, by comparison, may judge of the age or condition of their own woods. No such authentic record, the Author believes, has yet been presented to the public; and probably the materials for drawing up such a record could not be found on any other property in England." The work was commenced under the auspices of the late Prince Consort, and having been laid aside at his death is now resumed at the expressed wish of Her Majesty. It is drawn up entirely from personal observation, assisted by the study of papers in the British Museum, the State Paper Office, the Libraries at Windsor Castle and Blenheim, the Land Record Office, &c., many of which have never before been brought before the public; and beside the purely arboricultural history, many curious and most interesting facts have been brought to light illustrative of the history of the picturesque old pollards of the Park and Forest, the Forest Laws, and Customs, the woodwards, commoners, swineherds, &c., of former days, in the collection of which the author enjoyed the assistance of Lord Macaulay. The systems of husbandry pursued at the various Royal Farms, and the geology of the district, are fully treated of, a knowledge of the water-bearing strata being all-important to successful cultivation. The work, which is to be put to press as soon as a hundred subscribers' names are obtained, is to be brought out by Messrs. Longman, in one volume imperial folio, price £8 8s., and will be illustrated with twenty photographs, mounted in the book, of the most interesting trees of Windsor, in selecting which Mr. Menzies has had the advice of some of the most eminent artists; and judging from the list, the choice made is a most happy one, whether as picturesque objects, or as useful subjects of study. Such a work as this needs only to be brought before the notice of the landed interest to secure, without delay, the very moderate amount of support that is asked, and we cannot doubt that it will speedily be before the world.

Original Documents.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE DEPOSITIONS OF CROMWELL'S ADHERENTS IN THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK, TAKEN 1654.

Sir,—The following depositions—taken at Cork, Timoleague, Bandon, Kinsale, Haulboline, and Youghal—I discovered last year among that almost inexhaustible mine of Irish history, the Carte Papers preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. These documents illustrate a period in the history of the county and city of Cork concerning which hitherto very little has been known, inasmuch as all the local records of Cromwell's time have perished, including the muniments of the corporation of Cork. The following description of the state of Ireland at this time is given by Ludlow:—

"The kingdom being surveyed, and the value of acres being given, the highest was estimated at 4*s.* the acre, and some only at one penny. Accordingly the soldiers drew lots for their several portions; and in this manner the whole forfeited lands were divided among the conquerors and adventurers of money. At the same time it was agreed that the Irish should be transplanted into Conaught; which so shattered them that they never made any head afterwards."

For much kind assistance, &c., at the Bodleian Library, I beg sincerely to thank the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., New Coll. and Magd.

I am, &c. Richard Caulfield, F.S.A., &c.

Cork, April 29, 1863.

Feb. 16th, 1654.—The examination of Coll. Rich[d] Townesend, aged 36, now resident in Castlehaven, English Protestant, at the declaring of Corke for the Parliament of England on the 16 Oct. 1649, a prisoner in said citty, being duly sworne sayth, That about three dayes before the aforesaid declaring of Corke, Capt. Robert Mihyll came to this examinant's chambers where he was committed, and informed him that Coll. Sterling, then Governor of Corke, commanded him to acquaint this examinant that the Lord Inchiquin had ordered that Coll. Jefford should be sent to Bandon bridge, and Coll. Warden to the forte of Corke, and this examinant to the forte of Kinsale the next morning, upon which tidings this examinant with his parteners were much troubled, and did believe their separation was with an intent to have them speedily executed, whereupon the said Capt. Mihyll perceiving some more than ordinary trouble in the said gentlemen, took this examinant aside, and advised him to endeavour their continuance in the place where they were, and he did believe it would be much to their security, and thereupon engaged him in privacy, and acquainted him of an intention of severall persons to secure

the citty and forte of Corke and Castle of Shandon for the parliament of England and the then Lord Lieu[t] of Ireland. And this examinant further sayth that he well remembereth that the same night of the declaring, he saw Coll. John Jefford, Coll. William Warden, Coll. Charles Blunt, Lieut.-Coll. W[m] Reeves, Lieut.-Coll. Thomas Dowridge, Coll. John Hodder[a], Capt. Rob[t] Mihyll, Capt. Peter Carew, Capt. George Bell, Capt. S[t] Rich[d] Burnell, Lieut. Thos. Huett, John Thomas, Lieut. Arthur Reynolds (the last two named Lieuts. in Coll. Finch's Reg[t]), Ensign Rowland Langford, in Coll. Blunt's Reg[t], Ens. Sam[l] Pomery in Coll. Sterling's Reg[t], Thos. Benger quartermaster in the Reg[t] commanded by S[r] William Fenton, Capt. Thos. Dethick formerly in Coll. Baller's Reg[t] of Draggoones, Thomas Powell who proclaimed the Declaration, Capt. Henry Rogers and Thomas Boles, to be very active in the securing said Citty, Forte, and Castle for the English interest, and further sayth that as he heard said persons continued faithful to the Commonwealth of England. —RICH[d] TOWNESEND[c]. Exam[n] taken before Peter Wallis, Bryan Smith, John Denison.

Feb. 21, 1654.—Coll. R. T. further deposeth that Capt. Joseph Cuff[b], then a Lieut. to Capt. W[m] Brian, the Lord of Inchiquin's son, about four a clock in the morning of that night the citty of Corke declared for the Commonwealth, he the said exam[t] met said Joseph Cuff on the north bridge of C., and after some conference with said Cuff, this exam[t] and Coll. Gifford agreed that said Cuff should go into Carberry where his troop then lay, and bring as many of them as he could engage to C. for the better securing of the towne; and said C. did goe and bring 16 troopers well horst the next night after the towne delivered; and that one Lieut. George Water was by exam[t] made acquainted with the designe to secure Youghal for the parliament, that he did joyfully consent, and brought in four ..... to the place appointed for meeting,

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[a] This Colonel John Hodder had been one of the agents of Sir Philip Perceval. He and his brother William acquired large properties, for which he and his nephew William afterwards passed patents under the Act of Settlement, and both served the offices of High Sheriff of the county and Mayor of the city of Cork. John died without issue, but William's posterity are stated in Burke's Landed Gentry. The family had come from Dorsetshire, where some of the name held the manor of Loughredy in the reign of Charles I. Smith, in his History of Cork, vol. ii. p. 173, says that Major Hodder, governor of Kinsale in 1656, kept a Quaker to preach to the soldiers, and he quotes Thurlow for it. But Thurlow calls him Hodden, and he is right, as appears from a letter of Hodden's in the British Museum very distinctly written.

[b] Captain Joseph Cuffe was ancestor of the Earls of Desart.

[c] Smith, in his History of Cork, says that Colonel Townsend and Colonel D'Oyly were imprisoned by Lord Inchiquin. The latter, however, is nowhere mentioned in the documents which we here publish, and his name seems mistaken for that of Col. Warden or Col. Gifford. A pedigree of this family of Townsend will be found in Burke's Landed Gentry. The earliest mention of the name in the county of Cork which we know of occurs in the instance of a Richard Townsend, of the parish of Kinneigh, who in 1630 became administrator of his father-in-law, Francis Bennett. In 1666 and 1668 Colonel Richard Townsend passed patents under the Act of Settlement for large estates. In 1671 and 1672 he was High Sheriff of the county of Cork. His descendants possess good properties in several branches.

and the same night that Y. was secured he was (by the treachery of one Johnson) taken prisoner with exam^t^, Coll. Warden, and Coll. Jefford.—Rich^d^ Townesend [d].

Feb. 16, 1654.—The exam^n^ of Coll. Charles Blunt, aged 30 years, now resident at Clonmell, Eng. Prot., at the declaring of C. for the Parliament, 16 Oct., 1649, then commanding a Reg^t^ of foot in Lord Inchiquin's army. Sworn. Remembereth that six or seven days before the declaring of C., Lieut.-Coll. W^m^ Reeves and Capt. Peter Carew administered an oath to exam^t^ that he should be faithful and not reveal anything they should impart in case he should not be free to joyn them, which he did, and then said Reeves and Carew did acquaint him of their intentions to secure C., &c., for the parl^t^; that about three days before the declaring of C. that Coll. John Hodder, Lt.-Coll. Dowridge, Capt. Rob^t^ Mihyll, and others, desireth exam^t^ to goe to Coll. John Jefford, Coll. Will. Warden, and Coll. Rich^d^ Townsend (then prisoners in C. by Lord Inchiquin's order), and to acquaint them of said intention, which motion they cheerfully embraced; and that sayd night he saw Jefford, Townesend, and Warden at the first drawing of the men togather at the maine guard, very active in promoting said work, and particularly that Coll. Jefford secured Coll. Sterling, then governor of C., and that said parties have since lived peacable under the protection of the Commonwealth. Said Coll. Chas. Blunt, on behalf of Major Nicholas Poredome [d], sayth that Capt. Peter Carty and exam^t^ did make known to said P. the whole business the 15 or 16 Oct., and promising secrecy he went forth from said citty that day to his house about two miles from C., and about ten of the clock of the 17 Oct. saw said P. roaming along the street, and speaking with him he told exam^t^ that he then came with a resolution to live and dye with him, &c.—Chas. Blount.

Feb. 16, 1654.—The exam^n^ of Coll. John Gyfforde, aged 51, Eng. Prot., now resident at Ardmore, co. Waterford, at the declaring of C. for the Parl^t^ a prisoner in the citty. That about three days before said dec^r^, Coll. Charles Blount came to examt^s^ chamber where he was committed, and acquainted exam^t^ on oath of a resolution of several persons, viz., Lt.-Coll. Reeves, Coll. John Hodder, Capt. Rob^t^ Myhill, Capt. Peter Carew, Capt. S^t^ Rich^d^ Burnell, Coll. Rich^d^ Townsend, and Coll. Will. Warden, &c., to secure the citty of C., &c., for the Parl^t^, which motion he cheerfully embraced, and on 16 Oct., 1649, did see [said parties] with Coll. Chas. Blount, Lieut. Thos. Huett of Coll. Sterling's Reg^t^, Ensigne Sam. Power of same Reg., Ens. Rowland Langford of Coll. Blount's Reg^t^, Capt. Henry Rogers, Capt. Thos. Dethick, Lieut. Ralph Gore of Coll. Sterling's Reg., Capt. Thos. Boles, M^r^ Thos. Benger, Coll. Thos. Dowridge, Ens. Roger Rowland, Ens. in Coll. Gyfforde's Reg^t^, M^r^ Thos. Powell, John Downinge, Trumpeter, Lieut. John Thomas, and

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[d] An interesting document, purporting to be an agreement between Daniell O'Kieffe, of Dromagh, and Colonel Townsend, bearing his signature and seal, is in the possession of Miss Augusta A. Townsend, of Whitehall, Skibbereen.

[d] Afterwards Sir Nicholas Purdon, Knt. He was a younger son of John Purdon, of Tullow, co. Limerick, by Elinor, daughter of Sir John Fleming, brother of Lord Slane. Gilbert Purdon, a collateral relation, obtained a grant of arms in 1588. The descendants of Sir Nicholas have been gentlemen of note in the county of Cork.

M. Steevens very active in securing the citty of C. for the English interest, &c. —JO. GYFFORDE.

Feb. 20, 1654.—The exam^n of Capt. Peter Carew [e], aged 45, Eng. Prot., now resident at Rosse, co. Kerry, at the declaring of C. for the Parl^t a Capt. of foot in said citty. That about 2 months before the declaring, exam^t with Capt. R. Burnell, Capt. R. Myhill, Capt. J. Hodder, Coll. C. Blount, Cap. T. Bowles, Lt.-Coll. Reeves, Lieuts. Huett, Anthony Webb, Pomery, Ensigns Rich^d Ledwich and Peter Greneere, had several meetings to contrive the surrender of C., which by the blessing of God was effected with the assistance of Colls. Gifford, Townesend, and Warden, then imprisoned by Lord Inchiquin; and that one Sergeant Hugh Buckland, then in the forte of C., under command of Coll. Agmondisham Muschamp then Gov^r thereof, was of the council 4 days before, and did assist by removing a sentinel and giving an opportunity for the placing of a ladder and entrance by a port-hole, which was effected by the industry of Capt. Rob^t Mihill with a small party of men (said Muschamp being absent), who took the Lieut., Ensign, and about 20 men that kept the same, and that Coll. Dowridge, Caps. Rogers, Dethick, George Bell, Lieut. Geo. Myhill, Mr. Thos. Benger, Gunner of Corke forte, Lieut. Phillip Mathews, W^m Goddard, Francis Bettridge (in whose house the meetings were), and other, inhabitants of C., did assist same night, and that one Capt. Godfrey Greene, inhab^t of C., did appear by way of assistance, and about break of day next morning he obtained leave of this dep^t, who had the keys of the gates of C., to ride towards Tallow, as he told dep^t to secure his mother, sister, and brother by bringing them to C., but it was credible reported that instead of going to Tallow he went directly to Youghal and gave notice to Lord Inchiquin of said declaring of C., yet he came back in 4 days and since served in Lord Broghill's troop.—PETER CARY.

A list of Capt. Peter Cary's company that cheerfully joined him in the rendicion of Corke. Anthony Webb, Lt. W^m Mayne, Sergt. Geo. Bannister, Sergt. Dan Macguire, Corp. Fran. Dissert, Corp. Rob^t Johnson, Edw. Philpott, Adrian Munday, W^m Netly, Henry West, John Bartholemew, Pet. Cary, John Clerke, Rich^d Burrough, Walter Butts, W^m Tew, John Norris, Henry Keates, David Hughes, Hen. Puslake, Rob. Sampson, Henry Hill, Tho. Souther, John Frizell, John Smith, W^m Holland, Dav. James, Rich. White, Roger Conly, John Story, John Grymes, Rich^d Fitches, Geo. Naseby, W^m Barnsdell, Nat. Nicholls, John Vaughan, John Wilson, Evan James, David Rice, Amb. Thomas, Daniell Kogh, Ralph Smea, Lewes Gethins, Henry Bearer, John

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[e] Rather Peter Cary, as appears from his signature. His widow and son obtained a grant, under the Act of Settlement, of lands in the county of Cork, where his descendants still remain, their seat being Caryville, formerly Ballymacpatrick. Some genealogists have attempted to identify him with a Peter Cary whose name occurs in some of the heralds' visitations of Devonshire. But St. George and Leonard's Visitation of Cornwall informs us that this last Peter Carey was dead without issue in 1620. Another Peter Cary was a prebendary of Kilrossantie, Lismore diocese, from 1625 to 1634. An earlier Peter Cary having served under the Earl of Essex in Ireland, was grievously wounded; he obtained a pension and the place of Constable of Dunluce, where he was betrayed and slain by the Scots, leaving a widow and five small children. In 1587 Queen Elizabeth directed a pension of a shilling per day to his widow, Katherine Cary.

Mony, John Hartly, W^m^ Johnson, Patt Barrett, John Gover, Lott Hayes, Rob. Vincent, Hen. Joanes.

Peter Cary further exam^d^ touching M^r^ Rob^t^ Fletcher, commissary of Horse at Corke, and Fran. Boreman, Town Major, said, that Fletcher being sent for to deliver forth Ammunition, &c., in his custody in the night for the Parl^t^ of England, did not appear, nor was spoken with untill he was sent for by a guard commanded by Ens. Ledridge of Cap. Burnell's Comp., who fetched him out of his house and brought him to the main guard, and being then required to deliver up the keys of the store of ammunition which he was unwilling to part with, saying he was instructed by Lord Inchiquin and had a great charge under his hands, but when he saw he must of necessity deliver up the keys, he desired they would permit him to keep the keys and he would deliver the ammunition, and thereupon continued in that trust untill the Lord Broghill and Coll. Phair came to Cork with relief: and concerning said Boreman (who was looked upon as an enemy to the rendicion) he was sent for by a guard, who brought him out of bedd; he was discontented, and said if he knew of the plott half an hour sooner he would have spoiled it, for which cause he was committed to prison, where he remained untill relieved on security.—Cap. Cary further exam^d^ in behalf of Major N. Poredon said, said P. came from his farm, which is about a mile and half from Corke, and being in the citty the day before the night of declaring, exam^t^ thought it necessary to sound him and gain him, and for that purpose went to Coll. C. Blount's quarters, desiring that Coll. B. would take said P. to one Grove's house without South gate and swear him, which B. did, and P. came to town next day with what horse of his own he could make, and said the reason he did not stay in town that night was because he would secure his family plate and money (who otherwise would have been exposed to ruin by the Irish and Inchiquin's army), and acted faithful until Lord Broghill and Coll. Phair came with relief.

Feb. 20, 1654.—Coll. Rich^d^ Burnell[f] exam^d^, aged 38, Eng. Prot., now resident at Ballivar, co. Limerick, at the rendition of Corke, cap. of a foot comp. in the towne, said, that Lieut. Thos. Murphy went from C. towards Toomonth with intention (as he said) to bring his comp^y^, which he had the command of from Lord Inchiquin; which he did with much hazard to himself, and brought them to C. about 12 days after the rendition. Burnell further said on behalf of Cap. Jos. Cuff, that about 12 a clock at night at Corke, the people being called out of their beds, he saw said C. come up to the main guard of the towne where Coll. Townesend and the rest of the field officers were, and was ready to assist, and C. desired liberty to goe into Carberry where the horse he commanded lay, with a promise to bring them to C., next day he brought about 20 men and horse.—Rich^d^ Burnell.

Feb. 23, 1654.—Ensign Rich^d^ Ledwitch exam^d^, aged 40, now resident at Abbyony, co. Limerick, acted at declaring of C. for Parl^t^, Ens. in Cap. Burnell's Reg^t^. (Repeats the story about Fletcher mentioned in Cap. Cary's evidence.)

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[f] Richard Burnell, Esq., of Garranes, co. Cork, died in 1664, leaving four daughters. In his will he mentions his sisters Elizabeth Campion and Mary Graham. His four daughters received a grant of lands in the county of Cork in 1666, including Garranes: of these, Mary married Thomas Lane, Gent., of Kanturk, in 1697—he was one of the overseers named in her father's will; another, Sarah, married in 1676 Edward Hoare, merchant, of Cork.

Feb. 21, 1654.—Lieut. Peter Granyer exam^{d}, now of Kilrush, co. Clare, aged 28. In 1649 Ensn. to Lt.-Coll. Dan^{l} Cufford, of Major-Gen. Sterling's Reg. of foot, of Lord Inchiquin's army, was sent by Coll. W^{m} Reeves to deliver certain weapons to Coll. Townesend and Coll. Warden then prisoners, three swords or rapyers, at one Lt. Gravener's in the citty, who readily received them, when Townesend clapped them under the boulster of his bedd, as Gyfforde was not there but was gone out of north gate, but a little time after deponent heard that G. was come in at the gates and was at Bettridge's, where he repaired to furnish him with a weapon, which he would not receive, but told him he would keep secret.—PEETER GRANYER.

Feb. 21, 1654.—Capt. Joseph Cuff, of Mungret, co. Limerick, aged 30, exam^{d} on behalf of Lieut. John Tanner, Cornet to Capt. William Bryen, of Lord Inchiquin's Reg. of Horse, said, the night that Cork surrendered this Cornet went south of the citty with dep^{t} to assist in conveying 16 of dep^{s} troop of horse, and both returned to C. with said horses and about 6 men.—Jos. CUFFE.

Capt. Rich^{d} Burnell was further exam^{d} about Fletcher. (Exam^{n} as before.)

Feb. 22, 1654.—Capt. Thos. Bowles, aged 46, exam^{d}. (Nothing of interest.)

Feb. 22, 1654.—Lieut. George Myhill exam^{d}, aged 36, now resident at Ballimacounrick, bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork. Was at C. with his comp^{y} when the town declared; knew of the design 8 days before; his soldiers were very active in securing the town for the market and turning the Irish out.

Feb. 22, 1654.—Joseph Hakin of C., glover, aged 27, exam^{d} on behalf of Richard Hakin, Corpl. under Lieut. G. Myhill. At rendition of C., being in bedd with said Rich^{d} his brother in their father's house, heard two or three guns goe off, thereupon his brother rose up saying, now they are declaring for the Parl^{t}, come bring your arms and come with me. Arriving at the main guard met Coll. Reeves, who appointed Rich^{d} to get the troops together; saw him turning some Irishmen out of the town.

Feb. 22, 1654.—John Downeing of C., brewer, aged 30, exam^{d} on behalf of Serjt. Will. Garrald, Corpl. R. Hakin, Roger Price, Darby Callahane, Thos. Reede, Tho. Williams, Simon Pittman, Alex. Thomas, Menerill Lucas, under com^{d} of Lieut. G. Myhill, in Oct. 1649, himself a soldier under M. Did observe said persons very active in turning the Irish out of Corke, and performing duty at guard.

Feb. 22, 1654.—Capt. Rob^{t} Myhill, aged 31, exam^{d}, a Capt. in Coll. Sterling's Reg^{t}. About 6 weeks before the declaring of C., considering with himself the sad condition the English interest was then brought into, cast about in his own thoughts what was best for him and other Eng. protestants to doe in order to freeing himself and them, so went into the shop of one Capt. Thos. Bowles in the citty of C., with whom he was intimate, and to whom he opened his mind, and told said B. that he thought it advisable to use some means for delivering himself and others from the bondage they were in (the Lord Inchiquin having joined with the Irish); and thus having a great influence on him, put said B. to his oath for secrecy, then told him of his resolution to secure C. for the Commonwealth, and further told B. that he had about 8 good men of his own comp^{y} which he was sure would stand by him. Said B. promised to influence the townspeople also; and further said that when several officers had secured the main guard, the two portes of the citty, and placed a guard upon the governor Coll. Sterling, and Fran. Bowerman towne major,

with others whom they durst not trust, this exam[t] with 14 private Souldiers about 12 o'cl. same night went to surprise the forte, which he soon effected by going in at a porthole where a sentinel was wont to be sett, Serjeant Buckland being promised 50 pounds to remove said sentinel; and that he surprised in said forte Lieut. Rossington and 34 soldiers, the Gov[r], Lieut.-Coll. Ag. Muschamp, being that night at his farme, and said Gov[r] had no knowledge of the design, nor durst we inform him, being looked on as a great enemy to English interest, &c.

Feb. 23, 1654.—Coll. John Hodder of C., aged 64, John Senhouse of C., aged 43, and Lieut. Will. Allen of C., aged 47, Cap. in Hodder's Comp. (Exam[s] contain nothing of interest.)

Ibid.—Mr. Jonas Morris [g] of C., merch[t], aged 56, exam[d]. Did observe John Lemon, Will. Hull, Morris Cuff, Sampson Roberts, Will. Delahide, and Thos. Letham diligent for Eng. interest, joining with the soldiers, turning out some and imprisoning others.

Ibid.—Lieut. Phillip Mathews [h] of C., aged 50, did observe Thos. Jolliffe, formerly a foot soldier in L[d] Inchiquin's army, then dep[s] servant, very active for the Parl[t].

Feb. 28, 1654.—Edw[d] Gardine of C., shopkeeper, aged 56, did observe Will. Sexton, Sen[r], Thos. Hooper, and Will. Rendall, then inhab[s], active for Commonwealth.

Ibid.—Thom[s] Hooper of C., sadler, aged 38, doth know Edw. Garner, Will. Rendall, Will. Sexten, Sen[r], W. S., Jun., and John Daummen, inhab. of C. Did see arms in their hands, particularly Garner and Rendall at main guard, Daummen helping to find out the fusees that formerly belonged to Prince Rupert, and secure them; the Sextens were sentinels at the magazine of ammunition.

(*To be continued.*)

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[g] Jonas Morris was mayor of Cork in 1659. Another Jonas Morris was M.P. for the city of Cork in 1731. Of this family was Abraham Morris, of Hanover Hall, high sheriff, co. Cork 1760; and his nephew Abraham Morris, sheriff 1782, and M.P. for co. Cork 1791. Their ancestor, Captain William Morris, obtained grants under the Act of Settlement of many denominations of land, with special clauses that they were to be called in future by names borrowed from those of certain places in Shropshire, from which we infer that the family came from thence. This was done pursuant to an Act of Parliament providing for such changes of name. The above Captain William Morris was probably son of the first mentioned Jonas. He seems, from the names of his children, to have been strongly Puritanical: these were Fortunatus, Apollos, Tribulation wife of —— Forster, Phœbe wife of Thomas Sweet, Temperance wife of Simon Dring, and Patience wife of Joseph Fenn. Cotemporary with him were Abraham and Jonas Morris, merchants, of Cork, probably his brothers, the first of whom was founder of the almshouse in Blarney-lane, Cork, as appears from the following inscription on the front wall:—"THIS ALMS HOUSE WAS ERECTED FOR THE USE OF POOR AGED PROTESTANTS, AND ENDOWED FOR EVER BY ABRA[m] MORRIS MERCH[t] IN CORK 1724." In the hall, at the right hand side, is a large coat of arms cut in stone and ornamented—On a saltire engrailed an escutcheon charged with a cross, for Morris, impaling a wyvern; the whitewash-brush has lately destroyed the tinctures. The Castle Salem branch of this family is the eldest.

[h] One of the first pair of Protestant sheriffs of Cork (1656), and mayor 1658.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1862.

Nov. 26. The PRESIDENT of the Society in the chair.

The PRESIDENT, in opening the meeting, referred briefly to the annual meeting which had been held at the end of the previous Term. He also mentioned the lectures which had been promised for the ensuing Term.

Mr. BUCKERIDGE then read a paper on "The Restoration of the Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin," in which he stated that though the original foundation of that church was ascribed to Alfred, the earliest authentic recognition of its existence is found in the Domesday Survey. In that record it is stated that 'Ad terras quas tenet Albericus Comes, pertinet una Ecclesia et tres mansiones; harum duæ jacent ad Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ.' Speaking of the restoration now in progress under the direction of Mr. Scott, he said:—

"The church presents now a very white aspect, but the very decayed state of the various parts rendered it absolutely necessary; all original work that possibly could be, has been preserved: it is one thing to talk about preserving old work and another to do it; when once the work of restoration is begun we generally find it necessary to do much more than at first sight the building seemed to require; in the present instance, I am not aware that a single stone has been unnecessarily removed. So far has Mr. Scott indeed gone, that seeing that not much of the old exterior could possibly be preserved, he has shaved the mullions and tracery down to the glass line, so keeping the old interior of the windows, fixing the new exterior halves in cement, and dowelling the old and new work together with copper cramps.

"As to reproducing the original details, all was clear enough up to the cornices of the nave, clerestory, and aisles; of the sections of the plinth there could be no doubt, and the same can be said of string-courses, window-jambs, cills, mullions, labels and traceries, buttress-weatherings, door-jambs, and arches; in the chancel, we can pursue our certain course even to the parapet and its coping, the only feature entirely destroyed being the east gable cross: but here we must stop with the positive and speak of the probable.

"We have been told by Leland in his 'Itinerary,' that the embattlements were full of pinnacles, but Mr. Scott needed no Leland to tell him this, for there are remains of the battlements with sunken traceried panels in the porch, and from these data were the aisle battlemented parapets restored; and on the north clerestory under the lead eaves were found portions of the cill of that parapet, and on which you can see the section of cill, and of the stumps of the mullions belonging

to the panels, which shews that they were not pierced but solid panels, like those existing in the porch, but of the height of these battlements Mr. Scott had to judge for himself; of the pinnacles both of nave, aisles, and chancel, not a vestige of an original one remained.

"The only remaining point about which I need remark is the Law School portion: the original building is an early Decorated one, but at the rebuilding of the church they thought fit to destroy the two-storied windows which so well told the tale that there was an upper and a lower chamber, and inserted in their stead three four-light Perpendicular windows like those they were putting into the aisles, and added pinnacles to the before gabled buttresses. Mr. Scott does not intend to restore these pinnacles, but will replace the gabled buttresses; of this I am glad, and would fain do the same for the windows, consigning with much pleasure the Perpendicular intruders to the heap of old materials."

After the lecture a discussion arose as to the advisability of retaining the porch, in which the President, Mr. Estridge, Mr. Buckeridge, and the Librarian took part. The general opinion seemed to be that as an historical memorial it was worthy of an effort being made for its preservation, and Mr. Buckeridge, in reply to a question which was put to him, stated that though it might be difficult to restore it, there was no difficulty in preserving it in its present state and in its present position, as the foundations and centre were sound, though the surface was much decayed.

Mr. Carey then read some notes "On a supposed Underground Passage from the Crypt of St. Peter's-in-the-East," which it appeared had been traced at least the whole length of the church; and a committee was appointed to obtain more full information.

Second Meeting, Michaelmas Term, 1862.

Dec. 3. The Rev. P. G. Medd, Hon. Secretary, in the chair.

The Chairman having expressed his regret at the absence of the President, he was sorry to say on account of illness in his family, proceeded to read the following list of names which had been proposed and seconded at the previous meeting:—

Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, M.A., Merton College.
A. D. Tyssen, Esq., Merton College.
R. Shaw, Esq., Lincoln College.

The above gentlemen were then elected members.

The Chairman called upon Professor Westwood for his paper on "Early Christian Art illustrated by Ivory Carvings," which was accordingly read, and which we shall give *in extenso* at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. James Parker then described the recent discovery of the remains of a Roman villa, close to the village of Beckley. The walls, as far as they had been laid bare, seemed to form a simple parallelogram of about 32 ft. long by 18 wide, measured on the outside. The walls were for the most part 1 ft. 6 in. in thickness, but the wall towards the north side in one part measured 2 ft. in thickness. There were four chambers, two larger and two smaller. The larger chambers were about 14 ft. by 10, the smaller 10 ft. by 6. In both the smaller, and in the westernmost of the larger, remains of the tessellated pavement

were preserved. It was difficult to make out the exact pattern, but the tesseræ were of the usual size and character. Mr. Parker had visited the spot the day after it had been opened, but already persons had commenced spoliation. In a week afterwards nearly all the remainder of the tesseræ were either scattered or taken away. On the interior of one or two pieces of the walls which rose a few inches above the tessellated pavement, plaster was found, and with some of the colour upon it. Several large nails were found, and several bones of animals, e.g. pig, sheep, and ox: the latter Mr. Parker thought, from the remains which had been found, to belong to the extinct species *bos longifrons*. Fragments of pottery were very abundant, being scattered throughout the field, but generally imperfect.

THIRD MEETING, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1862.

Dec. 10. The Rev. the MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, President, in the chair.

After the SECRETARY had read the report of the last meeting, the following officers and members of committee for the ensuing year were elected:—

President.—The Rev. the Master of Balliol College.

Auditors.—The Rev. the Master of University College; the Rev. Dr. Millard.

New Members of Committee.—H. W. Challis, Esq., Merton College; J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A.; Hon. R. C. E. Abbot, Ch. Ch.; R. Blakelock, Esq., Lincoln; G. M. Argles, Esq., Balliol.

Also, C. E. Carey, Esq., Exeter College, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Challis having resigned the office of Secretary, it was announced that Mr. James Parker had accepted the office in conjunction with Mr. Medd.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Mr. Rogers for his paper "On the Commercial Routes of the Middle Ages," which will be found at another page [a].

FIRST MEETING, LENT TERM, 1863.

Feb. 24. The Rev. the MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, President, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT announced that in consequence of an application made to the Warden and Fellows of Merton College for permission to open the western wall of the crypt of St. Peter's Church [b], permission had been given to the Society. On a similar application to the Vestry of St. Peter's parish, that body had also kindly given their sanction to the Society's investigation.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Curators of the Taylor Institution for their kindness in giving permission to the Society to hold their meetings in that building during the repairs of the Ashmolean Museum.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Mr. Parker for his lecture on the "Abbaye aux Hommes at Caen [c]," which occupied the remainder of the evening.

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[a] GENT. MAG., Sept., 1863, pp. 275—284.

[b] See p. 297.

[c] This lecture, fully illustrated, will be found in GENT. MAG., March and April, 1863, pp. 283—301, and pp. 412—425.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Rochester Meeting, July 28—Aug. 4.

This meeting was held, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation, in the Guildhall at Rochester; a Museum was established in the Corn Exchange; and the Council Chamber, the Court Room of the County Court, the Hall of the Bridge Wardens, and other public buildings were liberally placed at the disposal of the Institute. The company numbered upwards of 300, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis Camden, K.G. (President of the Kent Archæological Society), the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester, the Earl Amherst, Earl and Countess of Darnley, the Bishops of Oxford, Rochester, and Gibraltar, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Neaves, Sir John P. Boileau, Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Sir R. Kirby, Sir Sibbald Scott, Sir T. M. Wilson, Sir W. Smith Marriott, Sir Walter James, the Master of Caius College, Cambridge, the Provost of Oriel, the Deans of Chichester and Peterborough, Rev. Professors Stanley and Willis, Major Luard, Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., Col. Pinney, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Mr. Mayer (of Liverpool), Mr. Parker (of Oxford), Mr. C. Roach Smith, Dr. Wilson (of Toronto), Mr. A. W. Franks, Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Bloxam, Mr. J. Burtt, and other eminent archæologists, and a large number of ladies. The section of History had for President the Dean of Chichester; that of Architecture, the Rev. Professor Willis; and that of Early and Mediæval Antiquities, Lord Talbot de Malahide. The Museum was under the especial care of Mr. Charles Tucker, F.S.A., and the Rev. Edward Hill was Director of the Excursions.

Tuesday, July 28. Opening Meeting. Tour of the City.

The proceedings were opened at the Guildhall at 2 p.m. Lord Talbot de Malahide (in the absence of Lord Lyttelton, President of the Institute) moved that the Marquis Camden should take the chair, which was unanimously agreed to, after which an address of welcome from the Corporation was read, and suitably acknowledged. The noble Marquis said that the Corporation had afforded every facility to the Institute by granting the use of public buildings, &c.; and he begged them to accept the best and most sincere thanks of the members of the Institute.

The Bishop of Rochester said he appeared as quite a novice in archæology; but he should have been sorry if a meeting like this took place without his attending to express the sympathy which he, in common with the clergy at large, felt in meetings like these; for the labours of such societies proved what obligations we were under to our fathers in the Church.

The Earl of Darnley then, on behalf of the Kent Archæological Society, expressed the pleasure that Society felt in this visit: they had the greatest pleasure in welcoming the Institute. In coming to Kent, they had entered upon a most interesting field. Rochester must rank second only to Canterbury in its archæological riches: it possesses, if not one of the most magnificent, one of the most interesting cathedrals; and it has also a noble castle. They had in their President that day the President of their own local Society. He congratulated their President on the progress of the county Society: though only five years

old, thanks to the exertions of some of its members—especially those of the Rev. Mr. Larking, whose absence from ill-health they must all regret—it already possesses nearly a thousand members; and it has already published four volumes of highly interesting transactions.

Lord Talbot de Malahide returned thanks to the Kent Archæological Society. It is always a great encouragement to receive the congratulations of kindred bodies; and there was none to which the Institute looked with greater affection than the Kent Society. He remarked upon the richness of the antiquarian remains of Kent. The Society was worthy of imitation in all parts of the country: it had produced most valuable volumes on the local antiquities of Kent: and though the subjects were local, they were treated in a way to interest all who are attached to the investigation of the history of our country. The subject of Kentish tenures—gavel-kind, &c.—is full of interest. He referred to the interesting discoveries in Kentish barrows—the beautiful ornaments and the Anglo-Saxon implements found in them; he also adverted to the labours of Mr. Roach Smith, and dwelt upon the great interest attaching to the exhibition of the celebrated Faussett collection of antiquities which would be displayed in the temporary museum of the Institute.

The Provost of Oriel (Dr. Hawkins) welcomed the Institute to Rochester on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, and remarked that Rochester Cathedral stood on the site of the second Christian church of the Anglo-Saxon times.

Mr. Roach Smith dwelt upon the progress made by the Institute since its meeting at Canterbury in 1846, and was assured that it had done great good in improving the general tone of feeling throughout the country.

After a speech from Lord Neaves, Mr. Beresford Hope took occasion to remark upon the mistake made by those who thought such Congresses took up much time in simply bowing and being bowed to. Great and serious work was done, and most important investigations were carried out on those occasions, and their results discussed.

The meeting then broke up. Some repaired to the Museum, and a large party collected in the High-street to inspect the ancient remains of the city under the guidance of S. Steele, Esq., who had undertaken the task of conductor.

Mr. Steele first led the visitors to the groined apartment under the Crown Inn, now used as a wine-cellar, and which was examined with much interest. Above the cellar or crypt, and on a level with the street, is another ancient vaulted apartment. On leaving the Crown, Mr. Steele shewed portions of the old city walls near the present bridge, some in the Crown-yard. In this yard also is a portion of the ancient inn still standing, ascribed to the time of Elizabeth [d]. Here also is some part of the original walls of All Souls' or the Bridge Chapel. This

[d] The remains of this ancient hostel are of considerable interest; the cellars are of two periods, the earliest part is of the work of the twelfth century, or the beginning of the thirteenth; the other part may be of the fourteenth or fifteenth. The inn has been one of the half-timber houses so common in Kent, and the finely-moulded timbers indicate that a considerable part of it was of the time of Henry VII. It is much to be regretted that this ancient hostelry is to be entirely destroyed to make way for the *improvements* of the Bridge Estates Commissioners; about half of it is already pulled down.—ED.

chapel was situated without the wall of the city; as also was the church of St. Clement, close to the water, on the Rochester side of the present railway bridge. Of old the main route from the bridge was under the archway facing the water by the Bridge-house, through what is now the Crown-yard, and under the arch into the High-street. There was also another access to the bridge by the way that subsequently became the only thoroughfare while the old bridge existed.

Mr. Steele next proceeded to near the entrance to the castle; where he described the course of the castle ditch. He believed the ditch—now filled up—was made in the time of the Romans; many Roman coins have been found in it from time to time. Formerly there was a great mound at the spot called Boley Hill; some have ascribed this to the Danes; but Mr. Steele believed it was merely formed of the materials taken from the ditch. He did not touch further on the subject of the castle, as Mr. Hartshorne was subsequently to exhibit and explain that structure.

Leaving the castle entry, the company next proceeded to the cathedral-yard; where Mr. Steele pointed out the ancient "Bishop's Palace." Proceeding to Boley Hill, Mr. Steele observed that the wall beyond the present police-court had once been part of a prison which occupied that spot. On Boley Hill he pointed out the site of Richard Watts's house—that house in which the worthy citizen entertained Queen Elizabeth; and which was afterwards called "Satis" House, from the Queen, when Watts expressed a hope that her Majesty had been properly accommodated, having said in reply—"Satis." The present Archbishop of Canterbury was born in Satis House.

Mr. Steele explained that "Boley Hill," now occupied with houses and gardens, had been reduced in height by materials having been taken to fill up the ditch of the castle—that which now forms the shady walks under the shadow of the keep. By Boley Hill was the south gate of the city. Two years ago some of the foundations were discovered while excavations were being made. This gate was nearly in a line with the existing Prior's Gate, at the end of Minor Canon-row. At the back of the King's School there are some remains of the ancient city walls. In the Vines is a large extent of the city wall, forming the boundary of a garden.

Restoration House, where Charles II. slept on his journey to London in May, 1660, was next visited, by leave of the lady and the clergyman who now occupy the two sections into which the mansion has been divided. The most southerly part of the house is occupied as a ladies' school. The party visited several of the rooms. In that where the pupils were assembled there was finely-carved work over the fireplace. Much of the house, however, has been modernized; and one large apartment has been divided into two. In this house coins or medals have been found with "C. R." and a crown upon them—nothing more; appearing to indicate that they were struck to commemorate the royal visit.

In the next house, occupied as a boys' school, there is a good deal to interest. The spacious staircase is striking. One of the rooms, much modernized, and now occupied as a dormitory for the pupils, is that in which King Charles II. slept.

Mr. Steele next led the way to Sir Joseph Williamson's School; near the spot where was formerly the East Gate of the city, extending

across the street. A representation of it is still to be seen in the oldest view of Rochester—the print in the British Museum. The gate, which was pulled down in 1590 or 1600, was on a small scale.

Passing through the Free School, Mr. Steele exhibited the remains of the embattled city wall with the rampart at the rear of the school. When part of the wall was pulled down not long since in order to allow of the extension of the school, a party of Royal Engineers had to tear it to pieces by mining and exploding gunpowder. At the north end of the wall is a circular tower. The wall is in fine preservation: it was built in 1225: it and the tower are seen to great advantage from Free School-lane, down which Mr. Steele led his troop, through the Common, tracing the circuit of the ancient city in this direction: pointing out rows of houses occupying the site of the city ditch, while in some of the houses in the rear of these, small remains of the city wall exist.

Turning up Pump-lane, Mr. Steele pointed out the site of the North Gate, or Cheldergate—why so called he was not able to explain. From this point there are traces of the wall to the river bank. The gate was pulled down three or four centuries ago.

Opposite to Pump-lane is the College Gate.

The party now journeyed up the High-street, past the Corn Exchange, to the George Inn, where they descended into an extensive vault running under the inn from the street to a considerable depth. The place is now used mainly as a skittle-alley, for which it is lighted with gas. It consists of a long apartment constructed of stone, groined, with bosses at the junctions of the stone ribs. There have been windows at the sides, now bricked up; towards the street, a portion of the apartment is parted off and used as a beer-cellar; and here some interesting details were observed. Towards the street the roof rises in the direction of the entrance. There is a legend that formerly there was a subterranean communication with the castle or other buildings to the south: but there were no strong indications of this having been the case.

Opinions differed as to what this ancient vaulted apartment had formerly been. Mr. Steele considered it the basement of a building—that the floor was anciently on a level with the street, which, in the course of years, must have been raised some feet; the openings at the side were windows, and that in front the doorway. But other gentlemen held that the apartment had probably been a mere vault or store, belonging to some wealthy merchant—perhaps to a guild. The sloping roof at the entry was intended to facilitate the reception of goods—similar stores beneath merchants' houses are found in other localities, with entries like this. The side openings had been cellar windows, open only at the upper part. After a stay of some time in the vault the party set out for the field near the Gas Works, where Messrs. Foord have large quantities of the piles taken up from the foundations of old Rochester Bridge. These piles,—which are mostly elm, with a few oak,—many of them 500 years old, are found to be perfectly sound inside, and when cut up make excellent boards. These piles are from the foundations of the old stone bridge: a former bridge of timber existed on the site of the present bridge. Some of the piles have been taken out five years: there was much difficulty in withdrawing them—the task occupied two years. The piles were capped with iron; and in the course of centuries the iron had become concreted with the

chalky soil into which the piles were driven, forming curious masses, which attracted much attention from the visitors. It was stated that in constructing the new bridge, the workmen came into contact with a submerged forest, and hazel nuts were brought up from the bed of the river in a perfect state.

At the evening meeting, under the presidency of the Marquis Camden, a paper was read by the Rev. J. L. Petit, on "Bayham Abbey," the architectural features of which beautiful structure, now a ruin, were very fully pointed out. This was followed by a paper, contributed by Mr. Foss, F.S.A., on "Legal Archæology," with a sketch of several of the legal celebrities connected with Kent, from the earliest times down to a recent period. In the course of his remarks Mr. Foss dwelt on the extreme antiquity of many of our law names and customs, some of which, still in use, had their origin as far back as the reign of Edward the Elder. After a sketch of the antiquity of the terms Hilary, Easter, and Trinity, as well as the courts of law, and the dresses of the judges and barristers, Mr. Foss alluded to the first public trial of which we have any record, that in which Lanfranc was the plaintiff, which took place on Penenden-heath, Kent, and lasted three days. Mr. Foss then gave a valuable sketch of the celebrities of Kent who had risen to eminence as chancellors or judges, and pointed to the fact that no fewer than fifteen Archbishops of Canterbury and seven Bishops of Rochester had attained to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor.

Wednesday, July 29. Meetings of Sections. Excursion to Cobham.

Several papers were read in the Guildhall under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide. The first was one by Joseph Burtt, Esq., one of the Assistant Keepers of Public Records, on "Roger de Leybourne—his share in the Barons' War."

In a short historical introduction Mr. Burtt gave a sketch of the state and progress of public affairs during the reign of Henry III., up to the actual commencement of hostilities between the King and the Barons in the year 1262. Roger de Leybourne was at first an adherent to the Barons' cause. He had fought against King John and been taken prisoner in Rochester Castle, which he was fifty years afterwards to garrison for King John's son. He was not active in public affairs during the greater part of Henry's reign, but in his old age again took the field for the old cause till after the decision of the French King in favour of Henry III. in the year 1264. From that time Roger de Leybourne, following in the track of others, was as strenuous and active a supporter of the Royal cause as he had previously been of the Barons. His defection was attributed to mercenary motives by the political song-writers of the time, as he had previously been a great favourite of theirs.

In illustration of his activity on the King's side, Mr. Burtt brought forward numerous extracts from some interesting MSS. (preserved in the Public Record Office, London), which have been hitherto unnoticed, and almost unknown. They consist of nothing more nor less than Roger de Leybourne's "bill" for the work done on behalf of the Crown; and they presented, as might be expected, some most curious

and interesting particulars. Whether it was the moving-spring which influenced his change of sides or not, it was quite certain that Roger de Leybourne intended to be paid for what he did; and whatever might be the duty he had to perform, if it involved an outlay, a loss, or expenditure of any kind, it was carefully noted in the account. These accounts, too, were interesting as being the very earliest known accounts of personal household expenditure.

As Constable of Rochester Castle Roger de Leybourne's first claim was made. Early in the year 1264 he provisioned the castle, and his account shewed the stores he purchased for that purpose, and where he obtained them. The greater part of these stores were used by the garrison, and the value of the remainder was claimed from the Crown, because, "on the King's return into Kent after the battle of Lewes he came to Rochester and commanded the Constable of the Castle and others there immediately to surrender it to the Earl of Leicester, by reason of which command great loss and damage occurred to the said Roger in gold, silver, and other goods." A regular journal of the expenditure and issue of the stores in stock was kept when Leybourne was defending Rochester against the Barons, and Mr. Burtt read many of the entries, which contained interesting details, especially those relating to the siege of the place.

After the decisive victory of Evesham, Roger de Leybourne was most actively engaged in reducing the various disaffected portions of the country to their allegiance. He seems to have had a sort of roving commission for that purpose, receiving apparently special directions in each particular case in which he was engaged. He was appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the men of the Cinque Ports were staunch supporters of the Barons, so he must needs reduce to a proper state of things the places professing to be subservient to him. His accounts, now brought to notice by Mr. Burtt, shewed how this was accomplished, and his journal gave all the stages of his march from the metropolis for that purpose, and in many cases the forces he commanded. It is curious to find how careful the old soldier was not to charge the Crown when he was at home. He then lived at "the Mote" at Ledes, and for the days when he may be said to have "looked in" there, the entry in his account was in this form,—"Eodem die pernoctavit apud Ledes de quo nichil computat." Sandwich and Winchilsea seem to have especially felt the weight of his arm, and to have struggled obstinately. In the attack upon the first, Leybourne lost horses to the value of £200, and to £140 in that upon Winchilsea. For himself he charged 40s. a-day—a good round sum, equal to nearly £40 of our present money—when the judges were receiving not more than £40 a-year; when the brother of the King of Castile, lately visiting England, had £1 a-day allowed him for himself and retinue; and when John, Duke of Lancaster, commanding an army a century afterwards had but £1 6s. 8d. a-day.

Into Essex, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, Roger de Leybourne was sent against the "King's enemies;" and the difficult task of dealing with the citizens of London, the staunch adherents of the Barons, was also committed to him. He made also many expeditions to reduce his own native county to obedience, and the particulars of those expeditions were full of curious local references and descriptions. The principal points in these accounts of Leybourne's proceedings were epitomized by

Mr. Burtt, and evidently excited much interest. At the conclusion of the paper,

The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne made some remarks upon the important position occupied by Roger de Leybourne, and the great interest of the subject.

Mr. Beresford Hope said such evidences of the state of the country during so momentous a period of our history were singularly valuable, and he hoped the documents on which Mr. Burtt's paper was founded would be published entire. In the expression of this wish the Marquis Camden joined.

The Rev. H. M. Scarth, Prebendary of Wells, then read a report of the progress of the excavations at Uriconium since the meeting of the Institute at Gloucester in July, 1860, and stated that the efforts of the Excavation Committee had been directed chiefly to the cemetery which was without the north-east gate of the city, along the line of the Watling Street-road. Many urns had been dug up in the course of excavation, composed of a variety of glass and earthenware of different forms, all of which contained ashes, and many of them had in them small glass phials or unguentaries, in which the remains of oily matter had been found. These are all now placed in the Museum at Shrewsbury in a handsome case, where they could be studied to advantage, and were deeply interesting to those who took an interest in ancient Roman fictilia. The remains of two tombs had also been discovered, but the tombs had been destroyed. Near the first of these an inscription had been found, but the portion of the stone containing the figure of a Roman soldier had been broken away. The inscription was much injured by time, and rendered difficult to read. A photograph and a drawing of this was exhibited, as well as photographs of the urns newly found. Mr. Scarth stated that by the aid of Dr. M'Caul, President of University College, Toronto, he thought he had arrived at the true reading of the inscription, which was as follows (and he referred to Dr. M'Caul's work lately published, and entitled "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions." London: Longman, Green, and Co.):—

[T. FL]AMINIVS. T. F. POLIA (Tribu)
[POLIA being used for POLLIA, or else the cognomen of FLAMINIVS.]
ANNORVM XXXXV. STIP. XXII. MIL. LEG.
[XII]II GEM. AQ[VILIFER] NVNC. HIC. SVM.
[PER] LEGITE ET FELICES VITA PLVS [MINVS ALBA]
[The last word being read IVSTA, by Dr. M'Caul.]
OMNIBVS. AEQVA. LEGE. ITER. EST. AD. TAENARA. DITIS.
VIVITE. DVM. STYGIVS VITAE DAT TEMPVS HONESTE.

The three hexameter lines, single words only of which are traceable on the stone, were mostly conjectural, yet there was authority for the reading, which must stand till a better could be suggested. The soldier had probably belonged to the fourteenth legion. Another inscription found in this cemetery some years since, and preserved in the Free School Library in Shrewsbury, recorded a soldier of this legion, and another had been found at Lincoln, and these were the only memorials that remained in this island of the legion which bore the title *Domitores Britanniæ*. The inscription may have belonged to the tomb near which it was found, and a drawing of a Roman tomb was exhibited,

shewing what was the ordinary construction, and how the body, if buried, was placed.

Mr. Scarth detailed what had been done to ascertain the construction of the city walls, the extent of which was well defined, and also in respect to the position of the north-east gateway. It had been ascertained that a stone wall had surrounded the whole city, with a ditch outside. The various objects which had been turned up in the excavations were enumerated, and a reference made to the last papers that had appeared in the Journal of the Archæological Association, on the "Gems found at Uriconium," by Mr. Wright, and "The Restoration of the Tessellated Floors of a portion of the Basilica," by Mr. Maw, of Broseley.

At the conclusion of the paper the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, author of *Salopia Antiqua*, observed that it was interesting to bear in mind the extent of the city, which was three miles in circuit, and contained about 223 acres, underneath which were the remains of buildings as yet untouched, but which would yield an abundant harvest to the antiquary.

Several other gentlemen then addressed the Section, and Mr. Roach Smith made some very interesting observations as to the value of the past discoveries, and the opportunity presented of arriving at information respecting the form and construction of the buildings in British-Roman cities, and the amount of domestic comfort and civilization at the period of the Roman occupation. He observed that we find no great Roman remains in our towns near the coast—as Rochester, Canterbury; why? because there the Romans held peaceful possession; but in the inland towns there were extensive military works to keep the natives in subjection. He regretted that so small a portion of Uriconium had been as yet laid open: the Government ought to give aid in a case like this. Uriconium did not appear to have been a military station of the Romans. They ought to try to induce the Government—like other Governments—to take up the subject of national antiquities. Money is wanted: they were stopped in every way: only the strong arm of the Government can effect what is needed.

The Chairman said they would all agree in Mr. Smith's suggestion: but he was not very sanguine that Government would give the aid; still the more the matter is ventilated the better.

In answer to a question, Mr. Smith said the Roman coins found at Uriconium come down to the latest period of the Roman occupation.

The Rev. Prebendary Scarth observed that the antiquities of this island had not yet obtained the attention which they deserved; much had been done by private and individual effort, but what was wanted was united exertion. The excavations at Wroxeter should be on a grander scale, and to obtain a better knowledge of the buildings of this interesting city a larger outlay would be required than heretofore. He hoped to see the day when the Government of this country would take up the subject of the antiquities of Britain, and issue a commission, as had been done by the Emperor of the French, to ascertain accurately the sites of such ancient Roman cities, roads, and battle-fields as were yet doubtful. This had been done in France very successfully; and why not in England? A new edition of Horsley's *Brit. Romana* was much to be desired, but it was probably too great a work for a single individual to undertake satisfactorily. It should be done under a commission,—por-

tions of Britain being allotted to separate antiquaries, — and a work could then be produced worthy of this great country. Individuals like his Grace the Duke of Northumberland had effected a great deal, and set a noble example, which ought to be followed, and he hoped the Government might be induced in due time to imitate it.

The next paper read was by Edwin Guest, Esq., D.C.L., Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, "On the Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain." It was illustrated by a very large and well-executed map of the coasts of France and England on the straits of Dover—the work of Dr. Guest.

Dr. Guest discussed at much length the various views which have prevailed regarding the port in Gaul from which Cæsar set out for the conquest of Albion. He pronounced in favour of the Portus Icius, now called Witsand. At present there is but a little brook, a small basin formed by the brook, and a fishing village: but on that coast great changes are effected by sand-storms. He contended that a large tract of land near Witsand, below the level of the sea, but now separated from it by high sand-hills, was once a harbour, with one outlet to the sea—not three small openings as now. Cæsar certainly started either from Boulogne or Witsand—Dr. Guest urged that the latter was the port. Witsand harbour was destroyed by a sand-storm in the fifteenth century, and Calais took its place as a port. Hythe is an example in England of how ports are destroyed by shingle and sand: it is very similar to the port of Witsand, having in like manner a large tract of land below the level of the sea, which has evidently been an inlet, similar to the Solent, of which one of the mouths was at Hythe, now shut out from the sea by the shingle bank.

From Witsand, Cæsar departed for Britain with 8,000 or 10,000 soldiers. Dr. Guest described his remarkably long voyage: and offered explanations of the causes of that length. He then examined the various surmises that have been made as to where Cæsar landed: he arrived opposite Dover, there is no doubt; but he did not land there. Some have fixed his landing to the east, some to the west of Dover. Much has been founded on the supposed action of the tides in deciding Cæsar's place of landing; but Dr. Guest argued that important facts had been overlooked: in former times Dungeness did not exist—its materials then filled the tract of ocean to the west, where old Winchilsea formerly stood on a bank of shingle—three miles from what is now the shore. He believed that in Cæsar's time the Great and Little Downs were low tracts of land, almost joining the land which is now the Goodwin Sands: those "sands" did not then exist. Whence the origin of the term "Downs" if not from this? We see the land still washed away by the sea—Sandown Castle is to be removed ere the sea swallows it up[e]. John Twine, of Canterbury, stated that the Goodwin Sands were once an island: we have no reason to doubt that he had a reason for his statement.

Dr. Guest, reviewing all the facts known, and the inferences we are justified in drawing, came to the conclusion that Cæsar landed on the "Downs" near Deal—the soft, oozy shore there, as described in his Commentaries.

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[e] The castle is now being pulled down, and it has been proposed to form a dock on its site, with a ship canal to Sandwich.

[Since the foregoing was in type a letter has appeared in the "Athæneum," of August 15 and 22, from Dr. Guest, stating that he has seen a long report of his speech in which he can hardly recognise a single argument that was used by him. He then proceeds to give "a brief summary of his arguments," in which, compared with the above, we fail to discover the marked discrepancy alleged. The learned Doctor thus concludes the first portion of his communication :—

"Briefly to recapitulate. I believe the port which once existed between Grizнez and Wissant to be the Portus Icius: 1st, because it afforded the shortest passage to Britain; 2ndly, because it was amply large enough for Cæsar's purposes; 3rdly, because it lay immediately beneath Cape Griz-nez, which I believe to be the Ician promontory; and lastly, because a Norman monk in the eleventh century expressly calls it the Portus Icius: and I think this name may have been handed down to him by the Romanized Gauls, inasmuch as the name of Ician seems to have been long kept afloat in the recollection of the Celtic population of these islands."]

In the afternoon a large party paid a visit to Cobham. Some proceeded by railway to the Sole-street Station, and a larger number by road. Soon after two o'clock the whole assembled in Cobham Church, where they were met by the Earl of Darnley.

Mr. J. H. Parker said the chancel had been originally erected in the time of Henry III.; but there had been various alterations. The original church was almost entirely rebuilt by Sir John Cobham in the fourteenth century: there is some of the Early English work left in the capitals of the columns. The aisle walls were rebuilt in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; the aisles were made double the original width; the western tower was then erected. The adjacent college had once joined the church walls on the south, a doorway leading to it from the church. On one side of the altar are some remains of a staircase: that, no doubt, led to a roodloft. Over the large windows at the east end, and close to the roof, are two small windows—this is a rather remarkable circumstance; and the original object of these windows at Cobham is, in the present state of the church, not very clear: they might have formerly been concealed from the body of the church. The chancel-arch is modern; but in the masonry of the wall south of the arch are some remains of an original Norman arch—the chancel-arch often remained when the chancel and the nave of the church were successively rebuilt—the arch aided in alternately supporting the roof during the alterations on either side of it.

The series of brasses in the floor of the chancel were next referred to. They are the largest series existing that belong to one family; they extend over the period from 1354 to 1529. The effigy of Sir John Cobham, who rebuilt the church, holds in its hands a representation of the building.

Mr. Waller explained who were represented by the figures, and recounted the date of each brass. The daughter of Sir John Cobham had five husbands; but the inscription on her brass ignores the existence of all but one, whose figure appears at her side. Mr. Waller called attention to some of the peculiarities of the costumes of the figures, especially to the "banded armour" worn by one.

Mr. Matthew Bloxam next made a few observations on the Cobham tomb, with its recumbent figures, in the chancel. Lord Cobham wears a scarf diagonally over his breast. In the vestry-room were some stone

heads and busts formerly in the church, and of the date of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Parker mentioned that Lord Darnley had just placed in his hand a document dated 1370, granting a licence to make a communication between the college and the church.

Leaving the building, the company walked round the exterior of the church; and Mr. Parker pointed out a portion of a wall which had formerly connected the church and the college, built by Sir John Cobham in the fourteenth century. The college apartments were built close up to the church walls, according to the licence shewn by the Earl of Darnley in the church. The college was much altered and partly rebuilt in the time of Elizabeth, when it was refounded.

The chief feature of interest in the college (or almshouses) now, is the ancient hall or refectory; an apartment of some extent. Mr. Parker said it was of the time of Edward III., the main fabric, with the roof, with various alterations in the reign of Elizabeth; the fireplace was altered or inserted at that period. He pointed out the distinction between church and hall windows in ancient buildings; seats in the stone-work of the windows, as in this hall, denote the secular character of the apartment. The floor of the hall had been lowered. After inspecting a gateway with an inscription referring to the "new" college, dated 1596, the company set out for Cobham Hall.

Cobham Hall is an Elizabethan house, built on the site of an older structure; portions are the work of Inigo Jones. In the vestibule is a fine Egyptian granite bath, and other objects of interest. The music-hall, the dining-room, the picture-galleries and adjacent apartments, a staircase, and the portrait-gallery, were viewed; the object being to inspect the noble collection of pictures, containing some of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the greatest painters—Rubens, Guido, Salvator Rosa, Vandyke, Lely, Reynolds, Holbein. George Scharf, Esq., secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, acted as cicerone. The collection is rich in regal and noble portraits, many of the latter being those of former owners of this fine mansion or of the estates amid which it is planted. There are many other objects of art or *vertu* in the apartments which were inspected; but Mr. Scharf dealt only with the pictures, and viewing these even cursorily occupied much time.

On leaving the portrait-gallery, Lord Darnley invited the company into the pleasure-grounds. After a short stay here, his lordship led the party round the house through the flower-gardens to a long table placed under a large horse-chestnut tree, where tea, coffee, &c. were provided, which the noble owner of the mansion was personally active in dispensing.

The company now gradually departed; those who walked to the Sole-street Station proceeding from the Hall, as they had come, through the noble avenue of limes, extending three quarters of a mile, and consisting of four rows of fine trees.

Whilst the majority of the members proceeded to Cobham, Mr. Roach Smith led a smaller number in a contrary direction, having undertaken to conduct those who could surmount the difficulty of walking some miles over ground inaccessible to carriages, to some of the sites of the extensive Roman potteries between Lower Rainham and the marshes leading from Lower Halstowe towards Sheerness. The party, which included Mr. Mayer, Major Luard, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Steele, Mr. Wood,

and Mr. Walter, proceeded by railway to Rainham, and walked to Upchurch, where the Rev. J. Woodruff exhibited his collection of Roman pottery obtained from the marshes; and were enabled to understand the leading peculiarities of certain types which have now become known to antiquaries as "Upchurch ware[f]." Although many of the examples are perfect, or seem so, a close examination will detect flaws or other imperfections which, it is supposed, caused them to be thrown aside by the potters. Other varieties of earthenware vessels were also made in these districts, such as are common to other parts of the country; and Mr. Roach Smith pointed out a locality where tiles were made. Mr. Woodruff has also some medieval seals, and a very fine inscribed metal frame of a gypcière, or purse, found in the locality.

These having been examined, the visitors were regaled with a substantial lunch; and after visiting the church, walked into the marshes near Otterham Creek, where they were enabled to see, at the depth of about two feet and a-half, a dense stratum of broken Roman vessels. Of course this district when worked by the potters was at some distance from the sea, now it is intersected by several large creeks and innu-

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[f] Some time since Mr. Roach Smith furnished, in the *Archæologia*, the following description of the Roman potteries at Upchurch, which we reprint as necessary to the completeness of our account of the excursion:—

"I will endeavour, as concisely as possible, to give you a notion of these interesting remains. Besides their importance in disclosing curious facts relating to one of the ancient industrial arts, which sprang from the earliest necessities of man, they point to a period when that long strip of land extending from below Gillingham towards Sheerness, now at high tides half submerged, was dry ground, and tenanted by a numerous body of artisans who, over a considerable space of time, dug and manufactured the clay of the district into tiles and vessels for the various domestic purposes for which pottery was applied. Since these works were discontinued (now upwards of 1,500 years), the sea has gradually gained upon the land, intersecting in many places the sites of the kilns, and the worked ground into which were thrown the refuse, the vessels spoiled in baking or broken by accident.

"Into the soft muddy beds of these creeks the fragments of the heavier pottery have sunk to a depth more or less considerable; but, with some difficulty, they are to be recovered by explorers provided with mud-boots, probing-rods, and spades. In the banks of some of the creeks the *débris* of the kilns may be seen about a couple of feet below the surface, running in horizontal lines, in pretty dense strata. We have succeeded in obtaining a variety of types of the numerous kinds of vessels manufactured in this district; but the most perfect specimens are in the possession of the Rev. J. Woodruff, of Upchurch, and Mr. Walter, of Rainham. Here were made the large *amphoræ* and *dolia* in pale and reddish clay, and most of the many kinds of Roman pottery with which our public and private museums are so well stored. There was also manufactured a peculiar class of vessels, in a dark shiny clay, generally of elegant forms, and ornamented with small raised dots arranged in a variety of patterns. All of these possess such a family likeness, and are so seldom met with in other localities in very large numbers, that when a specimen is found in other parts of the country, it has already become usual with archæologists to describe it as 'Upchurch pottery.' The black colour, as has been shewn by my friend the late Mr. Artis (who traced Roman potters for nearly forty miles along the banks of the Nen), was imparted to the clay by the smoke of vegetable substances in a peculiar description of kilns, which he correctly designated 'smother kilns.' On the banks of the Medway we have now traced the Roman potters for several miles. The clay they worked was of a fine kind, and inexhaustible; and as experiments made from some taken from land, the property of Mr. Humphrey Wickham, decide, is at the present day adapted for making pottery quite as good as that manipulated by the Romans upwards of fifteen centuries since."

merable minor ones. At the upper part of the creek vestiges of Roman houses have been found, and others exist at Lower Halstowe. In the museum Mr. Wickham exhibited a fine silver armilla and two silver rings set with engraved stones found in the marshes. Mr. Elliott also exhibited masses of Roman rings, and armillæ fused together by fire, which had been found in another direction in this interesting district.

The excursionists had also received an invitation from Mr. Walter, of Rainham, and from Mr. Bland, in case they should visit the site of the Roman villa at Hartlip; these hospitable attentions they were forced to decline availing themselves of.

At the evening meeting, in the County Court, under the presidency of the Dean of Chichester, a paper was read by Mr. W. B. Rye, Assistant Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, on "Visits to Rochester and Chatham by Royal and Distinguished Personages, English and Foreign, between the years 1300 and 1783." Mr. Rye gave interesting details of the visits of Edward IV., Henry V., Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, James I., King Christian IV., Prince Henry, the King of Bohemia, Charles I. and II., Peter the Great, Hogarth, and Dr. Johnson, the last-mentioned of whom spent some time in the city a short period before his death. Some discussion followed, in which the names of other royal and illustrious personages were given as having visited the city prior to the period included in Mr. Rye's paper, after which the Rev. J. L. Warner read a paper on "A hitherto Unpublished Passage in the Life of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester." This prelate, who is remarkable as being one of the very few bishops who held his see both before and after the Commonwealth, was the founder of the college for the widows of the clergy at Bromley, and was a man of most estimable character.

(*To be continued.*)

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 19. The twenty-fourth Anniversary Meeting was held at the Rooms of the Architectural Exhibition, Conduit-street, the President (A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.) in the chair. Among those present were the Rev. W. Scott; W. White, Esq.; Rev. H. M. White; G. G. Scott, Esq., R. A.; Rev. H. J. Matthew; W. M. Teulon, Esq.; W. Lightly, Esq.; J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq.; G. J. Wigley, Esq.; W. Slater, Esq.; J. H. Parker, Esq.; the Hon. Dudley Fortescue, M.P.; the Rev. S. S. Greatheed; Rev. G. F. Townsend; Rev. J. H. Sperling; Rev. T. Helmore; Rev. H. L. Jenner; Colonel North; G. M. Hills, Esq.; J. Clarke, Esq.; T. Gambier Parry, Esq.; Rev. J. Grant, &c.

After some introductory remarks from the President, the Rev. B. Webb (Hon. Sec.) read the Annual Report, the chief points of which were the following:—

"The Committee have to present this evening the twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Ecclesiological Society. They are satisfied that it will be received as a record of decided progress.

"In the first place, however, the lamented death of Mr. Styleman Le Strange, who was for many years a most valuable member of the Committee, must be recorded

with the deepest expression of regret and respect. The Committee feel that the loss of this accomplished artist is almost irreparable. But it is a great satisfaction that another member of this Committee, Mr. Gambier Parry, has undertaken to finish Mr. Le Strange's great work—that of painting the nave-roof of Ely Cathedral.

"The Committee have offered once more a Colour Prize in connexion with the Architectural Museum. The subject this year is to be one or both of the carved miserere seats which shall obtain the prize for wood-carving offered by the Council of the Museum.

"The Committee took part in the movement last year in favour of the preservation and restoration of the Westminster Chapter-house. The following memorial was prepared and presented:—

"'The President and Committee of the Ecclesiological Society desire to unite themselves with that general feeling which has been so recently and so strongly expressed against the present disgraceful state of the Chapter-house of Westminster. The Ecclesiological Society is aware that Her Majesty's Government is not responsible for more than continuing the neglect and misappropriation of this noble building, which has now continued for many centuries, and which, in the present state of archæological knowledge and artistic feeling, compromises the national character in the eyes of Europe. Without entering into the question of the final appropriation of a building which once formed an integral part of a great ecclesiastical corporation, the Ecclesiological Society contents itself at present with entering its protest against any renewed use of the Chapter-house for those purposes to which this noble building—one of the very first and finest of its class—has so long been misappropriated; and even if the Government is not prepared at present to ask for a grant from the public funds for its complete restoration, in the shape of dilapidations, for the time during which it has been in the tenancy of the Government, the Ecclesiological Society trusts that immediate steps will be taken under public authority for at least clearing from the interior those offensive and dangerous presses and shelves with which it is now encumbered.'

"We are glad to announce that although nothing has been done towards the restoration of the Chapter-house of Westminster this year, yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer has registered the application for a future year.

"In spite of the remonstrances made by our own and other Antiquarian and Architectural Societies, the Guesten Hall at Worcester was sacrificed by the Dean and Chapter. The Committee have placed on record, in the pages of the 'Ecclesiologist,' the protest of the Mayor of Worcester and a hundred and ninety-three of the leading citizens against this act of needless vandalism.

"The Committee authorised the President to petition against the spoiling of the view of the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral by carrying a railway viaduct across Ludgate Hill. They fear that the scheme of destroying some of the city churches is not unlikely to be put into operation in spite of all opposition. But the recent decision of the Vestry to prevent the removal of the fine church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Hawksmoor's *chef-d'œuvre*, must be mentioned as a most encouraging circumstance.

"The Committee desire to call the special attention of church-restorers to the necessity of providing, in their specifications, for the preservation of ancient remains. Great scandal was justly caused during the year by the fact that the contractor for the repairs at Hexham Abbey claimed as his own, and sold, a painted triptych which was discovered during the progress of the works. The beautiful alabaster fragments from the reredos of Toft Church, near Cambridge, which are exhibited this evening, escaped the fate of being considered as 'old materials,' by the zeal of Messrs. Rattee and Kett, the wood-carvers to the Society.

"The publication of the 'Ecclesiologist' has taken place regularly. The thanks of the Society are due to the contributors generally. An active controversy in the Yorkshire newspapers was excited by a notice in the 'Ecclesiologist' of the lamentable re-painting of the roof of Beverley Minster. It was shewn, however,

that our correspondent was in the right; and the result will be, it is hoped, that future destruction may be averted at Beverley. A still more furious controversy raged in the Dublin papers in consequence of the 'Ecclesiologist's' criticism of the well-intended but destructive restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Here Mr. McCarthy, an eminent Irish architect, ably defended the right side against all opponents.

"The Ladies' Ecclesiastical Embroidery Society have continued their useful labours during the year; and a Medal was deservedly adjudged to them by the Jurors of the Exhibition. A rich frontal, in the Cologne style, is about to be worked for Gloucester Cathedral.

"Among the more important publications since our last Anniversary, may be mentioned a further volume of Mr. Murray's 'Handbook to the English Cathedrals,' containing the Eastern Cathedrals, and Mr. Fergusson's volume on 'Modern Architecture.' Mr. Scott's 'Gleanings from Westminster Abbey' has recently appeared in an improved edition. The beautiful series of photographs of the sculptures of the west front of Wells Cathedral, published by the Architectural Photographic Society, must not be forgotten. Mr. Waring's 'Series of Examples from the late Exhibition in Chromo-lithography' must be added to this list. Mr. Robinson has edited a series of fifty photographs of select specimens, from the late Exhibition of Works of Art on loan at the South Kensington Museum, under the title of 'The Art Wealth of England.' A very similar collection of photographs has lately made its appearance at Vienna. Mr. Mandelgren's richly illustrated volume on the 'Scandinavian Monuments of the Middle Ages' must be noticed with commendation: as also the first volume of the Cavaliere de Rossi's great work on the 'Ancient Christian Inscriptions from the Roman Catacombs.' Under the head of Liturgical Works must be noticed the Rev. P. Freeman's concluding volume on 'The Principles of Divine Service,' and the Rev. J. M. Neale's collected 'Essays in Liturgiology.' The second volume of the reprint of the Sarum Missal is understood to be in progress.

"The principal new churches of the year must now be noticed. Mr. Butterfield's fine church of St. Alban, Baldwin Gardens, though finished long before in its fabric, has been consecrated within the last few months. Mr. Street has completed admirable designs for the new churches of St. John, Torquay, and All Saints, Bolton-le-Moors. Mr. Scott's design for a new chapel at St. John's College, Cambridge, is excellent. By Mr. Norton there is a very fine church in progress at St. John's, Middlesborough; by Mr. Brooks a costly new church has been designed for St. Michael's, Shoreditch; and by Mr. Bodley an extremely good church for All Saints', Cambridge. Mr. Bodley's church of St. Michael, Brighton, has been consecrated. We have also to notice Mr. Deason's church of St. John, Acklington, Northumberland; Mr. Crossland's design for a new church at Mold Green, near Huddersfield; Mr. White's new church at Masborough, Yorkshire; Mr. Clarke's church of St. Alban, Rochdale; and Mr. Hopkins's new church of St. Martin, Worcester (the nave of which is to carry the roof of the demolished Guesten Hall). Three churches are in progress from the designs of clerical amateurs. These are,—St. Maurice's, Ellingham, Northumberland (as a memorial to the late Archdeacon of Durham), by the Rev. Mr. Turner; St. Mary's, Aberdeen, by the Rev. F. G. Lee; and St. Michael's, Swansmore, Ryde, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. W. Gray: though in this last instance Mr. J. P. Jones is finishing the work professionally.

"The success of Mr. Burges in the competition for the new cathedral at Cork is one of the most gratifying events of the year. A more admirable design than this has seldom been seen. Several of the unsuccessful designs for this competition are now on view in the Architectural Exhibition; and most of them exhibit marked power and decided ecclesiological progress.

"Under the head of Church Restoration, the Committee must first notice the continuation of the works at Ely Cathedral under Mr. Scott. The restoration of the central octagon, as the memorial to Dean Peacock, is in progress; but additional funds are wanted, to meet the great expense of the lead roofing. The restoration of Worcester Cathedral is making progress; and the works have enabled Professor Willis to make some curious discoveries, such as the original polychromatic ashlaring of the inside of the chapter-house, and the 'sham' ribs in some of the Romanesque vaulting. Hereford Cathedral will be re-opened in a few days on the completion of its restoration. It is understood that considerable works in Gloucester Cathedral will before long be undertaken. In London, the Temple Church has had its 'round' capped with a conical lead roof, by Mr. Smirke and Mr. St. Aubyn: this is a most satisfactory restoration. The restoration of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, seems at last about to be put in hand under the joint superintendence of Mr. Slater and Mr. Hayter Lewis.

"Considerable works have been begun at St. Paul's Cathedral, and many more are promised. The completion of the magnificent work of Wren has been looked forward to with the greatest interest, and if what is intended to be done shall be executed on exactly opposite principles, and with very different results from the alterations already effected, we shall have to speak of them with entire praise.

"Among lesser works of church restoration, the following are the most remarkable:—that of All Saints', Huntingdon, by Mr. Scott; Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, by the same architect; the ancient church in Dover Castle, also by Mr. Scott; St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth, Salop, and St. Mary's, Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire, both by Mr. Slater, who is also about to undertake the restoration of the fine churches of Calne and Cranbrook; St. Peter's, Thanet, by Mr. Clarke; St. Denis', Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somersetshire, by Mr. Ferrey; St. Botolph's, Northfleet, Kent, by Mr. G. W. Godwin; and St. Mary's, Bosham, Sussex, by Mr. Christian. Stow Church, Lincolnshire, is also to be soon taken in hand; and we hear with great pleasure, that the late Gothic Chapel of Jesus College, Oxford, is about to be restored and refitted by Mr. Street.

"The restoration of St. Patrick's, Dublin, is to be mentioned with doubtful approbation, except so far as the munificence of Mr. Guinness is concerned. The rebuilding of Tuam Cathedral by Sir Thomas Deane makes progress.

"A separate head of 'recastings'—meaning the transformation into a better style of the nondescript churches of the last and present centuries—has happily become necessary. The most important of these is that of St. Mary's, Haggerstone, by Mr. Brooks. We may mention also the recasting of St. John's, Chatham, by Mr. G. M. Hills; that of St. Mary's, Ealing, Middlesex, by Mr. S. S. Teulon; and that of the small church of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, in the suburbs of Manchester, by Mr. Truefitt.

"In the colonies we have to notice Mr. Slater's designs for Labuan Cathedral, and for a small church at Sarawak. Mr. Hamilton has designed a church for the English residents at Stockholm. One at Genoa is also in contemplation. From Sydney we hear of the steady progress of the cathedral. All the painted windows, which will form a complete iconographical series, are in hand by Messrs. Hardman. One of them representing the life of St. Andrew, to be placed in the north transept, and to be made by Messrs. Hardman, is presented by Mr. Kemp, our honorary member.

"Our notices of Foreign Ecclesiology are this year unfortunately scanty. The completion of the west façade of Santa Croce, at Florence, must be recorded: as also the negative result of the competition for a west façade to the Duomo, for which Mr. Burges sent a design. The works at Notre Dame, Paris, by M. Viollet-le-Duc, are not yet completed. We hear with regret that the scrapings and re-

storations of the churches at Caen have been most destructive; and the same complaint reaches us from Belgium as to the proceedings of the Royal Commission in that country. The works at Cologne Cathedral proceed steadily under the care of M. Voigtel, M. Zwirner's successor. M. Statz has designed a (Roman Catholic) church for Potsdam, and has restored the abbey church of München-Gladbach, in Rhenish Prussia.

"The restoration of the Papal Palace at Avignon, by M. Viollet-le-Duc, is immediately to be commenced. M. Abadie is busily engaged in the demolition and reconstruction of the domes at St. Front, Perigueux. At Nismes a costly church, dedicated to St. Perpetua, is almost ready for consecration.

"Proceeding to the subordinate and decorative arts, we have next to notice the chief works of the leading glass-painters. Messrs. Clayton and Bell challenge attention by their fine east window for St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Messrs. Lavers and Barraud have executed a good window for the east end of Northfleet, Kent, and a memorial window to Vincent Novello, in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. We have been pleased with the spirit and originality of some works by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. Mr. Preedy has designed some good glass for Forthampton Church; and Messrs. Powell have produced an able design for the east window of St. Andrew's, Thursford, Norfolk.

"In jewellery and metal-work we have to notice the pastoral staff for the Missionary Bishop for Central Africa, designed by Mr. Withers, and executed by Mr. Keith, in ebony, ivory, and silver. For the Bishop of Honolulu an altar cross and candlesticks were designed by Mr. Slater.

"Good monumental brasses have been designed by Messrs. O'Connor, and by Messrs. Hart, the last in memory of the late Primate of all Ireland. For the new Archbishop of Armagh Mr. Slater designed a good archiepiscopal seal.

"Mr. Forsyth has executed, from Mr. Slater's designs, a good pulpit and lettern for Bridgnorth Church. A recumbent effigy, by Mr. Nicholl, has been placed, in memory of the late incumbent, in St. Andrew's, Wells-street. Mr. Redfern has in hand a recumbent effigy of a lady, for Eversley Church. Mr. Philip's recumbent figure of the late Lord Herbert must also be noticed. This sculptor's reredos in basso-relievo for St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was of more than average merit. A tomb to Major Jacob, in Winchester Cathedral, designed by Mr. Street, must also be commended.

"Religious painting at home must be represented this year by the completion, by Mr. Preedy, of the mural paintings as designed by Mr. Le Strange for the east end of St. Alban's, Holborn: also by a triptych, executed by Mr. Westlake for Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, for St. Mary's, Aberdeen; and by a 'Majesty,' by Mr. Smallfield, placed at the back of the recessed tomb, already referred to, in St. Andrew's, Wells-street. Abroad we hear in particular of the painted decorations of a church at Alby; and our honorary member, M. Guffens, of Antwerp, has painted a fine altar-piece for Notre Dame St. Nicholas, in Eastern Flanders.

"In concluding this review of the principal ecclesiological works that have fallen under their observation, more or less directly, during the past year, the Committee desire to record their belief that the prospects of religious art among us are highly encouraging."

Mr. Gambier Parry moved the adoption of the report, and at the same time moved that a special vote of thanks should be given to those gentlemen who had assisted in the arrangement of the Mediæval Court at the late Exhibition.

Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Some discussion took place, originated by Mr. Scott, on the threatened demolition of the Austin Friars' Church in the city, when a memorial in favour of the preservation of the ancient edifice was agreed to[g].

The Rev. S. S. Greatheed read the audited statement of receipts and expenditure for the year.

The following gentlemen were elected as the original members of the committee for the ensuing year:—Rev. W. Scott, Rev. S. S. Greatheed, Rev. B. Webb, Rev. H. L. Jenner, F. H. Dickinson, Esq., and the Rev. G. H. Hodson. H. Tritton, Esq., and F. S. Powell, Esq., M.P., were nominated auditors for the ensuing year, and this terminated the formal business of the annual meeting. A discussion was then commenced on the subject of "The Basilican Arrangement of Churches," in which the President, and Messrs. Wigley, Webb, Parker, White, Clarke, Rutley, and Jenner took part. After stating that a controversy had for some time existed on this subject among ecclesiologists, and thus it appeared desirable to bring it to an authoritative close, the President thus continued:—"The more I see, the more satisfied I am that the adoption of the Basilican arrangement in churches would be fatal to ecclesiological progress, and that it is unfitted for our present ritual. You ask me what I mean by Basilican arrangement? Do I mean the adoption of an apsidal chancel? That has really nothing to do with the matter. I mean that peculiar arrangement of churches which exists in the Basilica, which does not exist either in the mediæval or modern church of England – that arrangement of the church whereby the clergy (at all events at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist) sit facing the congregation upon benches running round the apse, and in which the Lord's table stands in front of these clergy, while the celebrant occupies the further seat, and looks to the people. This is what I mean by Basilican arrangement. It is necessary that the question should be made quite clear, because there seems to be some misunderstanding as to what is really meant. People have heard of the magnificent Basilicæ of Rome and Ravenna, and jump at the idea of making our churches like them. But the point is to find out what constitutes the difference between them and the later type. I have briefly noted wherein it consists, and I repeat that, taking the arrangement as I defined it, the adoption of the Basilican plan by the Church of England would be dangerous if it were possible, but I believe it to be impossible. It would be dangerous to attempt to press it, and it would be impossible to carry it out without sacrificing much that we should all be sorry to lose. I do not raise the question at all upon architectural grounds, for I think a grand Gothic Basilican arrangement would be a magnificent spectacle. If I were merely looking at the matter æsthetically, I should say, Go in and win. We should witness a fresh development of Gothic art in the richly carved throne for the archbishop or bishop in the centre and the stately bench for the suffragans or the canons ranged in the apse, with groined roof and stained windows, combining with mosaic or fresco, and contributing a magnificence unknown to earlier days. Still I should be very sorry to see the attempt made. The thing would be an absolute revolution. The Basilica, such as it was in the days of Constantine, is a thing of the past. It is equally obsolete, as

[g] This, and other expressions of public opinion, have been happily successful. See GENT. MAG., Aug. 1863, p. 210.

it existed many years later even, as in San Clemente at Rome and at Torcello; churches which we have been taught to look upon as among the earliest examples of church architecture, but which are now shewn to have been constructed about the eleventh century, not long before the Norman minsters, nor long before our own Canterbury Cathedral. The Basilica of the days of Constantine is a thing which it would be simply Utopian to attempt to revive among us. The Basilicæ were not simply for congregations of people going to worship, but they were something in the nature of a Christian commonwealth ranged in order and degree, where on the one hand the clergy took their places in the bema, not simply as clergy or as choir-men engaged in the service, but as corporators on their seats of office; and on the other side each lay-worshipper equally ranged himself or herself by the laws of public church precedence. Everybody was there as they are in the House of Lords on the day of the opening of Parliament, playing his part in the great drama of the Christian commonwealth. The patriarch was on his throne surrounded by his suffragans; or the bishop by his presbyters and deacons; a lower order of the clerkly branch of the commonwealth stood represented by the singers in the chorus cantorum, separated from the apse. The bishop and clergy were seated in the choir, as in our cathedrals, during their lesser services, represented by our morning and evening service, no less than during the Eucharistic office. In fact, the congregation in the Basilica was a Church commonwealth in the middle of the civil commonwealth, an assembly of the whole people, each in his order, everybody in the face of his neighbour going up to take his place as regularly and as such, because compelled to do so, as if it had been by the civil law that he took that place. In this spirit the service went on as a great testimony of God's kingdom on earth in the face of the rampant heathendom which then existed through the world in all its enormity. Is it possible to revive that state of society in England now? I will take any one of the twenty-eight bishops of England and Wales, and I will ask which of them would be successful if he asked his chapter to join with him in reviving a Basilican display. So also as to the people, would any of us like to join such an arrangement, and could we do so without a painful sense of the unreality of the whole affair? Could we calmly march up and put ourselves in those attitudes which are pre-supposed and pre-ordered, and which are signified in the Basilican arrangement of the Constantinian age? But if we do *not* expect to attain this state of feeling, what are we landed in, what do we come to but simple congregationalism?

"Let us leave well alone. As common sense has constructed the Book of Common Prayer out of the Breviary, so have the Church's worship arrangements been evolved out of the complicated ecclesiology of the middle ages. I may also state, as another objection to the proposed revival, that these Basilicæ were all cathedrals, and there was not one of them mentioned which was not built to hold the bishop in the apse. Now can we have a bishop in every one of our parish churches? So, unless we can make sure of our bishops' frequent presence in our revived Basilica, the whole revival will stand revealed in its unreality. If we cannot introduce that feeling of corporate devotion, if we cannot create the peculiar Eucharistic organization, which the Basilica was meant to carry out, we shall have nothing left but the conventicle instead of the Basilica. We cannot make our churches into Basilicæ—if there

were no other obstacle, there would be reason enough in the font being excluded from the Basilica, and transferred to the Baptistery. The parish church of modern centuries has been moulded and modified by wise eclecticism, whose progressive and yet liberal conservatism has adapted itself to the changing systems of the day. And so fully admitting, as I do, the magnificent ideal of the primitive Basilica, admitting that it was Civitas Dei, such as none of us can realize or revive now, fully realising the grandeur and logical consistency of its ritual, and the completeness of that embodiment of the Christian commonwealth contained in its arrangements duly carried out, I will say, that it is not fit for us. If we attempt to introduce it, we should only be masters of a deteriorated counterfeit, we should gain none of its good, and more than that, we shall upset all that we have been working for for so many years, and undo all that we have been so successful in realizing."

Mr. Wigley said, that with respect to the Basilica and its actual nature, the most complete notice and the fullest description of it was to be found in those very ancient documents, the Apostolic Constitutions, attributed to St. Clement. In them the writer gave a most complete description of what the Basilica was in the fourth century. There it was compared to a ship, and the Church estates met in it were compared to the different parts of a ship's crew: the lower orders of the clergy were supposed to perform the function of mariners. But as far as the full development of the Basilica was concerned, there would be found in that work a very full description of what the ancient notion of it was. But with respect to the Basilicas at large, they were spoken of such as they were after the time of Constantine, when they were the development of the original Christian temple. The Basilica was a hall of justice of the Roman people—a meeting place; it was spoken of more as a type, when it was only the development of a Roman mansion. After the atrium had been passed, and some minor rooms, there was a second court and chief apartment, in which the court was originally called the Basilica. The name of the Basilica was also used as the equivalent of the church in the early Christian authors. An early African bishop speaks of one going to Rome, and that he found there not less than forty Basilicas, and commented upon what he called his impudence for going there to introduce the Christian religion while forty Basilicas already existed. These Basilicas could only be such as were those of the old Roman mansions. The Basilicas were very likely nothing more than buildings with a single nave and apse, sometimes met with in Spain, and which the Italians adopted to a certain extent. As bearing upon this subject, he referred to the discovery which had recently been made in Syria of the ruins of no less than 130 towns, within the space of about 100 miles in length, in the district of Antioch and Aleppo, and which were no doubt destroyed at the time of the Mohamedan massacre of the seventh century. It was quite possible that further discoveries would throw some light upon the form of the ancient churches.

Mr. Parker thought that the Basilican arrangement was to be found in the twelfth century. In Norwich Cathedral there was still to be seen the seat of the bishop, behind the altar, and sufficient remained to shew that the Basilican arrangement formerly existed there. The seat was in the wall enclosing the choir; this arrangement could not, in his

opinion, have existed after the twelfth or thirteenth century. They had no instance of church building after that time with an apse at the end.

Mr. White remarked that the modern plea for the restoration of the Basilican arrangement appeared to rest chiefly upon the position of the celebrant facing the people, as had been alleged to be the primitive practice; but this was truly a ritual rather than architectural matter. And the two were so mixed up and connected with each other, that he did not see how to separate them in the general question of Basilican arrangements. He gathered that their President's opinion was that the celebrant always consecrated from the side of the altar next the throne, and therefore that he faced the people. Upon this point, however, there was much difference of opinion among both antiquaries and ritualists. The excavations in Syria would, he hoped, serve to throw light upon this. Mr. Wigley appeared to hold that the celebrant in any case looked east, and so towards or away from the people, according to the apse being at the east or at the west end of the building. And this appeared to him (Mr. White) the most in accordance with ritual tradition. Some discoveries recently made in the Basilica of St. Clement at Rome might also be of service in solving this question of altar arrangement. For it appeared that, in the rebuilding, the new apsidal portions had been raised above the original level without entirely removing the under story or interfering with the level of the nave, but simply by going up by steps from the nave to the new level. And therefore in due time something might be yet discovered as to the original arrangement. But in all that had as yet been discovered, there appeared to be nothing to shew whether any of the altars referred to as authorities were in the original state or position or not, or whether their position, east or west, had not been from time to time remodelled. In the Basilican arrangement there was probably no service but an altar service; the ritual had been developed from time to time, and the church service had been entirely altered since the first ages. If the service were simply an altar service in the earlier days, that would naturally give permanence to the Basilican idea, and the arrangements would seem to have been universally carried out, in accordance with this idea. Besides, there was at that time no church without its bishop. And the bishop stood before the altar with his presbyters on either side of him, like "disciples around their Master," as an early ritual has it. But a return to the Basilican arrangement could not be effected without a complete revolution of the whole service of the Church of England. The whole principle of church worship was based upon the deepest symbolism, although from time to time the system of symbolism had undergone great changes, and had occasionally fallen into disrepute and neglect. If the Basilican arrangement were returned to, it would be a failure if it did not carry out to the utmost extent the original principle of the symbolism in that worship which was universal in early Christian times. All the services except the altar services must be given up, and the altar services must be restored to their primitive and proper prominence in the church. He very much doubted if this would be generally acceptable to the English Church, or would meet with universal consent, desirable as it might be in some respects. But if, as he (Mr. White) supposed, the thing was so unquestionably impossible, it was next to needless to discuss it further. It was true that in this country there might be shortly such an increase

in the episcopate as to place a bishop wherever now there was a rural dean. But even this would not restore matters to their pristine status; and unless the restoration were in all essential respects complete, it would be but an upsetting of the present system of the Prayer-book, and we should still be none the nearer to the spirit and meaning of the Basilican arrangement. When in the course of a few years our bishops would be multiplied to an extent which should admit of giving one to each parish, and each parish church should be converted into a Basilica, they might then take up the question afresh, and discuss whether they should return to the Basilican arrangement or not.

The Rev. H. L. Jenner thought that the meeting ought not to lose sight of the fact, that whatever principles they might lay down as applicable to those in question, would be applied in some way or other to the requirements of other lands: our colonies for example, and the countries which are just emerging from heathenism. It should not be lost sight of, that what may be very inconvenient for our own country, may be suitable for countries inhabited by people just emerging from heathenism. He did not mean in saying this, to draw any parallel between the uncivilized savages of modern times and the highly civilized but horribly corrupt Romans to whom the Basilica belonged. Knowing that the principles of the Ecclesiological Society extend to many lands, it should not be forgotten that what was said at these meetings would be repeated in all directions and all parts of the world. He agreed in the opinion that Basilican arrangements were highly objectionable, and trusted most sincerely that they would never be carried out; but at the same time, he expressed no opinion as to the suitability of the arrangement for other countries or savage lands.

After remarks from several other speakers the President closed the discussion by saying,—"I think we may assume that it has been carried by acclamation, that Basilican arrangements are not suitable to the present time. I agree with Mr. Jenner, that the question of applicability to the colonies requires to be sifted, though I do not think that Basilican arrangements would do either for the colonies or for England. The question has been fermenting in men's minds for some years, and it is well that it should be brought to some conclusion as it has been to-night. We are, I think, all of a mind that the Basilican system is not suitable for England, and that the old arrangement we have been going on with, modifying, and altering, and improving according to circumstances, is the right one. I do not think the question of square east end, or apse, has anything to do with the subject. It is true the square end has been the English custom since the thirteenth century, but that rule is not quite a universal one. St. Michael's Church, Coventry, is an apsidal structure of the fifteenth century. Henry the Seventh's Chapel, too, has an apse, although it stands far east of the foundations of the old chapel which it replaces. For my own part, I cannot help fancying that the English square end is partly connected with the same peculiarity in the aboriginal churches of Ireland, and partly with the popularity of the Cistercian Order in this country. Wilars of Honecort proves how the "squared church" was early recognised as their peculiarity. It is a telling proof of that conservative eclecticism which we advocate, and in which we rejoice that we have been able to play with the apse, without otherwise deflecting from our traditions of church building."

At a Committee Meeting held immediately after the Anniversary Meeting,—present, the PRESIDENT, in the chair, F. H. Dickinson, Esq., the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. H. L. Jenner, and the Rev. B. Webb,—the former members of the committee were re-elected and the former officers were re-appointed for the year ensuing.

BUCKS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 5. The annual meeting was held at High Wycombe, under the presidency of the Ven. ARCHDEACON BICKERSTETH, and was well attended.

The early part of the day was occupied by an excursion to Hughenden Church, the antiquities of which have been most carefully brought to light by the late Mr. Norris. The chief objects of interest are the monuments in the chapel or aisle at the north of the chancel, opening into it by two Early English arches. One of these, which is supposed to commemorate Richard, the fifth son of Simon de Montford, has been placed on a modern altar-tomb, bearing an inscription by Mr. Norris. The figure is covered from head to foot in chain armour, and over this a surcoat or super-tunic, ornamented with an armorial shield, bearing a griffin with a child in its paw. The shield is emblazoned with a lion rampant, with a double tail, and a child in his mouth. Other monuments on slabs now stand near the windows of the aisle, and another effigy of a knight, on the sill of the east window, presents some peculiarities. A full description of these monuments, from the pen of the Rev. W. H. Kelke, accompanied by a drawing of the principal figure, will be found in the last number of the "Records of Buckinghamshire," issued by the Society. The armorial bearings found on various parts of these monuments have been carefully copied, and exact reproductions, properly coloured, have been placed on one of the pillars in the aisle. On the opposite side of the church is a beautiful memorial window to the memory of Sir William Norris Young, Bart., who was killed at the Alma, and his brother, Sir George John Young, who died of cholera before Sebastopol. One of the monuments in the chancel, to the memory of a lad of fourteen, bears an inscription lately the subject of controversy, but which, it would seem, her Majesty was not the first to select as appropriate for such a purpose:—"He pleased God, and was beloved of Him, who made him so perfect in a short time that he fulfilled a long time, for his soule loved the Lord, wherefore hastened He to take him." Another monument commemorates the virtues of the late Lady Conyngham, with a sculptured representation of the almshouse to which a great part of her fortune was dedicated.

Returning to High Wycombe the visitors re-assembled in the parish church, where they were joined by a considerable number of the inhabitants. The party assembled in the north aisle, traditionally known as the Vicar's Aisle, Archdeacon Bickersteth presiding. Mr. E. J. Payne then read a paper on the antiquities of the church. There can, he stated, be no doubt that a church was founded here by St. Wulstan, the last Saxon Bishop of Worcester, which endured till the foundation of the present church. The church was granted by Richard I. to the nunnery of Godstow, and from the evidence of the institution of the vicarage by Bishop Hugh (1221), we find that the vicarage and rectory had the

same position relative to the church as at present; but it is evident that every stone in the present edifice is of later date than the middle of the thirteenth century.

Proceeding round the church, the chief objects of interest were pointed out by Mr. E. J. Payne. There are, it must be observed, three dates to be borne in mind—the original building of the present church, about 1250; the rebuilding of the tower-arches, about 1450; and the present tower, which tradition states was finished in 1522. There is internal evidence to shew that there was originally a central tower, apart from the probability that such would be case in an Early English church of this magnitude. The masonry of the chancel-arch is inferior to the rest of the building, and the corbels of the roof have been left blank, instead of shewing the laborious carving to be found elsewhere. Moreover, the windows in this place shew four foils only, instead of six. A still more important evidence is, that the noble arch which forms the entrance from the present tower into the nave was undoubtedly the west window of the church, so that no tower originally existed there. Attention was specially called to the south porch as a beautiful specimen of Early English architecture, fixing the date of that part of the structure at about 1250. The visitors afterwards noticed the arched roof of the choir, probably an accretion of modern date, and which is considered to be a great eyesore to the building, as wholly out of character with the other parts. Some portions of tessellated pavement have recently been uncovered, at some distance beneath the present flooring. There are inscriptions in various parts of the church, but all of a date subsequent to the Reformation: in one case no less than four surface inscriptions, one over the other, have been discovered. There are no traces in any part of a Norman character. There is a singular feature connected with this church, namely, an old door in the north-west corner, which evidently led to a building used as a dwelling for the sacristan, or the officiating priest, and which is traditionally known as the "confessional." A chamber over the south porch, which seems never to have been completed, was probably used for the custody of the parish records, or of the coats of mail of the men-at-arms. The hope was unanimously expressed, that at no distant period this church, the largest and perhaps the finest in the county, may be restored to its former beauty.

The next visit was paid to St. John's Hospital, now better known as the Grammar School, where the visitors were received by the Rev. James Poulter, the Head Master. Modern alterations in this building have disclosed the pillars and arches of what was at first supposed to be a Norman church, and is mentioned as such by Lipscomb. The fact, however, that the building lies north and south is considered fatal to this supposition, and the more probable opinion seems to be that the present school-room was formerly the chapel of the hospital; a supposition confirmed by the ecclesiastical character of the windows, and by the form of a buttress which supports it at the east end.

The last visit of the day, and in some respects the most interesting, was to the Roman pavement recently opened in Penn Mead, the property of Lord Carrington. This discovery, it may be stated, is due to a memorandum in the borough records, relating to the opening on the same spot by Lord Shelburne, 140 years ago. The following is a copy of the record:—

"*Extract from the Borough Register*, 1724.

"'1st July. Memorand that there was found in a mead called Great Penns mead belonging to the right honourable the Earle of Shelbourne about a quarter of a mile from the said burrough An old Roman pavement sett in curious figures as circles squares diamond squares hearts and many other curious figures with a beast in the center like a dog standing sideways by a tree all sett with stones in red black yellow and white about a quarter of an inch square. The whole pavement was about *ffourteene foot square* the ffine work in the middle was *ten foot low* and *eight foot broad*. The rest was filled up with roman Brick about an inche and a halfe square.'"

Several coins of Antoninus Pius I. were also discovered. Lord Shelburne had the pavement covered up again, after having caused "a copy to be painted on canvass by one Rowel, a glass painter."

Up to the morning of the meeting nothing had been found except a pavement about two feet under the surface, composed of red tesseræ or tiles, about an inch square. But on digging down a little nearer the road, a pavement was discovered, evidently the corner of a floor of considerable extent. There is a border of the common tiles, and then we come to a pavement of a much finer kind, composed of stone tesseræ about a quarter of an inch square, black, white, and red, arranged in what is termed the guilloche pattern. In various parts there have been found fragments of flanged tiles, which, it is confidently believed, will prove to be the covering of a hypocaust underneath the pavement.

Mr. Faulkner, F.S.A., of Deddington, expressed his conviction that this is portion of an extensive and beautiful Roman villa. The tesseræ, he said, are very small, and indicate a finer description of work than that at Cirencester. He urged that the portion opened should be immediately covered over, until the remainder should be systematically examined, otherwise he feared that damage might occur, and the figures on the pavement be irretrievably lost.

This suggestion was at once carried out, and the party returned to Wycombe, where lunch was provided, and where a temporary museum had been formed at the Guildhall.

At half-past three a public meeting was held in the Guildhall, which was well filled, a large portion of the company consisting of ladies; Archdeacon Bickersteth took the chair. The whole of the officers of the Society were re-elected, several new members were admitted, and the annual report was read by the Rev. C. Lowndes, which stated that the most important step taken in the past year for the advancement and extension of the interest and operation of the Society, and the conservation of relics found in the county, has been the formation of a permanent museum in some rooms in Broad-street, Aylesbury. Many objects of interest and antiquity have been presented to the Society, and the Committee hope to enumerate from year to year in their annual reports an addition of many articles to the museum.

After the adoption of the report, the Rev. W. H. Kelke read a paper on "Desecrated Churches in the Neighbourhood of Wycombe." There were, he said, six desecrated churches within the parish of Wycombe, but these he should not at present notice, as they would probably be treated of by Mr. Payne. Passing on to Marlow, there were at least three edifices which had either perished or been converted to secular purposes. Besides the parish church, there was a hermitage, which still gives the name to Chapel-street; at the old Manor-house at Har-

leyford there was a private chapel; and again at Widmer, in the parish of Marlow, there were some interesting remains of a chapel attached to a farm-house, which had probably succeeded a spacious mansion on that spot. A considerable portion of the original roof was still standing, and on the south side were three Decorated windows. Under the chapel was a fine old crypt (in a good state of preservation), which, with the north window, were of the twelfth or thirteenth century. The east and south windows were at least a hundred years later. Widmer is about two and a half miles from the parish church, but we learn from Domesday Book that at that date (A D. 1080) it was a considerable village. The present chapel was not built until it became the property of the Knights Templars, whose "chapters" were no doubt held in the crypt. Again, at Medmenham, besides the abbey church, there was another, which was in the hamlet of Hollowicks, long since swept away, but the site of it is still marked as Chapel Field. Again, at Saunderton, a village of only 232 souls, there were formerly the churches of St. Michael and St. Mary, with separate endowments. In 1455 the two rectories were united, and St. Mary's Church was alone used for divine worship. Not a vestige of the other remains, and its exact site is uncertain. In 1807 its old foundations were discovered in the garden of a public-house, and human bones and skeletons were dug up there. Many years afterwards a stone coffin and two skeletons were found on the same ground, which is said to be unusually fertile. This is doubtless the site of the demolished church. The foundation of these apparently needless edifices may be accounted for by the fact that ancient churches were really founded for manors, not for parishes, and were usually near the residence of the lord of the manor. Hence they are often at a distance from the village, and when any disagreement prevented the lords of two adjacent manors from having a church in common, there would be two, however near. In one instance there are actually three churches in the same churchyard. At Wooburn there have been two chapels destroyed, one adjoining the Manor-house at Deign Court, but no particulars respecting it can be obtained. The other was connected with the Episcopal Palace, which for many centuries was a favourite residence of the Bishop of Lincoln, and which continued in use till about 1750, when the mansion built by Lord Wharton was pulled down. This chapel, had it been preserved, would have been useful, being near the village of Wooburn Green. There are thus thirteen houses of prayer within the deanery of Wycombe which have been desecrated, making, with those noticed previously, at least sixty within the county. If, from the migratory nature of the population, many of them were no longer needed where they stood, it must be remembered that, until recently, little effort was made to supply the needs of the accumulating population in other places. On the other hand, it was gratifying to bear in mind that within the incumbency of the present Archdeacon there have been twelve new churches, five rebuilt, and forty-five restored, among which he could not but allude to St. Mary's, Aylesbury, now the gem of the county. In building new churches, he thought it was not desirable to make every one a new incumbency, but in some cases to retain the dependance on the mother church, so that the experience and resources of the incumbent might be made available in supplying the wants of the neglected district.

The Archdeacon, in thanking Mr. Kelke for his paper, said he listened

with peculiar satisfaction to his suggestion as to the desirableness of making new churches chapels-of-ease, rather than making them independent district churches, and he believed that thus they would be more effectual for the great purpose for which they were built.

The Secretary, the Rev. C. Lowndes, then read a paper by the Rev. J. R. Pretyman, "On the Danish Occupation of England;" and Mr. E. J. Payne read another, "On the Antiquities of the Borough of Wycombe," tracing back its history from the year 800 (when there is evidence of a visit of the Danes), and mentioning the various charters which have been granted by successive monarchs, with incidents illustrative of the manners of the early period.

Some discussion then followed regarding the Roman pavement at Penn Mead, and a resolution was proposed to the following effect:—"That the members of this Society have taken advantage of the occasion of their annual meeting, held this year at High Wycombe, to visit the Roman pavement which had been laid open in a field called Penn Mead, the property of Lord Carrington, and that the Secretary be requested, on behalf of the Society, to thank Lord Carrington for his kindness in permitting the search for this pavement; and as in their judgment the relic is of a very interesting character, they beg leave to express their readiness to co-operate with his Lordship in order to its further development and due preservation."

The Rev. G. Phillimore, in seconding the resolution, said he was not aware that any very important Roman remains had hitherto been discovered in this county. There had been some found at Turweston, and some at Terrick, but nothing like a pavement of so perfect a character. There were two dangers to be guarded against—first, that of injury from persons who came merely out of curiosity, and, secondly, danger from the work being carried out by unskilled hands. Although the Society, and especially Mr. Payne, might claim some credit for the rediscovery, they must remember that Penn Mead was private property, and he understood by this resolution they were inviting Lord Carrington to co-operate with them in bringing these treasures to public view, and to ascertain whether what they had seen was not a large Roman villa. He felt certain that Lord Carrington's disposition was such that he would be disposed, as he always was, to do what would be conducive to the public benefit, and he had no doubt the result would be satisfactory.

The Chairman said it would be seen by the Treasurer's account that the Society was not in a position to expend a great deal of money on this work, but he could not doubt that in the immediate locality there would be found sufficient interest in the matter to furnish the necessary means.

Mr. Faulkner said there was no necessity for a great outlay, for the pavement was close to the surface, whereas at Uriconium they had to remove soil eighteen feet deep, over a city which was three miles in circumference. Here, too, they were working for a certainty, whereas in opening tumuli and similar works they were liable to expend a great deal of labour without fruit. He would add, that even in a pecuniary point of view the discovery would be a benefit to the town, by bringing many visitors to inspect the remains. It would only be necessary to erect a shed over the pavement, and a person might be stationed near the spot who would shew it for a small fee.

The motion was carried unanimously, and after the customary votes of thanks the meeting separated.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 27. The Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

Several new members were elected.

On the motion of Mr. Nevinson, a resolution expressing the sense of the loss recently sustained by the Society from the death of the late Rev. Robert Burnaby was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Nevinson reported, on behalf of the sub-committee appointed to communicate with the trustees of Wyggeston's Hospital [h], that a memorial was prepared to those gentlemen suggesting the desirability of preserving the present fabric of the Hospital, and shewing from drawings and calculations that it could easily be converted into an eligible building for the proposed school. This memorial will be presented to the trustees at their next meeting.

The Secretary (Mr. North) reported communications from the Highway and Sewerage Committee and the Vicar of St. Nicholas' parish, with reference to applications to them from this Society respecting the Jewry Wall.

Mr. Crossley called the attention of the Society to the sewerage operations now being carried on in Jewry-wall-street, Leicester, and stated that if the sewer is carried on in a straight line down the street, it will damage the very interesting Roman pavement now there in its original position. It appears the Highway and Sewerage Committee are anxious not to injure the pavement, and have suspended the works in order to receive any suggestions respecting it. It was the opinion of the Committee of this Society that, if possible, it is desirable that the sewer should be taken in a slightly curved direction where it might come in contact with the pavement, and thus prevent any injury to it, or necessitate its removal, which latter course the Committee thought highly desirable.

Mr. Hickson, of Melton Mowbray, exhibited, through Mr. North, two gold solidi of the Emperor Valens, lately found near Melton Mowbray. These two coins had previously been inspected by the members of the London Numismatic Society, and pronounced by them as being in the very finest condition. The obverse of the coins bore the inscription DN. VALENS. P.F. AVG., the reverse being much the same as that upon the fine solidus of Valentinian exhibited at a late meeting by Mr. Hickson: one bore the mint mark SMLVG., i. e. *Signata moneta Lugdunensis;* the other was struck at Rome, and had R.Q. in the exergue, i. e. *Romæ quarta* (*officina*).

Mr. G. C. Neale exhibited a very fine specimen of the Restoration medal of Charles II., accompanied by the following note:—

"This medal is the work of the celebrated Dutch artist Roettiers, the supplanter and successor of the unfortunate Simon, the favourite medallist in the time of Cromwell. The obverse bears the head and titles of Charles II., to commemorate whose restoration this medal was struck. The reverse has Britannia seated, receiving the offerings of Hercules, Justice, and Minerva. A genius above is bearing a palm-branch, the sun is pouring forth beams of glory; in the distance a ship is approaching. Beneath is read 'Felicitas Britanniæ, 20 Maii, 1660.'"

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[h] GENT. MAG., July, 1863, p. 63.

Mr. Sarson exhibited a groat of Edward I., found with a great quantity of fragments of pottery of all kinds, Roman, mediæval, and modern, and a large collection of bones, during excavations upon the premises near to St. Nicholas' Church, Leicester. The foundations of Roman buildings have also been found during the works.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.

May 31. The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Denmark, was held at the Castle of Christiansborg, Copenhagen, his Majesty King Frederick VII. of Denmark presiding.

The Secretary, Professor C. C. Rafn, delivered a report of the proceedings and state of the Society during the year 1862, and produced, as ready from the press, the following contributions:—

Annals of Northern Archæology, the volume for 1860, with four plates, containing, among other articles, The Lay of Brage the Old about King Ragnar Lodbrok's Buckler, by Gisle Brynjulfson; Contributions to the Knowledge of the Older Iron Age in Denmark, by V. Boye; Diplomatic Contributions to the Biography of Archbishop Jens Grand, by P. A. Munch; Remarks on the Language in the Shetland Islands, by Arthur Laurenson and K. J. Lyngby; The Rungner Myth, with some general comments on the Old Northern Poetry, by Benedict Grondal; The Politico-Commercial State of Finmark with regard to the Kingdom of Norway, by P. A. Munch.

The Archæological Review for 1860:—Critical Remarks upon Frederick Troyon's *Habitations lacustres des temps anciens et modernes,* and upon Boucher de Perthes' *Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes;* Greenlandic Traditions, communicated by Henry Rink; American Antiquities according to the researches of Davis, Squier, Lapham, Schoolcraft, and Wallbridge; Further Traces of the Ancient Northmen in America, with geological evidences of the location of their Vineland, by the Rev. Abner Morse; View of the Society's Library, List of Fellows, and Extract of the Accounts in 1858-60.

Oldnordisk Ordbog, Old Northern-Danish Dictionary. From the time that the importance of the ancient language of the North and the old Northern literature became evident, the want of such a dictionary has made itself very clearly felt, and the Society has now tried to supply the deficiency. The execution has been entrusted to the Icelandic scholar Erik Jonson, who executed this charge in connection with the late Gunnlaug Thordson. The copious Old-Northern or Icelandic literature was made use of, and many words were adopted from the Northern runic inscriptions, particularly in Denmark and Sweden, whose language is the very same that is preserved in the Edda poems and in the oldest mythical and historical traditions and sagas, which from the Scandinavian North were carried over to Iceland.

His Majesty the King charged the Director for the preservation of the Antiquarian Monuments to exhibit several plates which already had been engraved for the work to be published by the Society on the researches conducted by his Majesty in person in the royal tumuli at Jellinge, in Jutland.

In the churchyard of Sand, on Sanday, Faroe Islands, was lately found a collection of rare coins, partly Anglo-Saxon, from the eleventh

century, which were forwarded to the Cabinet of Coins. The archivist of the museum, C. F. Herbst, has determined to describe this collection in the Annals of the Society.

Dr. C. F. Rosenberg communicated a dissertation on Carlovingian heroic tales in the North.

His Majesty the King communicated a remarkable discovery in a tumulus by Flynder Church, in Jutland, which bears a great resemblance to two others, made in 1827 and 1834, at Biolderup, in North Slesvick, and at Gristhorpe, Yorkshire, and described in vol. iii. of the Society's Archæological Journal. In the tumulus was found a coffin hollowed out of the stem of an oak, and containing remains of bones and garments, as well as an excellent bronze dagger.

The President next exhibited a variety of antiquities with which his Majesty's private cabinet of Northern antiquities at Fredensborg had been augmented since the meeting last year. Among those from the age of stone, seven arrow-points of bone with small flint flakes attached to the narrow sides, of which some have been found in Jutland, others in Sieland and Scania. From the age of bronze was shewn an excellent hammer of granite with a hole for the shaft not entirely pierced through, which has on the inside a small knob caused by a cylindrical bore that apparently has been employed. This discovery took place at Ringkiobing, in Jutland.

The Director for the Museum of Northern Antiquities, C. J. Thomsen, exhibited a similar one in the museum, and a cast of a bronze cylinder, with which the perforation is supposed to have been done.

His Majesty laid before the assembly a collection of antiquities found at Haarby, in Fuen, consisting of six antique bracelets, a knife, and several spiral rings. The most remarkable of the pieces exhibited are being sketched for the report in the Archæological Review, and in *Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord.*

The Director for the Preservation of the Antiquarian Monuments, Professor Worsaae, exhibited several sketches from Danevirke, taken during the last researches.

Mr. James Dickson of Göteborg had sent a remarkable calendar of old date, a so-called "primstaff" or "runestaff."

The Antiquarian Society of Helsingland, Sweden, had communicated a report, delivered by its deputy, the Rev. Lars Landgren, concerning the establishment and activity of this Society: as also a grammar written by him over the Delsbo dialect.

Several works received were exhibited, and some new Fellows were elected.

In the past year, 1862, many *Membres Fondateurs* have been enrolled; among them Sir Rutherford Alcock, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan; William Sidney Gibson, Esq., M.A., Tynemouth, Northumberland; General Kheredine Ben Hassem, President of the Council of the Bey of Tunis; Don José Victorino Lastarria, Minister of Finances in the Republic of Chili; Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., Somerleyton Hall, Suffolk; and Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Bart., Governor of Madras.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 14. The annual meeting was held in West Sussex, visiting the churches of New and Old Shoreham, Steyning, Bramber, and Beeding, and holding the business meeting at Bramber Castle under the presidency of Sir Walter Burrell, Bart., M.P.

There were present nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen, including W. H. Blaauw, Esq., F.S.A., the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, the Ven. Archdeacon Otter, and J. G. Blencowe, Esq., M.P., Vice-Presidents; R. W. Blencowe, Esq., M.A., and Rev. William Powell, M.A., Honorary Secretaries; Rev. C. Heathcote Campion, M.A., Rev. G. M. Cooper, M.A., W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., W. Figg, F.S.A., W. Harvey, F.S.A., Mark Antony Lower, F.S.A., John Clay Lucas, F.S.A., and Rev. Edward Turner, M.A., Members of the Committee; W. Borrer, J. M. Richardson, and H. Campkin, F.S.A., Local Secretaries; the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd, Lieut.-Col. Paine, Lieut.-Col. Holden Rose, Capt. Drake, R.N., Major MacAdam, Capt. Settle, A. Beattie, G. P. Bacon, M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., T. Brown, Decimus Burton, F.R.S., W. J. Campion, &c.

M. H. Bloxam, Esq., described the five churches visited, all of which were connected with French monasteries; Old and New Shoreham, Bramber, and Beeding were appendages of the Abbey of St. Florence at Salmur, and Steyning was a cell of the Abbey of Fécamp.

New Shoreham Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is cruciform, was purely parochial, and probably founded by Philip de Braose, the second Lord of Bramber, about the year 1100. If any traces of the original church existed, they would consist of the under part of the tower. The two upper portions of the tower, the transepts, the demolished nave, and the aisles, were late Norman, and probably erected about 1180. A circular window divided into shafts was of this period. The chancel, with its aisles vaulted with stone, appeared to have been erected in the thirteenth century,—probably by the monks of St. Florence, but at the cost of the worthy burghers of New Shoreham,—and the clerestory was carried up and the buttresses added. The triforium, which extended only to a portion of the nave, was also of the thirteenth century, as was also the east triple-lancet window. There are cluster columns and arches on the south side, and alternate circular and octagonal columns on the north. The north wall of the north aisle of the chancel was Norman, broken through for the introduction of Decorated windows of the fourteenth century. The nave, with its aisles, appeared to have been destroyed in the fifteenth century, when, on account of the encroachment of the sea, New Shoreham had become decayed, and had petitioned for a remission of taxation. It was then, as Mr. B. inferred, that the nave was taken down, to avoid the expense of reparation. At the same time the easternmost bay of the nave was built up between the arches, and a semi-Norman doorway—taken from the west end of the nave or one of the side aisles—introduced, with a Perpendicular window over. Windows in the style of the fifteenth century were introduced in the wall of the south aisle of the chancel.

The church of St. Nicolas, at Old Shoreham, was mentioned in Domesday Book; but the present cruciform structure, recently restored, was of the latter part of the twelfth century, about A.D. 1180, the chancel being

much later, possibly of the fourteenth century. The roodscreen was of that date, or a copy of one, and the chancel-beam of oak was original. Perhaps some portion of the earlier church might exist in the masonry in the north-west wall of the nave, which was apparently older than that elsewhere, having long-and-short work. This church was given by William de Braose, A.D. 1075, to the abbey of Florence towards their establishment at Sele.

St. Botulph's Church, on the opposite side of the river Adur, has an Anglo-Saxon chancel-arch, and has rudely sculptured impost-blocks.

Of Bramber Church, the nave and tower alone exhibited Norman work, and was probably in the form, originally, of a Greek cross.

Steyning Church, dedicated also to St. Nicolas, was but a fragment of a fine conventual church: little more than a portion of the nave and aisles now remain, the choir having been demolished on the general suppression. There was a Saxon church on the same site, of which there are no remains. As an alien cell of the Benedictine abbey at Fécamp, it was suppressed in 1461, and transferred to the abbey of Sion. The enriched pier-arches on each side the nave were pointed out in detail, with the zigzag and other mouldings; and Mr. B. shewed that these arches were subsequently worked out of plain block masonry. Some of the details were of the thirteenth century; two piers of the central tower exist; the choir and transepts had been demolished, and there were no traces of the conventual buildings which were on the north side of the church. With the exception of a little ornamental detail on the hoods of the arches on the north side, no traces of Early English or Decorated work are perceptible. Windows of the fifteenth century have been inserted in the walls of both aisles, probably by the monastery of Sion. The tower appeared to have been erected about the middle of the sixteenth century, A.D. 1550. The external appearance of the clerestory on the south side was richer than that on the north, being more open to ocular observation.

Steyning Vicarage was also visited. The objects of interest were the wainscot panelling of the dining-room, containing labels with numerous curious inscriptions and devices, and two stones with incised crosses placed among the rock-work of the garden. The cutting of the crosses is extremely rude and archaic. As these stones were discovered in the foundation of the western extension of the church, where they must have been deposited as mere material in the twelfth century, they might be considered as belonging to Saxon times, and of the days of St. Cuthman, and of Ethelwulf, father of Alfred the Great, who are reputed to have been buried at Steyning in the ninth century.

Beeding Priory was also visited under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, the Vicar. The church of St. Peter, which has nave, chancel, and south aisle, and a tower with three bells, was formerly the church to the priory of Sele. The priory remains were taken down about eighty years ago, when the present house was erected. In the lawn behind the house foundations of the conventual buildings had been traced. The ancient chartulary of this house was shewn to the visitors. The church, though neat, retains no ancient features worthy of remark, having undergone reparation within the last few years, long previous to which the chancel had been considerably abridged in length.

From the mound of Bramber Castle Mr. W. Durrant Cooper made some remarks on Shoreham, Steyning, and Bramber.

"Whatever might have been the decayed state of New Shoreham in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and however much it might have then suffered from the encroachments of the sea, it is certain that from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries the port was one of importance. The estuary ran up to St. Cuthman's port, at Steyning, still known as the Port-way, and washed the sides of Bramber Bridge and Castle. In the middle of the thirteenth century the town was one of a kind of dockyard, or arsenal, for the king's ships, (Nicolas, i. p. 278); and as its lord sided with Henry III., whilst the Cinque Ports took part with the barons, this port must have been of considerable value to the monarch. The writs issued to the most important sea-ports were directed to the bailiffs here; and when Edward III. ordered the supply of ships for the capture of Calais in 1346, Shoreham contributed 20 ships with 328 men, being ships therefore of about the same size as those of Looe, but less and with fewer hands than the ships of London, Southampton, or Winchelsey; many were no doubt provision barges and transports.

"A century afterwards there were not twice as many houses as there had been ships; and on the accession of Edward VI. (1547) there were not more than eighty householders, as shewn by the returns of chantries and the particulars for their sale. These returns have not been used by Cartwright, nor of course by Horsfield, whose 'Western Sussex' was only an abridgment of his predecessor's work. These returns furnish curious particulars of the small value of the vicarage and the superior endowment of the chantry priest.

"In the chantry returns (No. 50, p. 6), *temp.* Edward VI., under the head of NEWE SHORHAM, it is stated,—'The chauntrey there scituat in the parishe church of New Shorham, Thomas Myles, Incumbent, of the age of lxx yeres, £4 6s. 8d. over and besides £3 6s. 8d. the profitts of the parsonage. *Mem.* that the parson of Newe Shorham hath accostomed to use the said chauntrey and that there bene four score houslying people, and more within the said parish and wont the said chauntrey, the cure cannot be well served. On the sale to Sir Henry Auger and Henry Polstedd, it appeared that this chantry at the altar of the Blessed Mary in New Shoreham, consisted of 1 toft, with the close adjoining, and 4a. of land in le Millhouse, in New Shoreham, per ann. 20s. Also the profits of 18 acres of land in Ledham quarter, 13a. of land in the Southe Fielde, 5 rods next Northebourne, 4a. of fresh Marsh, and 8a. in Olde Shoreham, in the tenure of John Shelder, 50s. The farm of 8a. of land in Southwike, and common of pasture for 8 oxen, 4 cows, and 1 horse in the common fields of New Shoreham, Old Shoreham, and Southwike, 16s. 8d., making the total of £4 6s. 8d.' And in the particulars for the sale among the Miscellanea of the Augmentation Office (vol. lxvii. p. 143), it is further recorded as under:—'*Mem.* That the premises be letten by indenture bearing date the 6th daye of Maye in the 31st yeare of the reigne of King Henry th' eighth (1509), unto Margaret Lewkenor, widow, for the term of 40 yeares for the rents aforesaide. Item, th' incumbente of this chauntrey is parson of the parish church of Shorham, which parsonage exceedith not, as the parishioners have informed, the some of 5 (qy. 10) marks by the yeare, having four score houselying people within the said parish. Item. There is no other landes belonging to the said chauntrey within the towneshippe aforesaid.'

"In the same chantry returns (p. 50) we have, under the head STEYNENG:—'The Chantry of Steyneng, Owen Hardeway, of th' age of lxvj. yeres, incumbent, £7 19s. 10d.;' and also 'The BROTHERED of STEYNENG, Nycholas Thomas, alias Hugh, of th'age of (*sic*) yeres, £6 6s. 8d. The yerlie value of the said brotherhed, £12 2s. 1d.' The chantry existed at the altar of the Blessed Virgin prior to 1406, when a moiety was conveyed to John Norton. It was probably founded by the Grandyns, for David the chaplain in 1307 held the manor of Wickham of them; but there must have been many other benefactors to raise the whole value to nearly £8, and to have had granted so much property, as appears in the certificate of sale, July 14, 1548, 2nd Edward VI., to Henry Polsted. There was a chantry-house worth 8s. 4d. a-year, and land adjoining; another house in Steyning, and a free rent issuing from a third house; a croft near the Churchlands in Garrysland and elsewhere in Steyning; Stone garden, there; lands, &c., in Ashurst, worth 24s. a-year; an acre of land lying in Annyngton, and 12s. worth of land and meadow in Beding; whilst the woods belonging to the chantry were valued at £10. The local histories have noticed the endowment of the school in 1614, by William Holland, with the brotherhood house, and 18 acres 2 rods of meadow land, and 16 acres of arable: but no notice has been taken of the brotherhood itself, or of the possessions on its suppression some seventy years earlier.

"The particulars of the estates in 1548 are given in full. The Brotherhood house, then in the occupation of John Gravesend, produced 13s. 4d. a-year; there were also eight other houses, some with gardens in the town; 10 acres in Gary's field; 6 acres in the Marlefield, 5 acres in Sprotte's Marsh, by the 'Castle of Brambroughe;' half an acre in Mankery and other lands; part of Gary's farm with the pasturing of 250 sheep on the 'downe;' 16 acres of copse called Georgie's croft; 10 acres in a field called Culuaters, and the like in Hether Buryall; a croft near Rabbetts; 2 acres near the 'Shepelonde;' 2 acres in the Stenyng field called 'the porte way;' 1 acre in Lewstefeld; 11 acres in the common field of Bidanston; a garden called Stonye garden, and another called Orpaynes; and other lands in Steyning. The gross value was £38 17s. 5d., and the net after reprises was £26 16s. 5d., and was valued at twenty years' purchase. All lead, bells, and advowsons were excepted from the sale. There was also some land in Steyning which formed part of the chantry in Horsham Church; and which was purchased of Edward VI. by John Carrell.

"*Bramber Castle.* Mr. Thomas Wright, in his 'Wanderings of an Antiquary' (p. 260), published in 1854, gives the most recent account of Bramber Castle. It is of an irregular oval form, 560 ft. long from north to south, and exactly one-half as much in its greatest breadth from east to west. It has been surrounded by a strong wall of flints and rubble, considerable portions of which remain. They enclose the whole summit of an elevated knoll, rising boldly out of the plain, and are partly surrounded with a very deep foss and earthen vallum. The entrance was at the southern extremity of the area, and the ruined gateway-tower still remains, adjoining to which, as in Richmond Castle, Yorkshire, was the keep, of which one of the side walls is standing, with some fragments of the foundation attached. The walls of the keep were of flint and chalk rubble, but the walls on the north were of flint only, grouted with mortar, shewing a later date. Exactly in the middle of the area arises a large mound, which perhaps once supported some of the buildings of the castle.

"Mr. Roach Smith caused a trench to be dug across the northern part of the area, but found only a single Roman coin. Other excavations have led to the uncovering of some mediæval buildings of a century later date adjoining internally to the north-eastern walls. The buttresses are of faced flint with quoins of Caen stone. This is evidently, like Hastings, the site of a British earthwork, and has been adapted by the Roman, the Saxon, and the Norman alike, to their changing wants and necessities. Mr. Roach Smith finds here the site of the Portus Adurni; and the bridge from Beeding, described in the second volume of the Sussex Arch. Coll., bore many indications of a late Roman period. At any rate, the site in early times commanded the head of a large estuary; and at the end of the twelfth century, in a confirmation grant to the Templars five acres are described as being 'in front of the Port of Brembre,' (Suss. Arch. Coll., ix. p. 249).

"The remains now existing are those of the Norman castle built by William de Braose at the close of the eleventh or early in the twelfth century. From its erection till the death of William de Braose in 1326, the castle was (with two exceptions) their residence; and though small, it was more than once visited by royalty. Twice was the castle taken from the Braoses. King John, according to Rymer and Matthew of Paris, seized upon these estates in 1211, and gave them to his infant son, Richard Earl of Cornwall; and it was upon this occasion that Matilda, the wife of William de Braose, is reported to have told the King's retainers who came to demand her children, that she would never deliver them up to their master who had basely murdered his own nephew. In the Barons' war both branches of the Braose family adhered firmly to the King. Bramber was taken possession of by the successful Barons; and here on Friday, June 12, 1264, with her retinue and eighty-four horses, rested Eleanor, Countess of Leicester, on her journey from Chichester towards Dover.

"Aliva Braose carried the estate to her husband, John de Mowbray, and it has since followed the varying fortunes of the Mowbrays and the Howards.

"In 1386-7, Sir William Fifhide, of Kingston, Bowsey, died seized after the death, without issue, of John de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham; again, after the battle of Bosworth Field the 'Castle, Honor, Lordship, Town, and Borough of Brambor, alias Bramborowe,' were forfeited to the king; and Henry VII. on 5th March, 1486, granted them to Thomas West, Knight, Lord Laware, and his heirs male. For eight years the Delawares possessed this property; and in the accounts heretofore printed it does not appear how the Howards became re-possessed; it

was, however, purchased by Thomas Earl of Surrey, for a full money's consideration, and conveyed to him on 4th Sept., 1494, by Lord Delaware, under authority of an act of Parliament. The deed is given in Madox's *Formulare*, (p. 212, No. 352).

"It is probable that the castle ceased to be inhabited soon after it passed to the Mowbrays. Edward I. visited the last of the Braoses here on the 25th and 26th June, 1299. His widow, who re-married Richard de Peshale, had it in dower after 1326. The Mowbrays lived at Knapp Castle, and from the year 1369 the custody of Bramber was granted to different parties. John de Derby first had the grant for sixty years; and in 1404 John Dalingrudge had the custody, on the forfeiture of Thomas, late Earl Marshal. It was wholly without furniture in 1546, on the attainder of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk;. although it was sufficiently important as a fort during the Commonwealth to be gallantly defended by Capt. James Temple.

"In later times Bramber has been known only for its political state. Geo. Spencer in 1679 told Algernon Sidney, 'You would have laughed to see how pleased I seem to be in kissing of old women, and drinking wine with handfulls of sugar, and great glasses of burnt brandy.' From the accession of James II. to 1709 there was a contest at every one of the nine elections; and it was to this borough and its neighbour Steyning, that Bramstone, the Vicar of Harting, alludes, when he writes that worthy electors, after promising very largely, will

> 'Leave you of mighty interest to brag,
> And poll two votes like Sir Robert Fag.'

And then describes the candidate's sad fate—

> 'Two good estates Sir Harry Clodpole spent;
> Sat thrice, but spoke not once, in Parliament;
> Two good estates are gone—who'll take his word?
> Oh! should his uncle die, he'd spend a third;
> He'd buy a house his happiness to crown,
> Within a mile of some good borough-town;
> Tag, rag, and bobtail to Sir Harry's run,
> Men that have votes, and women that have none;
> Sons, daughters, grandsons, with his Honour dine;
> He keeps a public house without a sign.
> Coblers and smiths extol th' ensuing choice,
> And drunken tailors boast their right of voice.
> Dearly the free-born neighbourhood is bought;
> They never leave him while he's worth a groat.'

"This was in 1727; there was a lull from 1734 till 1768, in which year the memorable contest took place when 18 polled one way and 16 another, and when one of the tenants of the miserable cottages refused £1,000 for his vote. And in the days of Queen Anne it could boast the return of 'downright Shippen;' and in its latest time, from 1812 to 1825, it had the honour of becoming the Parliamentary pillow of William Wilberforce, Mrs. Wilberforce being related to the patrons, the Calthorpes.

Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins exhibited photographs of the Romano-British remains lately found by him along the Central Sussex line of railway, near the camp at Hardham, the bulk of which he had presented to the Museum at Brighton:—

"On walking along the railway he was much struck by the thickness and blackness of the vegetable mould that rests upon the gravel in the ballast-hole that is now being worked—two characteristics which he had found to indicate invariably the former presence of man in the neighbourhood. The numerous potsherds, also scattered about, made him think the place worthy of a close investigation. Selecting, therefore, a place on the left-hand side of the line, where the dark earth dipped suddenly into the gravel to a depth of 10 ft., which was clearly undisturbed on either side, he set some men to work. In a few minutes an oaken plank was visible, and, on removing this, two other planks, at right angles to it, and respectively 'halved on' to it at the corners, together with traces of an oaken lid, the whole presenting a section of a square oaken box, full of black clay, mixed with sand and

containing flints, some of which were chipped by the hand of man. Close to the east side of the chest were several fragments of roughly-tanned leather, soft and flexible, like ordinary wash-leather, and, on a platform of flints, a rudely-fashioned cinerary urn, containing burnt human bones, with a shallow dish or patera at its side. Both were composed of dark ware, and both were standing upright, in their natural positions. Underneath both was a layer of black vegetable matter, which probably consists of box or palm, or possibly of flowers. Close to them were three horn-cores of the small domestic British short-horn, — the *Bos longifrons* of naturalists,—one of which, from its size, probably belonged to a bull. A few broken bones also, of the same species, were found, and a lower jaw, containing teeth that indicated a young animal not more than two years old. Besides these also was one of the incisors of a pig. As the work advanced, coarse potsherds, one fragment of beautiful Samian ware, without figures or inscription, two round stones, one of flint the other of sandstone, were found, together with a mass of a white chalky substance, more closely resembling adipocere than any other substance with which he was acquainted. He had as yet had no time to analyse this, or a remarkable blue colouring matter that was disseminated throughout the whole contents, covering the flints and penetrating into the tissues of the bones and teeth. In the south-west corner was a pair of sandals, with the part corresponding to our 'upper leather' curiously cut, and composed each of one piece of leather. One of these is quite perfect, and still retains the laces at the toe and heel. Neither were intended to bear nails.

"The chest was perfectly square, each side being composed of two planks, 2 ft. 4 in. long and 1 ft. 4 in. high. Each plank was hewn out of a solid block of oak with an adze, and presented no saw-marks. The chest was not covered in at the bottom with oak, but rested directly upon a layer of grey sand. On taking it out, a section of a rude arch of stones was visible, built to support the weight of the superincumbent earth, the top of which had given way, as it was built without mortar, breaking in the oaken lid of the chest and breaking the cinerary urn. The bottom of the chest was 10 ft. from the surface of the ground.

"A few days after he was informed by a workman that there was a second grave, undisturbed, on the north side of the ballast-hole. He found a square box somewhat larger than the former, and, like it, without a bottom. Near the east side a small vessel of dark ware, and a large vase of a fine slate-coloured ware, ornamented with circles and right lines in glaze and with beautifully-moulded lip and handle, were standing upon a platform of stones, covered, as in the former case, with a layer of vegetable matter. Close to them were three horn-cores of *Bos longifrons*, a fragment of leather, and an iron nail. The black clay, mixed with sand, contained numerous pieces of pottery and fragments of flint, and was highly charged with carbon. Being obliged to work by moonlight with a hammer, the examination of this grave was necessarily most imperfect; and, on going to the place early in the morning, he found that the contents had been removed as ballast. A wine-funnel of black ware, a pear-shaped vase, a fragment of a bent iron rod, and a bronze pin were, however, rescued. This grave was situated within the camp. On watching the place from time to time during the next fortnight he obtained numerous vases, of various shapes and ornamentation, of almost every kind of red and black ware, a bronze fibula, and examined three other graves, which differed in no essential particular from those that have been described. Besides these, he had hunted down a small black vase, with a spout-like protuberance, belonging to an innkeeper at Three Bridges. Mr. W. Harvey, F.S.A., of Lewes, had also lent a small vase, with the herring-bone ornament. Dr. Taylor, also, of Pulborough, has two beautiful vases; and in the Brighton Museum is a small vase ornamented with bosses, a coin of Adrian, and another Roman coin, and a large amphora without neck or handles; this was found within the camp, in a square oaken chest, with a rude arch of stones above it. It was inverted over a quantity of black matter, which probably is calcined bones. Before it exchanged its proper function of containing wine for that of containing human ashes, it had been cracked, and was strengthened by two leaden rivets.

"The mode of sepulture observable in the four graves explored at Hardham, and confirmed by remains obtained by the workmen from other graves, seem to be, on the whole, very nearly uniform. A hole was first dug in the sandy gravel to a depth varying from 5 to 10 ft., and lined carefully with a mixture of sand, flints, and black clay. In this an oaken chest, without a bottom, was deposited,

and surrounded on all sides by a rude masonry composed of stones, in which clay supplied the place of mortar. Then, at the bottom of the chest so deposited, a layer of clay was put, on the top of which, on the east side, was a platform of rough flints, covered with leaves, probably of box or palm, and possibly also with flowers. On this was placed the urn, containing the ashes of the deceased, and a shallow dish or patera, the relics of the funeral feast—broken bone and horn-cores of oxen, remains of horses and of pigs. These latter were, in every case, of a tender age. Vessels of various kinds were next put in, probably for the use of the deceased in the spirit-world—funnels for his wine, ollæ, and other vases, in proportion to his wealth and the love his friends bore him, together with the fibulæ he wore, and various utensils of iron and bronze—pins and the like. At the south-west corner also a pair of new sandals was placed. The cover of oaken planks was then placed over the chest, and a quantity of clay placed upon it to support the rude arch, which was now built up; the earth was again thrown in, and the funeral rites were ended. Each tomb had its sides facing the four points of the compass. These details were slightly modified in two cases; in one grave a cracked amphora was inverted over the ashes of the deceased, without patera or cinerary urn; in a second, far larger than the rest, the chest was supported at the corners by stout upright and transverse beams of oak.

"The Roman camp close by, like the cemetery, situated on gravel, and probably near the place whence the Romans obtained ballast for their road to the west, was very nearly a perfect square (140 yds. by 145), with a vallum not more than 4 ft. high, and with each side facing the four magnetic points of the compass. It is 30 ft. above the level of the river Arun. As several graves are included within its precincts, it was probably disused before the cemetery encroached upon it, and therefore of earlier date. The ditch to the west is full of fragments of pottery, ashes, and other things usually found in an old dust-heap.

"Near the north-east and south-east corners of Hardham Church are Roman tiles built into the walls, shewing a waved pattern. They were perhaps obtained from the ruins of a Roman station or villa in the neighbourhood, which were utilised by the Norman builders of the church.

"The presence of flint flakes and other implements in the cemetery may perhaps indicate a prior occupation of the spot by the Celts; an hypothesis which the favourable position of the isthmus—on the gravel, and within reach of water, and easily defended—may perhaps justify. Flint implements were, however, used by the Romano-British."

Mr. S. Evershed also exhibited a collection of articles found by him in a sand-pit in the parish of Cold Waltham, about three miles south of Pulborough, on the road to Arundel, which were of flint, iron, sandstone, and chert, or, as it is locally designated, whinstone. Some of the flint implements he thought to resemble the arrow-heads found by Mr. Roach Smith at Redhill; he deemed others to be portions of larger flints, from which arrow-heads had been chipped. The iron sandstone instruments approached the shape of celts or hammers: the chert, he thought, were hammers or weapons of war, and appeared to him to have been sawn.

Mr. W. H. Blaauw, however, questioned the sawing of chert at any time, and the smooth surface on the sides appeared to be the natural smoothness of the bed of stone.

In returning thanks after the dinner for the Honorary Secretaries and Committee, Mr. R. W. Blencowe stated that several arrears of subscription had been got in, and the Society had sufficient, though not abundant, funds. The fifteenth volume of the "Collections" was in his hands ready for delivery to the members; and the Society had added the tenancy of the priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes, to that of Lewes Castle. He expressed his regret at the loss of the treasure-trove at Mountfield, and that it should have lain unknown for a fortnight in a stable or barn; and blamed not so much the poor man who

found it, as the act, worthy only of a Vandal, of melting it down. With regard to the present meeting, it was not pretended to compare it with the great Kentish meeting, which had taken place a few weeks previously at Penshurst, and had peculiar advantages. Kent was a particularly fine county, possessing great wealth and a noble aristocracy, who had met to do honour to Lord and Lady De L'Isle, who, on their part, had extended the greatest hospitality that could be shewn on any occasion. The meeting at Penshurst was a very happy one indeed. He would add one word respecting the advantage of such institutions. In a large and long county like Sussex, which was separated into two divisions, this Society enabled the inhabitants of east and west to form acquaintances which were not forgotten for the rest of the year. The great advantage of such a Society, however, was, that it prevented the members from being too much taken up in the absorbing and overwhelming interests of the present, and induced them to give attention to other matters of great importance relating to former days. It led to the forming of an acquaintance with the acts and the works of those who had lived hundreds of years ago, and gave a much higher and nobler occupation than what was usually called pastime.

DISCOVERY OF NORSE REMAINS IN ORKNEY.—A most interesting discovery has recently been made in Westray, Mr. Farrer, M.P., who is indefatigable in his researches, having fortunately fallen upon what appear to be the unmistakable remains of a mailed Norse warrior and his horse. The labourers engaged under his direction in removing sand from the lower part of the Links, east of Pierowall, in Westray, with the view to ascertain whether any graves yet remained undisturbed, discovered portions of the skeleton of a small horse, a fragment of the lower jaw of a human being in which were three teeth in good preservation, together with pieces of iron very much corroded, two iron buckles, several large nail-heads, and the half of what appeared to have been a bone button. The oak wood to which the iron had been attached is in most instances as hard as the iron itself. From the position in which the human jaw was found, it seems probable that the horse and the rider had fallen at the same moment. There was no appearance of any grave. The skeletons had obviously been left to decay where they fell, and the discovery of some pieces of iron a few yards further off suggests the probability of the bodies having been pulled to pieces by dogs, or birds of prey. A piece of bone, possibly the wrist bone, adhered to the larger of the two buckles, but it crumbled away on being touched. The size of the nails and weight of the iron renders it doubtful whether the whole could have formed a shield, and it is not impossible that some of these iron relics may have belonged to the horse trappings. Sand had drifted over the remains, but there was no appearance of artificial interment. The horse was probably unshod ; the horny parts of the hoofs had disappeared, but the bone beneath was in good preservation. No portion of iron was found near the hoofs. The skull of the horse was almost entirely decomposed. The sand covering the remains varied in depth from two to three feet. There is a tradition in Westray of a battle having been fought between the old inhabitants and the Norsemen at the place where the remains were found.—*Orkney Herald.*

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* Gentleman's Magazine *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

FAMILY USE OF THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME FOR A LENGTHENED PERIOD.

Sir,—In an article on "Parish Registers" in the "Home and Foreign Review" for April last, reference is made to the custom which has prevailed in some families of continuing the same Christian name in successive generations. "The most remarkable example of this kind in Europe," the writer observes, "still exists in a branch of the great family of Montmorency. Guy de Laval, the Crusader, obtained permission from Pope Paschal II. that the Sieurs de Laval for ever should bear the name of Guy, and the heirs of that house all have for 750 years religiously adhered to the appellation of their ancestor." A similar instance occurs in the Kentish family of Lee, a daughter of which house was my great-grandfather's great-grandmother.

I subjoin the Lee pedigree as given in Berry's "County Genealogy for Kent:"—

Sir *Richard* Lee, Knt., twice Mayor of London, in 1461 and 1470, in the latter year also Sheriff of Kent, buried in St. Stephen's the Martyr, Walbrook.

Richard Lee, Esq., of Delee Magna, Kent.

Edward Lee, Archbishop of York.

Richard Lee, Esq., of Delee Magna, son and heir.

Richard Lee, eldest son (died without issue).

Galfridus Lee, Esq., of Delee Magna, brother and heir. = Agnes, dau. and co-heir of Leonard Comorum, of Pinchethorp, Yorkshire.

Richard Lee, Esq., of Delee Magna, son and heir. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Crispe, of Anne in Thanet.

Richard Lee, Esq., of Delee Magna, died 1618. = Anne, dau. of Robert Clarke, Esq., of Forde.

Richard Lee.

Elizabeth, = George Manley, Esq., of Cheshire.

This George Manley was a son of Thos. Manley, of Poulton Hall and Lache, Cheshire, and who married, 1. the heiress of the Lloyds of Calcott; 2. Ermyn, widow of John Manley of Poulton Hall, and daughter of Sir Thomas Bellet; 3. Ann, widow of Roger Hurleston, and daughter of Thomas Grosvenor, Esq., of Eaton, ancestor of the present Marquis of Westminster.

It is not improbable that the Lees have continued the name of Richard, in honour of the founder of their family, to the present time, if they are not yet extinct.—I am, &c.

Richard H. Manley, M.A.,
Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

Aug. 4, 1863.

IRISH ROUND TOWERS.

Sir,—I am again compelled to trespass upon the patience of the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in reference to the above subject. Your comments upon my communication, which appeared in the Magazine for July, contain certain statements and allegations which demand some notice from me. You say,—

"Mr. Brash shews that he has not read St. Bernard's 'Life of Archbishop Malachy,' which is the best contemporary account of the state of Ireland in the beginning of the twelfth century."

You seem to attach considerable importance to some statement or statements made in the above work, although you do not quote them yourself. Now St. Bernard's "Life of Archbishop Malachy" is no novelty; a copy of it lies before me, and I must say (great as is my veneration for antiquity) that very little credit can be attached to its statements; it is a collection of foolish and incredible legends, and is utterly unworthy of credit as to matters of fact. The author knew very little about Ireland, and that little from prejudiced sources; his work is full of gross misrepresentations; he attacks the Irish Church, its clergy and discipline, simply because of its independent attitude towards the Court of Rome and its stubborn resistance to the encroachments of Papal authority.

Archbishop Malachy was a very ambitious priest, and, as usual with such to this day, a very unpatriotic Irishman. When expelled from his see he went to Rome, to ingratiate himself with the Pope; he misrepresented his country and countrymen, the state of the Irish Church, and engaging to use all his influence for the purpose of bending the Irish hierarchy completely to the wishes of the papacy, he was appointed legate by Innocent II.; and it is a remarkable fact, that twelve years after Adrian issued his famous bull, making a grant of Ireland to Henry II.

The passages to which I suppose you refer are those relating to the erection of two ecclesiastical structures at Bangor by Archbishop Malachy; the first about A.D. 1122, previous to his first visit to Rome; the second about 1140, after his return. The first is represented as an oratory, built of wood,—the material generally in use for such structures at that period,—that it was well joined together, and of an ornamental appearance. "Porro oratorium intra paucos que 'pancos' dies consummatum est de lignis quidem lævigatis sed apte firmiterque contextum opus Scoticum pulchrum satis."

About A.D. 1140, after his return from Rome, he commenced the erection of a stone oratory, or church, at Bangor. As usual, all the proceedings connected with this undertaking are replete with legend and myth. He is represented as having a vision of the proposed building, and he so noted all its parts, proportions, and ornaments, that when he awoke he set about carrying the design into execution; which was further attended by other very remarkable and unusual interpositions of Divine power. As usual, the Saint had his enemies, and a violent opposition was raised to the erection of the church—such as we have often seen in the present day under similar circumstances. The Eronach of Bangor, who had a personal interest in the church property, was, it appears, a surly fellow, who manifested the same spirit towards our Saint's undertaking that Judas did to the penitent woman who poured the oil and spices on our Redeemer's feet. He accordingly went to the place where the church was building, accompanied by several others, and accosted the Saint thus:—

"O good man, what hath induced you to introduce such a novelty into our country? We are not Gauls, but Scots. Whence this levity? What need have we of so useless and splendid a building? or how can you reconcile the cost of its erection with your professed poverty? Wherefore such presumption as to begin a work you cannot expect to finish, nor to see perfected?"

The inference attempted to be drawn from these passages is, that previous to St. Malachy's time the churches were of wood, and that building with lime and stone was not practised in Ireland. Though I might argue, and that successfully, that even from the above passages the inference stated could not logically be drawn, I will abandon that line of defence, and adopt one less open to cavil, namely, historical evidence; and though unfortunately the Irish annals previous to the thirteenth century seldom record the founding of churches, they do very frequently notice their destruction, either by intestine war or foreign invasion. Even from these notices we can gather the facts, that churches of stone were erected not only previous to the age in which St. Malachy lived, but as early as St. Patrick's time, and that churches existed at Bangor centuries before the erection of Malachy's log-house oratory. The "Annals of the Four Masters" contain the following notices of this place:—A.D. 611, "The church of Beanchar was founded by Comhgall of Beanchar;" A.D. 822, "The plundering of Benuchair by the foreigners (Danes), the oratory was broken, and the relics of Comhgall were shaken from the shrine in which they were." Bangor was an ecclesiastical foundation of great importance; a succession of fifteen abbots is recorded in the "Annals" previous to the year A.D. 691. And that it was the seat of a bishopric as early as A.D. 822, is certain, for we have it recorded in the Innisfallen Annals at A.D. 810, which antedates the common era by twelve years, thus, "Æ.C. 810, Bangor wasted by the Danes, the shrine of Comhgal broken open, and its learned men and bishops were slain with the sword."

The various Annals are full of references to this place, recording the succession and obits of its abbots, airchiuneachs, bishops, and learned men. A school of learning, renowned in Europe, existed here; and we find it frequently styled "Bangor-Mor," the Great Bangor. Indeed, it would appear on the face of history that St. Malachy was himself an unwelcome intruder into the ancient ecclesiastical city of Bangor, and that he extemporized this wooden conventicle in opposition to the old establishments of the place; for we find that his subsequent attempt at erecting a more permanent structure after his return from Rome met with most violent opposition.

There is an ancient poem in the "Book of Lecan," which is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, fol. 44, bb. It was written by Flan-na-Manistrech, and it gives an enumeration of the artificers and servants attached to the household of St. Patrick; amongst them are the names of his three stonemasons, or church builders. The passage translated as follows will be found in Dr. Petrie's work, p. 141:—

> "His three masons, good was their intelligence,
> Cæman, Cruithnech, Luchraid Strong;
> They made damliags first
> In Erin; eminent their history."

The word *damliag* is very frequently found in the Annals, and signifies 'a church of stone;' the authorities for this rendering are very profusely given by Dr. Petrie. The ordinary habitations of the people being composed of logs or hurdles, and the more costly and endurable material being devoted to the erection of God's temple, the church came to be called "the stone house," which is the literal translation of the word *damliag*. This ancient term is preserved in the present village of Duleek, co. Meath, anciently Damleagh, where, according to Sir James Ware, St. Cianan erected a stone church, and from thence its name. (Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 137.)

"The age of Christ, 924. Colman, son of Ailell, Abbot of Clonard and Clon-man-nois, a bishop and wise doctor, died. It was by him the stone church of Clon-mac-nois was built." *Annals of the Four Masters.*

A.D. 949, we have the burning of the stone church of Gallen, King's County, by the Danes.

The "Annals of Innisfallen" make mention, at A.D. 1002, of the "stone-built church of Armagh;" A.D. 1028, of that of Clonfert; A.D. 1033, that of Cashel; A.D. 1038, that of Fenabore; A.D. 1041, Emly; A.D. 1044, that of Aghadoe. Many more such notices could be adduced, but these will, I am sure, suffice to shew that stone-built churches were no novelty a couple of centuries before St. Malachy's time.

I have been challenged to bring forward any proof that ashlar masonry was used in Ireland before the twelfth century. I answer, I have already done so, and have carried random ashlar-work back to a pagan age. I have shewn ashlar-work to exist in the most ancient churches of the land, and in pagan fortresses, so acknowledged to be by all who have directed their attention to the subject.

I am challenged for "any proof that any one of the round towers is earlier than the eleventh century." I cannot do so by documentary evidence, nor can you that they are of that date, or later. I have before stated, that I consider Dr. Petrie to have failed in assigning a date to their erection. I candidly acknowledge I cannot do so, but I think I can approximately arrive at their era by inference and analogy.

When I find in my country a class of buildings of a very peculiar form, proportion, and construction, with details of a very unusual character, and having no prototypes in any other part of Europe; and when I find that similar details and features are found in those works by common consent attributed to the Pelasgic colonies of Greece, Italy, Sardinia, &c., I think I am justified in attributing such works to a cognate race, the descendants of similar colonies, who found their way hither through Spain, and who brought with them the traditionary arts of their ancestors. What I mean to convey is this,—that the Irish Celts at a remote pre-historic period erected great stone fortifications with massive stone-lintelled gates, of a peculiar form, and with stone-lintelled covered ways, as did the old Greek Pelasgi; that they have left after them numerous underground crypts, domed with stone after the fashion of the so-called Treasury of Atreus at Mycanæ, and approached by long and intricate passages, constructed in a similar manner; and that they originated the type of these sepulchral towers, and reproduced in them those features to which they had been accustomed in their other works. I am prepared for a great deal of doubt and incredulity towards these statements from those who have not studied the subject; but having for many years devoted my attention to the primitive monuments of the early inhabitants of the European Continent and its islands, as well as to their migrations, I conceive that I have ample grounds for believing, that the mysterious race known to ancient Greek writers as Pelasgi, Pelargi, Pelargoi, and who were forced across the Hellespont from the ancient seats of the human family, and were by the Hellenes and other colonists driven out of Greece, westward into Italy, along the shores of the Mediterranean, and from thence into Spain, along its western shores found their way into these islands, where it is probable their wanderings ended. Along the whole of this route the works and monuments of this wonderful race can be traced, which, taken in conjunction with the statements of the early Greek and Roman writers, and with the topographical nomenclature of the countries through which they passed, gives confirmation to the fact. I can here but state an opinion, and indicate a line of argument, but it is my intention at another time to throw the material which I have collected into shape, and lay the results before the public.

You have hazarded a statement, namely, that Cormac's Chapel was built "either by Norman masons, or under the eye of a Norman architect." You seem to forget that the Normans did not come into Ireland until A.D. 1152, and that Cormac's Chapel was commenced A.D. 1127. If we except portions of the

ornamentation, examples of which are to be found in every country, from the Tiber to the Rhine, there is not a single feature either of plan or construction that connects it with architecture of the north of France during the twelfth century. Indeed, there is much more of Lombardic feeling in this structure than of Norman; the square campanile is peculiarly Italian. Where did the Norman masons learn to construct such a roof as exists at Cashel, and described by me in the July Number, p. 73? are there any examples of this peculiarly Irish roof-covering in Normandy? The fact is, that church architecture to the middle of the twelfth century in Ireland was peculiarly national, and one of the most remarkable of these peculiarities was size: in this respect the ecclesiastical structures of Ireland cannot compare with those of England, France, or Germany, at that period; even the cathedrals were not much larger than the wayside chapels of other countries. The primitive doctrines and simple ritual of the early Irish Church did not require those spacious and stately temples, with their varied parts and appliances, which the overloaded rites and ceremonies of the Western Church demanded. The nave of the stone-roofed church of St. Flannan, which was the ancient cathedral of the diocese of Killaloe, is but 29 ft. in length, and 17 ft. in width.

The principal church at Inniscaltra, and which was erected by the powerful monarch King Brian in the latter end of the tenth century, measures in the nave but 30 ft. by 20 ft.

Cormac's Chapel at Cashel, erected A.D. 1127 by Cormac M^cCarthagh, has a nave 28 ft by 18 ft., and a chancel 11 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in. It was the cathedral church of the diocese.

The diminutive size of the churches at Kilmac-duagh, Clon-mac-nois, and Glen-da-lough, cannot fail to arrest the attention of the antiquary. The fact is, that the predilection of the Irish masons for their peculiar national covering, the stone roof, compelled them for obvious reasons to confine the span of their churches within certain limits. It is my conviction, from an examination of a great number of our churches, that none of a size much exceeding the above recited examples were erected in Ireland before the advent of the Cistercian Order, A.D. 1142. It was then, and only then, that the influence of the architecture of Northern France began to be felt in Ireland; and no sooner did our masons shake off their local prejudices, than under the auspices and directions of the new Order (eminently skilled in architecture) they were enabled to produce edifices of considerable size and pretensions; such as Mellifont, Bective, Baltinglass, Boyle, Jerpoint, Dunbrody, &c. In the ten years that elapsed between the founding of Mellifont, A.D. 1142, and the Norman invasion, 1152, no less than twenty-four large monastic establishments of that Order alone were erected in the country.

Considerable remains of many of these are still in existence, giving evidence that there existed at that period ample resources both in means and skilled labour to carry out the requirements of that enterprising Order.

That fortresses and other buildings of stone were erected in pre-Christian times in Ireland is undeniable; her most ancient manuscripts contain frequent allusions to them. The "Book of Genealogies" compiled by Duald Mac Firbis is a valuable authority on this subject. He states that—

"Goll, of Clochar, was stone builder to Nadfrach [King of Munster at the close of the fourth century]; Casruba was the stone builder of Aliac [Ailinn]; Ringin, or Rigrin, and Gabhlan, the son of Ua Gairbh, were the stone builders of Ailech," &c.

After giving a long list of such he continues:—

"We could find a countless number of the ancient edifices of Erinn to name, besides the above, and the builders who erected them, and the kings and noble chiefs for whom they were built, but they would be too tedious to mention here. Look at the Book of Conquests if you wish to discover them; and we

have evidence of their having been built like the edifices of other kingdoms of the times in which they were built."—*Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of ancient Irish History*, p. 222.

To shew that neither Norman architects nor masons were the introducers of sculptured decorations in Ireland, I would refer to the chaste and elaborately sculptured doorway of Freshford, anciently Achad-Ur, co. Kilkenny; your readers will find it very faithfully and beautifully delineated in Dr. Petrie's work, p. 282. On the inner arch of this portal an inscription is carved in the Irish language and character. It is in two parts, one commemorating the founders, or the persons at whose expense it was constructed; the other, the name of the architect, or builder. The first is as follows:—A PRAYER FOR NIAM, DAUGHTER OF CORC, AND FOR MATHGHAMAIN O'CHIARMEIC, BY WHOM WAS MADE THIS CHURCH. The second:—A PRAYER FOR GILLE MOCHOLMIC O'CENCUCAIN WHO MADE IT.

I suppose no one will deny that the builder in this instance was an Irishman. Indeed, in later times the executive talents of the Celt were made use of in other countries: thus, David Hacket, afterwards Bishop of Ossory, is stated (on the authority of James Murphy) to have been the architect of the church of the Batalha, in Portugal; and a William de Hibernia is stated to have been the sculptor of fifteen of the statues at Northampton, Stony Stratford, &c.:—

"The crosses at Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, and St. Alban's were the work of John de Bello, or Battle; and John de Pabeham is in one instance mentioned as his *socius;* these were the *cementarii*, or builders: the statues were the work of William de Hibernia, who executed also fifteen other statues, assisted by Alexander, called the 'Imaginator.'"—*Archæological Journal*, 1846, p. 200.

At page 201 of the same volume, we find a list of sculptors, who lived about the same period, compiled from ancient documents. Amongst them we find the names of "William de Hibernia," and Alexander de Hibernia.

The quotation from Hector Boece in reference to the sack of Brechin by the Danes, and which you seem anxious to have in full I subjoin:—

"Brechenum Vetus olim Pictorum oppidum ingenti castello ac Sanctissimæ Trinitatis Augusto fano tum nobile omnibus copiis petebat (Camus Danorum dux, sec. xi.) Et quum arcem præparatis in ea priusquam hostis addesset omnibus ad tolerandam obsidionem capere nequiuisset infesto agmine in oppidum et sanctissimum templum ruit: quæ cœde ruinis ac incendiis ita diruit ut oppidum exinde pristinum decus nunquam recuperavit, Veteris vero fani prætis turrim quandam rotundam miræ arte constructam nullum ad nostra secula remanserit vestigium."—fol. 242, edit. Paris, 1575.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH.

Cork.

[WE are much obliged to Mr. Brash for his learned and valuable letter, which we have much pleasure in finding room for, though with some inconvenience to ourselves, and to some other correspondents, who we trust will excuse it, on account of the importance of the subject. Our only object is to elicit the truth on this subject, as on all others, and we always endeavour to give perfectly fair play to both sides of all doubtful questions.

We cannot agree with Mr. Brash in making light of the direct evidence of St. Bernard as to the state of Ireland in his time; that his History, like that of all other medieval historians, is mixed up with theological errors and fictions, does not detract from its value as a narrative of facts that came under his immediate knowledge. Enough remains of unquestionable fact to prove that the state of civilization in Ireland was very inferior to that of England and France in the time of St. Bernard, and that the usual habit of the people was to build of wood and wattle-work, known by the name of *opus Scoticum*, the Scots and the Irish being considered as one people. We did not repeat the passages from St. Bernard, because we had already printed them in full in our volume for

1859[a], and we referred Mr. Brash to that article.

The evidence afforded by Giraldus Cambrensis of the state of Ireland at the end of the twelfth century, written also from personal observations, is to the same effect as that of St. Bernard and Malachy, that the people were then in a state little removed from barbarism, far behind England and France. It is therefore incredible that the art of building could be there in advance of other countries.

The passages from the Irish Annals, now cited by Mr. Brash, appear to us to prove little more than that he belongs to the old school of local antiquaries, who always consider the date of the original foundation to be that of the existing building, and make no allowance for the frequent rebuildings which the more careful examination of our day has shewn that nearly all the principal churches of Europe have undergone. By the same line of argument our grandfathers proved to their own satisfaction that all the Norman churches in England were of the Saxon period.

We beg again to refer Mr. Brash to the articles on the Churches of Caen in our last volume, and to that on the Buildings of Bishop Gundulph in our present number. We hope to return shortly to the very interesting subject of the Mediæval Buildings of Ireland.

With regard to the doorway at Freshford, we would ask Mr. Brash whether the Irish language is extinct, and when the Irish character ceased to be used? No one supposes that an army of Norman masons was brought over into Ireland, but that the Irish workmen were directed by Norman, French, or English architects; and soon no doubt learned the art. It is very probable that the rich Romanesque chapel at Cashel was built under the direction of Malachy and his French monks: history shews his connection with Cormac. As every nation of modern Europe developed a style of its own, we may expect to find, and we do find, an Irish style contemporary with similar styles in other countries, but this does not prove that the art of building in Ireland was centuries in advance of that of any other country in Europe.]

ANGLO-SAXON CHURCHES—STOW, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Sir,—I trust you will be able to allow me room in your next number to thank Mr. J. H. Parker for his courteous notice of my letter on Stow Church which you kindly gave admittance to in June, and further to admit a few observations on the view which Mr. Parker takes in your last number as to the date of the several portions of the church—a view which appears to me encumbered with insurmountable difficulties.

1. As to the choir. Mr. Parker considers it to be of "the time of Bishop Alexander, between 1123 and 1147, and rather the later than the earlier part of his episcopate." It seems to be a consideration of some weight against this view that the name of this bishop does not occur among the recorded builders at Stow. But not to insist unduly on this fact, and to proceed to examine the reasons on which this opinion is founded, viz. the alleged agreement of the work with other work known to be of Bishop Alexander's time;—the south doorway of the nave, which is an insertion apparently of the same age as the choir, is said to correspond closely with Bishop Alexander's doorways inserted in the early work of Remigius in the west front of Lincoln. Now in their general aspect, when viewed at a little distance they do correspond, but when the Lincoln doorways are closely examined they are found to exhibit various ornaments of a distinctly later date than the doorway at Stow,—in which the only mouldings are the chevron, the roll, and the

[a] Gent. Mag., vol. ccvii. p. 441.

billet, whereas at Lincoln we find among other later enrichments the "dog-tooth" in a rudimentary form.

Then as to the ornamentation of the interior of the choir; the wall-arcading round its three sides has only the zigzag, except in one single arch in the east wall, which has a knob, or ball, supposed to indicate the abbot's seat. The windows have alternately the embattled and the zigzag. As to the "embattled fret-ornament" which Mr. Parker describes as used round the east windows, the obscurity of the photograph must have misled him if it means that carried over the two east windows by way of label, as this ornament is not of the embattled form, nor fretted, but something of the horse-shoe or crescent-shape. It forms the ornament of a string-course under all the windows of the lower tier, and higher up in the east wall portions of a similar string appeared on each side, broken through by the insertion of a large Decorated window which was removed when the chancel was restored. There not being room for the new east windows (which are copies of the side windows) in the space of wall between the two strings, the upper one was carried round the heads of the windows as a label. This peculiar moulding is found on a stringcourse in Remigius's west front at Lincoln, and one of a somewhat similar but much ruder form occurs on the south side of the nave at Stow, while none of the ornaments which peculiarly mark the later Norman work are found here.

Another difficulty attending on Mr. Parker's view of the late date of the choir arises from its arrangement as well as from its size, which seem to mark it as conventual. At the proper seat-height a stone bench runs all round, on which rest the columns supporting an arcade; by these arches and their columns and bases the bench is divided into separate seats, thirty-five in number. If these were, as they appear, and are generally considered to have been, intended as seats or stalls for the religious, then it follows that the choir cannot be so late as Mr. Parker makes it, because the monks had been removed to Eynsham before Bishop Alexander's episcopate, viz. by his predecessor Bishop Bloet, prior to A.D. 1109.

Mr. Parker alleges further, in disproof of the chancel being so early as the time of Remigius, the dictum of William of Malmesbury that "fine-jointed masonry did not come in before the time of Henry I., being first used by Roger Bishop of Salisbury at that period." But will this assertion stand the test of facts? If it were true it would seem to prove too much, viz. that the choir at Stow is the earliest part of the whole church, inasmuch as the joints of the masonry in all the rest are finer than those of the choir, which latter, though not nearly so wide as those of Remigius on the exterior of the west front at Lincoln, yet are, more especially in the ashlar lining of the choir, coarse joints, and clearly wider than the jointing of those parts which are unquestionably earlier, and which Mr. Parker himself allows to be earlier than the choir.

An inspection of this church, however, demonstrates that the supposition of fine-jointed masonry being first used in the time of Henry I. and that earlier masonry was *exclusively* wide-jointed, is altogether erroneous. The buttresses and windows of the nave, which Mr. Paker himself thinks may be of the time of Remigius, are fine-jointed. All the ashlar-work of the upper portion of the transept is fine-jointed; and further, the masonry of the lower portion of the transept, which Mr. Parker assigns to Eadnoth and Leofric prior to the Norman Conquest, is *particularly* fine-jointed. The idea must, then, be abandoned that fine-jointed masonry cannot be earlier than the time of Henry I., though it may be quite true that wide-joints do not occur in work of that time or subsequently.

2. The nave. This, Mr. Parker thinks, "may be of the time of Remigius, but not earlier," and that the upper portion of the transept walls "appears to be of the same work as the nave." I feel sure

that Mr. Parker would not retain this opinion as to the nave and the upper portion of the transept being of the same work after examination on the spot. For, first, there is a manifest difference in their general character as to style and work; then, again, though in contact, they are unconnected, they do not bond one into the other as they would of course have done had they been built at the same time; and further, a broad square staircase which forms part of the north wall of the nave projects from it into the church in contact with the western tower-pier on that side, and entirely conceals both the pier and the springing of the arch which rests on it. The lower part of this tower-arch, with its noble masonry and its very beautiful and characteristic ornamentation, was entirely buried in this mass of rubble-work which had been built up to it, until a few years ago, when a cavity was made so as to open it to view. No stronger proof could, obviously, be had that the nave and transept were built at different times.

3. Besides proofs derivable from other sources that Remigius could not be, as Mr. Parker suggests, the builder of the upper portion of the transept walls, the following considerations appear to be conclusive against the supposition.

Whoever was the builder of the upper part of the transept, he certainly began his restoration of the church on what had been left of it by the fire; the other parts, nave and choir, having been ruined beyond repair. Only the central tower, with the transept, roofless of course, and with the walls partially destroyed, were found remaining and capable of restoration. Was this the condition of things which necessitated the restoration by Remigius? His own charter, as cited by me in your June number, distinctly states that the desolate state from which he restored the church was owing to *neglect* on the part of those who were over it:—"Ecclesiam .... quondam prolixo temporis spacio præsidentium *incuriâ* desolatam, reformare decerno." Remigius, then, had not to restore from ruin by fire; that must have been the task of an earlier restorer: and who could this be? Leofric and Eadnoth had preceded Remigius in the work of restoration, and as Eadnoth was, in time, earlier than Leofric, and the *first* restorer, this portion of the work can only be assigned, as in my June letter, to him. This position seems to be strongly confirmed by the fact of Archbishop Alfric's gift of the bells in Eadnoth's time, shewing that the tower which was to receive them, and which stood over the centre of the transept, was then complete. Eadnoth and Alfric died in the same year, A.D. 1050, or at most within one year of each other. This seems likewise to exclude Leofric from any share in the restoration of the transept, and so we must look for his work elsewhere, i.e. in the nave, which being, for the reasons above given, a distinct work from the transept, and next oldest to it, must be assigned, with the exception of the doorways, to Leofric: then only the choir remains for Remigius. This scheme provides for each recorded builder a distinct portion of the work of restoration, each such portion agreeing in style, as I believe, with that of its builder's time, from the later Saxon work of Eadnoth, on to Leofric's nave, partaking, as it does, of some lingering traces of the Saxon, but advancing in its general aspect into the Norman, and finally the decided Norman of Remigius's conventual choir. Any other scheme brings us into conflict with history.

4. The earliest portion of the church. This comprises the lower part of the transept walls all round, and the central tower-piers and arches. These latter were left standing when the original Saxon tower was taken down: the present tower stands on piers and pointed arches within the square of the older ones.

This oldest part of the church Mr. Parker considers to "agree in character with the churches which 'Cnut ordered to be built of stone and lime in all the places where his father or himself had

burnt the [wooden] churches which previously existed there,' and is therefore probably the work of Eadnoth and Leofric."

Assuming this to be true, we are certain that the church, or portion of a church, erected by Eadnoth and Leofric was afterwards ruined by fire, and if so, Remigius, who succeeded them in the work of restoration, must have rebuilt their church on account of its destruction by fire: but we have seen from his own words that such was not the case, for it was *decay through time and neglect* that rendered his restoration necessary. Besides, the continuous historical notices we have of the church exclude the supposition of Eadnoth's church having been burnt, or the work of Leofric either. Eadnoth died in A.D. 1049 or 1050. His church was standing in Leofric's time; for the latter "enriched the church which Eadnoth had built with many ornaments." See citations from Rad. de Diceto, in GENT. MAG. for June, p. 756; and from Matth. West., ibid., p. 757. Then we have Leofric's charter in *Monasticon*, vol. iii. pp. 14, 15, where in conjunction with Bishop Wulfin, the immediate predecessor of Remigius, the Earl takes part in augmenting the endowment of the then existing college. And lastly, Remigius, who, according to Godwin, succeeded to the see in 1067, and whose charter negatives, as we have seen, the supposition of ruin by fire.

As the burnt church, therefore, could not be Eadnoth's or Leofric's, it could be no other, as argued in my June letter, than the cathedral of the diocese, which uniform tradition and documentary proof unite in fixing at Stow, the remains of which, as soon as the cessation of the Danish wars allowed them breathing time, its successive bishops took in hand to restore from its long desolation. Eadnoth beginning the work; Wulfin, with the help of Leofric, carrying it on; and Remigius completing the church, with the exception of the tower, as it now stands.

Mr. Parker's supposition that the original church, as he considers it, of the time of Eadnoth and Leofric was a low structure, of which "the walls were raised in the twelfth century," is, when tested by the features of the structure itself, quite untenable. For, not to dwell upon the disproportion of a church only some 12 or 15 ft. high, as on that surmise the transepts were, while its breadth was twice, and its length seven or eight times, as great, there is this fatal objection, that in the north transept there was not a single window *in that height*, and in the south transept only one, about 2½ ft. high, and 9 in. wide. It is clear, then, that the original structure must have been a lofty one, having its windows, as now, at a great height from the ground.

Some other points there are in Mr. Parker's letter which appear to me open to doubt, but as they are not of great moment with regard to the main issue, or have been already indirectly noticed, I will not occupy your space further than just to indicate what appears to me to be established by what has been now alleged; viz.,

First, that the richer work of the choir is not too late in style for the time of Remigius.

Secondly, that the test of lateness in the style arising from the masonry being fine-jointed is fallacious.

Thirdly, that the nave and upper portion of the transept walls are not work of the same date.

Fourthly, that Eadnoth's church was never ruined by fire, as the original church here was; and, consequently, that the oldest parts of the existing transepts cannot belong, as Mr. Parker suggests, to Eadnoth's church, but are the remains of an earlier structure on which Eadnoth began to rebuild, Leofric carried on by adding the nave, and Remigius completed by erecting the present choir for his Benedictine monks.

This view, formed on the investigation of the history of this church, and the careful examination of its structure, in accordance with Mr. Parker's excellent rule for ascertaining the age of

ancient buildings, as laid down in GENT. MAG. for March, p. 350,—a rule which Mr. Parker himself appears to have in this instance in some degree overlooked, by relying too exclusively on structural features,—is the result of many years' thought on the subject, and it appears to me to be the only scheme on which the records of history and the features of the structure can be harmonized.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE ATKINSON.

Stow, August 13, 1863.

[It appears to us that Mr. Atkinson has confined his attention too exclusively to his own church, and has not sufficiently compared it with other buildings of the periods to which he refers the different parts of it, and of which *the dates of foundation* are historically known. It would occupy too much space to argue over again each disputed point, or to call on Mr. Parker to reply. We must beg Mr. Atkinson to examine for himself the buildings of Bishop Gundulph, the royal architect of the time of William I. and II., described by Mr. Parker in our present number, and the abbeys of Caen, building at the same time, described in our last volume. What probability is there that Stow was in a more advanced state of civilization than either Caen or London in the eleventh century? The state of civilization and the art of building always went hand in hand together in all countries and in all periods, and the buildings are often the only records that we have remaining of the state of civilization.]

SITE OF THE DEFEAT OF EADWINE AND MORKERE.

SIR,—Your Correspondent A. E. W. might have settled the question as to the site of the defeat of Eadwine and Morkere by the simple process of consulting Simeon, who distinctly calls the place Fulford. It is therefore quite lost time either to theorize about it *à priori* or to refer to Rapin, Thierry, and Drake's Eboracum. The matter is of no great interest, except in the neighbourhood, but A. E. W.'s letter is an amusing instance of the errors into which men fall by taking things at secondhand, and the statements of the original writers are a curious example of the way in which mediæval writers made use of each other's materials.

The three versions of the Chronicle simply place the battle at or near York, without naming the place. Such a description was enough for people at Peterborough or elsewhere, who would have gained no clearer idea by the mention of Fulford. The fullest version is as follows:—

"Harold cyng on Norwegan and Tostig eorl wæron up cumene neh Eoferwic ..... þa gegaderode Eadwine eorl and Morkere eorl of heora eorldome swa mycel werod swa hi begitan mihton· and wiþ þone here gefuhton· and mycel wæl geslogon· and pær wæs pæs Engliscan folces mycel oferslagen· and adrenct· and on fleam bedrifen· and Normen ahton wælstowe gewald· and þis gefeoht wæs on Vigilia Mathei Apli· and wæs Wodnesdæg."

Florence gives much the same account, but adds the name of the landing place:—

"In loco qui Richale dicitur applicuerunt."

He goes on to say:—

"Duo germani comites, videlicet Edwinus et Morkarus, cum ingenti exercitu in vigilia S. Matthæi Apostoli, feria IV, in boreali ripa Usæ fluminis, juxta Eboracum, cum Norreganis prælium commisere, et in primo belli impetu viriliter pugnantes, multos prostravere. At postquam diu certatum est, Angli Norreganorum impetum non sufferentes, haud sine parvo detrimento suorum, terga dedere; multoque plures ex illis in fluvio demersi fuere quam in acie cecidere. Norregani vero loco dominantur funeris."

"Juxta Eboracum" told as much about the place of the battle as anybody at Worcester cared to know; at Durham men were more exact. Simeon follows his usual custom of copying Florence in the main, but inserting and

enlarging whenever he gets on Northern matters. He here copies Florence's text with two insertions. After "applicuerunt" he inserts "Eboracum gravi pugnâ obtinuerunt," and after "juxta Eboracum," he inserts two words which decide the present small controversy, "apud Fulford."

The saga quoted by A. E. W. is of no authority. It dates only from the thirteenth century, and shows profound ignorance of English affairs. A. E. W. himself points out one of the writer's errors, no less than a confusion between Eadwine and Waltheof! Moreover he kills Morkere at Fulford, and (Laing, iii. 75) makes him and apparently Waltheof also, a son of Godwine. The whole narrative of the saga is purely fanciful, and is the sole groundwork for the picturesque but mythical stories, which appear in most English histories as the details of the battle of Stamfordbridge.

In my letter in your last number, in the extract from Domesday, your printer has changed "Alnod"—i. e. Eadnoth—into "Alred." I have only myself to blame for not having said more clearly that Eadnoth was killed in the skirmish with Harold's sons.—I am, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Somerleaze, Wells, Aug. 4, 1863.

DATE OF THE AUSTINFRIARS' CHURCH.

SIR,—I have no doubt that many of your correspondents have had reason to be thankful to your corrector of the press for his great care and accuracy, and the tact with which he frequently discovers those slips of the pen to which most people are liable when writing in a hurry. But I am afraid that the praise which he has received on this account from so many eminent persons has quite turned his head, and has made him so conceited and self-sufficient that he will do you more harm than good. The danger of a little knowledge is proverbial, and a half-educated man who has had the opportunity of making himself master of some particular subject is very apt to imagine that he is wiser than others who are in reality very superior to him in general knowledge. Last year he persisted in knowing what Mr. Freeman had said about Simon de Montfort better than Mr. Freeman himself, and now it is my turn. In my letter respecting the Austinfriars' Church he altered *Edward* III. into *Henry* III., after I had corrected the proof myself, thereby making a great part of my letter absolute nonsense—making me say that the change from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style of architecture took place under *Henry* III., before either style had come into existence. The general character of the architecture of those two reigns is just as much matter of history as that those kings lived and died, and such a blunder is one of childish ignorance. It is true that there were two Humphrey Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, one in each of those reigns, but it is expressly stated in Dugdale's *Monasticon* that the church of the Austinfriars was rebuilt "in 1354," and therefore by the later Humphrey. Before your corrector made such an alteration as this, he certainly was bound to have referred to the *Monasticon*, which he had every facility for doing.

I am, &c.,

J. H. PARKER.

INCIDENTAL EVIDENCE REGARDING KING RICHARD III.

SIR,—If three or four hundred years ago some then Lord Lyndhurst had written a Handy-book about Trusts and Trusteeships, what a capital hit it would have been! It must have been nearly as difficult to get legally quit of an estate then, as it is now to get hold of one. The immense number of grants, trusts, releases, &c., &c. still remaining amongst old family muniments are by

no means the most interesting specimens of ancient documents, but occasionally something turns up to relieve the tediousness of search; and I have now to draw the attention of your readers to the deed No. I., not for the subject-matter, but for its historical bearing.

Thomas Butler (or le Botiller), of Bewsey, was the son of Sir John le Botiller and his wife, who was the sister of the first Lord Stanley. His father died when he was about two years old, his elder brother by a former wife was also dead, and he had now attained his majority and married Margaret Delves, probably sister to one of the feoffees in No. II. The important point connected with these documents is the date July 18th and 19th, 1485, at Bewsey, near Warrington, the residence of the family for three centuries,—while the witnesses are Thomas Lord Stanley, the uncle of Butler, and George Lord Strange, his cousin, who, as all our histories state, was kept at that time (not five weeks before Bosworth Field) a hostage by Richard III. Is this further evidence that the King was not quite as black as represented? The deeds are in the Warrington Museum.—I am, &c.,

John Robson, M.D.

Warrington, Aug. 7, 1863.

P.S. There is a noteworthy peculiarity in the English deed which I do not remember to have seen before—the use of *saide* when before a singular, and of *saides* before a plural noun or a number of individuals.

No. I.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Crosse Robertus More et Radulphus Blakelache capellanus Salutem in domino sempiternam Noveritis nos præfatos Johannem Robertum et Radulphum remississe relaxasse et omni modo pro nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum quietum clamasse Thome Butler armigero filio et heredi Johannis Butler militis heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus .... titulum clameum et interesse que nos præfati Johannes Crosse Robertus et Radulphus habemus habuimus seu quovis modo in futuro habere poterimus de et in omnibus illis maneriis messuagiis molendinis terris tenementis revercionibus redditibus et serviciis cum pertinentibus que nos præfati Johannes Crosse Robertus et Radulphus nuper habuimus ex dono et feoffamento dicti Thome Butler in comitatu Lancastriæ Warwici Wiltoniæ et Essexiæ vel alibi infra regnum Angliæ de quibus omnibus et singulis maneriis messuagiis molendinis terris tenementis revercionibus redditibus et serviciis cum pertinentibus præfatus Thomas Butler jam seisitus et possessionatus existat ut nobis de certo constat. Ita vero quod nec nos præfati Johannes Crosse Robertus et Radulphus nec heredes nostri nec aliquis alius per nos seu nomine nostro aliquod jus titulum clameum vel interesse de et in eisdem de cetero exigere clamare vel vendicare poterimus nec debemus in futuro set ab omni accione juris et clamei inde sumus exclusi in perpetuum per præsentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti scripto nostro sigilla nostra apposuimus. His testibus, Thoma Stanley domino Stanley, Georgio Stanley domino le Straunge, Edwardo Stanley, Ricardo Bolde militibus, Petro Warburton armigero cum multis aliis. Data apud Bewse, decimo octavo die Julii, anno domini millessimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo quinto, et anno regni Regis Ricardi tercii post conquestum Angliæ, tercio."

No. II.

"This indentre made the xixth day of Juyl in the yere of the regne of Kyng Richard the thridde after the Conquest the thridde Witnessith that whereas Thomas Botiller squier hath gyven and grauntted and by his sufficient dede hath confermed to Robert Fouleshurst, Thomas Gerrard, William Haryngton, Alexander Houghton, Richard Longeton, knyghts Henry Bold, John By(r)on, Hugh Eggerton, squiers Richard Delves and John Longton Clerkis, his manor of Werynglon with the advowson of the chirch of Weryngton with thappertenauntes And also all his maneres lordshippes messes milnes Stagnes or pulles landes tenements medowes lesowes pastures rentes reversions and services with thappertenaunces in Werynglon aforesaide, Burtonwode, Mycull Sonky, Lityll Sonky, Laton, Scarbrek, Marton and Bispham in Amondernes within the Countie of Lancastre and elleswher within the Realme of England to have and to holde to theym and to their heires and assignes for ever as in the

saide dede it is conteigned. The will of the saide Thomas Botiller is that the saides Robert Fouleshurst and other feoffes havyng pleyn seison of all the saides maneres lordshippes meses milnes landes tenementes and other premisses shall make a sufficient and lawfull astate and feoffament agayn to the saide Thomas Botiller and Margaret his wyf of the manor of Laton with thappertenaunces and of all the messes milnes stankes landes tenementes rentes and services with thappertenaunces in Laton, Skarbrek, Marton and Bispham in Amoundarnes, which they have amonge other of the gift and feoffament of the saide Thomas Botiller to have and to hold to the saides Thomas Botiller and Margaret his wiff and to the heires of the saide Thomas for ever. Also it is the will of the saide Thomas Botiller that if he die within xvi yeres next after the day of makyng of this presente then the saides Robert Fouleshurst and other feoffees shall incontenent gyf and graunt by a sufficient dede to Hugh Botiller, bastard son of the saide Thomas, landes and tenementes within the townes of Burtonwode and Sonky to the yerely value of xx marks over all charges and reprises, to have and holde to the saide Hugh Botiller to terme of his lif, the remaynder to the heires of the saide Thomas Botiller. And as for the residue of the saides maneres lordshippes landes tenements and other premyses with their appertenaunces the saide Thomas wyll that the saides Robert Fouleshurst and other feoffees stande seised and take thissues and profetts therof from the day of makyng heroff unto the end of xvi yeres then next And of the saide issues and profetts therof pay all the dettis that the saide Thomas owe or shall owe the time of his deth or bequestes to any person by testament And the residue of the saides issues part enploy to the behoff and profet of the childre of the saide Thomas Botiller and part therof dispose for his saule by their discression. And if the Chirch of Weryngton fall voide by any meane within the saides xvi yeres that then the saides Robert Fouleshurst and other feoffees shall present or make to present the said Richard Delves to the saide Chirch &c. In wittenes wheroff to eyther part of thes endentures the saide Thomas Botiller hath sette his Seall the day and yere aforesaid."

CONTENTS OF A VOLUME OF SERMONS OF DR. HENRY BYAM, PUBLISHED BY DR. H. WARD, A.D. 1675.

SIR, — Dr. Hamnet Ward, who was Rector of Porlock, the parish adjoining that of Luckham, in Somersetshire, after the Restoration of Charles II., in the month of June, 1669, preached at Luckham a funeral sermon on the death of Dr. Henry Byam, Incumbent of the latter; and in this sermon he speaks of the writings of Dr. Byam, all which he highly commends under two heads, viz. "those exquisite labours of his which were then extant," by which, from what follows, I understand "then" published; "and those *other* most elaborate pieces which I have seen fairly written, and, if his executor will so far oblige us, *ready for the press.*" Now the first class of his writings (with the exception of a solitary sermon, on the "Return of a Relapsed Christian from Algiers," and included likewise in the second) I have never seen, nor do I believe that they are either in the Bodleian at Oxford, nor at the British Museum in London, but of what I believe to be the second, published six years after the sermon at Luckham was preached, not indeed by the executor of Dr. Byam, but by Dr. Ward himself, I possess a copy, the title-page of which runs as follows:—

"Thirteen Sermons, most of them preached before His Majesty King Charles the II. in his Exile. By the late Reverend Henry Byam, D.D., Rector of Luckham, Canon of Exeter, and one of His Majesties Chaplains in Ordinary. Together with the Testimony given of him at his Funeral by Hamnet Ward, M.D., Vicar of Sturminster Newton, and one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church at Wells. London: printed by T. R. for Robert Clavell at the Peacock in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1675."

The Epistle Dedicatory is addressed

to Heneage Lord Finch, Baron of Daventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, ancestor of the late Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. In that to the Reader, which follows, Dr. Henry Byam is much commended, as one "that for learning, piety, charity, and loyalty *the age in which he lived scarcely afforded his equal;*" the subscriber, H. Ward, saying further of him, "he was honored of him when living, and his memory reverenced by him being dead." The first sermon, of which the text was taken from Deut. xxxiii. 7, "Hear, Lord, the voice of Judah, and bring him back to his people; let his hands be sufficient for him, and be Thou an help to him from his enemies," was "preached before his Majesty King Charles II. in the Island of Jersey," at, we presume, Elizabeth Castle, where the preacher was subsequently left Chaplain by Charles II., and afterwards taken prisoner when that fortress surrendered to the Parliamentary army. The second sermon, was also "preached before his Majesty King Charles II. in the Isle of Jersey," as the original printing seems to have been, but written over with a pen (on what authority I know not) "Scilly," where certainly the doctor was with the king. The text of this sermon is from Acts iii. 17, "And now, brethren, I wot that through ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers," alluding no doubt to the decapitation of King Charles I. The third sermon is another "preached before his Majesty King Charles the II. in the Island of Jersey," from Psalm xxxvii. 37, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace." The fourth and next sermon we come to is a funeral sermon, and entitled "The Dying Man's Wish," from Psalm xxxix. last verse, "O spare me that I may recover my strength, before I go hence and be no more." The fifth is a sermon preached before his Majesty King Charles II. in the Isle of Jersey, marked also with a pen, as though it were the intention to substitute "Scilly" for "Jersey," the latter word being still manifest as the original one. The text of this sermon is from 2 Timothy iv. 10, "Demas hath forsaken me." The sixth sermon in its title is more definite than its predecessors both in time and place, and runs as follows: "This Sermon was preached at St. Hiliar [capital of Jersey, in which Elizabeth Castle is situated] before the King [Charles II.] in his Exile, Sept. 23, 1649," and was drawn from Psalm cv. 12—14, "When they were few men in number, yea, a very few, and strangers in the land, when they went from one nation to another, from one kingdom to another people, He suffered no man to do them wrong." The text of the seventh sermon is from 2 Kings iv. 1, 2, "Now there cried a certain woman of the sons of the prophets unto Elisha, saying, Thy servant mine husband is dead, and thou knowest that thy servant did fear the Lord: and the creditor is come to take unto him my two sons to be bondmen. And Elisha said unto her, What shall I do for thee? tell me, what hast thou in thine house? and she said, Thine handmaid hath not anything in the house, save a pot of oil." This sermon is otherwise entitled "The Widow's Distress, Address, Redress." The eighth sermon is headed as follows: "This Sermon was preached at Dunster, upon Thursday, 19 March, Ann. Dom. 1656, at the christening of T. L., son and heir of Francis Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, Esquire, by H. B., D.D.;" the text being taken from St. John iii. 5, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God." This sermon was preached after the capture of Dr. Henry Byam in Elizabeth Castle, at Jersey, by the Parliament forces under Col. Haines in 1651, after his composition with the sequestrators for his Somersetshire estate, and his consequent return into that county; and otherwise entitled "Necessity and Efficacy of Baptism." The ninth sermon is one of which we have already spoken as having seen in a form separate from the present collection, and entitled "A Re-

turn from Argier, [Algiers,] preached at Minehead, in the county of Somerset, the 16th March, 1627, at the Re-admission of a Relapsed Christian into our Church, by H. B., [then] B.D.;" the text being judiciously taken from Revelations ii. part of 5th verse, "Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do thy first works;" of which we may say it is a powerful and soul-stirring sermon, full of historic quotations of the most thrilling description. The tenth sermon was "preached at the Funeral of Mr. Humphry Sydenham," we believe of Dulverton, a very eminent man and a connection of the preacher, the text being taken from St. Luke xviii. 13, "God be merciful to me a sinner." The eleventh sermon is one preached at Brushford, in Somersetshire, at the funeral of Col. Edward Dyer, May 12, 1654, "by Henry Byam, D.D., and one of H.M.'s Chaplains in Ordinary," from Eccles. xii. 7, "And dust shall return to the earth from whence it was, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it;" this, it may here be observed, was after the capture of the preacher at Elizabeth Castle, and his composition for his Somersetshire estate with the sequestrators, but before the one already mentioned, No. 8, preached at Dunster. We now arrive at an Epistle Dedicatory in Latin, from Dr. Hamnet Ward to Seth Bishop of Salisbury, introducing a Latin discourse from Dr. Byam to the Clergy of Exeter, delivered at the third visitation of Bishop Hall to that his diocese, entitled *Osculum Pacis*, which has been translated and received an English dress from the hands of Ambrose Bonwick of St. John's College, Cambridge, and sometime Head Master of Merchant Taylors School, but (like the nonjuring bishops) ejected from that situation for not taking the required oaths to William III.; (see Wilson's History of the School, London, 1840, p. 410.) The thirteenth and last sermon contained in this volume is a Latin one, preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, in the lifetime of the preacher's father, the Rev. Lawrence Byam, and whom he succeeded in the living of Luckham in or about 1615. It was on the occasion of taking his B.D. degree in 1612, when he was thirty-two years old, and had in different gradations been fifteen years at the University, viz. from his entrance at Exeter College on June 10, 1597, a period of study he used to the utmost possible advantage, since amongst other high qualities enumerated, Dr. Ward states, in his Preface to the reader, he can boldly say that he was not surpassed in "learning," or scarcely equalled, by any of the age in which he lived. But the work closes with a still more formal testimony on his part, entitled "The Testimony given to the Reverend Dr. Henry Byam at his Burial in the Parish Church at Luckham in the county of Somerset," in which we first notice that the congregation collected on the occasion, even before they had had time to be worked on by the eloquence of the preacher, were in tears, which before the conclusion of his discourse rose to such a height that, whilst consigning him to the earth and beholding the symptoms in the eyes of his audience, he says,—

"Could our prayers have prevented his death, we should have sighed out our souls to God to have begged his life; and could our tears yet restore him, I see by those watery planets in your eyes, we could command a deluge like to that in the floor of Atan, or that of Hadad-rimmon in the valley of Megiddo."

Such, then, we see was the extreme affection borne towards him by those who knew him most and could best appreciate his worth.

The next point which in this testimony we notice is that abundance of desert which makes choice in selection difficult.

"Witness," says Dr. Ward, "his being chosen by the general and *unanimous consent of the whole clergy of this diocese* to serve, at the parliament, for their clerk of the Convocation; a fact which we believe is to be referred to the year 1641, when the Long Parliament first assembled. Witness his most honorably attaining of the degrees of Batchelor and

Doctor of Divinity, the former in 1612 and latter in 1642. [See Memoirs of the family by Edward S. Byam, Esq., Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1854.] And last of all his being advanced to serve near his Majesty's person as his Chaplain-in-ordinary; his Majesty doing him the honour to be his constant auditor, admiring equally his learning and his loyalty. And in which of these he most excelled 'tis hard to speak: for during the time of the late unhappy Rebellion what could he do? how could he suffer more than he did? *at his own charge* (as far as he was able) raising both men and horse for the King (Charles y^e^ 1^st^), *engaging his five sons* (all that he had) in that just quarrel; exposing all his *estate* to rapine and plunder, his children to distress and danger, and himself to many grievous shifts and exigencies; hunted up and down by his and the King's enemies, *as a partridge upon the mountain*, forced to fly and hide himself in by-places and corners of the country, and at last at that great age to cross the seas for the safety of his life. And all this he did that he might keep a good conscience, not out of any base or greedy desire of reward: for after his Majesty's return, when HE MIGHT EASILY HAVE OBTAINED WHAT HE WOULD HAVE ASKED, he contented himself only with what his Majesty was pleased freely to bestow upon him, but had not his own modesty stood in his way, *'tis well known* his Majesty's bounty towards him had not rested here, BUT HE MUST HAVE DIED A BISHOP. . . .

"His dealings with men were all square and above-board. He was a perfect lover of justice, and hated falsehood more than death. His love, where he professed it, was without dissimulation; he was a true Nathaniel in whom there was no guile. And have you heard of the patience of Job? why such was his: I can (says Dr. Ward) compare it to no other: as they were both upright men, and such as feared God and eschewed evil, so was God pleased to afflict them much alike. Job was cast out of his own house, and so was he: Job was plundered of his cattle by the Sabeans, and so was he of all that he had by worse than the Sabeans, if possible, by the rebellious sequestrators: Job lost his children, so did he, only in this his misery was not so great, Job's children were taken away rioting in a banqueting-house, *but his children died honourably in the service of their prince:* Job was afflicted in his wife too, and so was he, but in quite a contrary manner; Job in having the worst of wives, he in losing the best. But the manner of his losing her could not but add to his sorrow, for she was snatched out of the world in a *tempest*, and swallowed up quick by the merciless waves, having all the remainder of the treasure he had about her, *to a very considerable value;* and a far greater treasure in her arms than that, even his θυγάτεων, his young and darling daughter, who chose rather to embrace death than leave the embrace of her tender mother, and so both sank together, with a maid-servant that attended her, into the depth of the sea."

By Dr. Ward's account it appears that there were some with them in the vessel that were saved and present at the delivery of his discourse, for he continues:—

"There are some, as I think, at this time present who were with her [meaning no doubt the wife, who was Susan, the daughter and heir of the Rev. Wm. Fleet, Rector of Selworthy], who remain the monument of God's mercy in their deliverance, and faithful witnesses of the truth of what I speak. Whose courage, whose constancy but Job's or his would not have staggered at such a shock, whiles he like Job (having the anchor of his hope both sure and steadfast) stood like the centre unmoved: but in the midst of all these crosses and sad events that befel him, he looked upon the divine hand invisibly striking with those sensible scourges, against which he durst not either rebel or murmur; all these exigencies did but exercise his faith not weaken it, which, like a well-wrought vault, grew the stronger for the many pressures which were laid upon him. In all this he did not sin against God by his impatience, nor charge God foolishly, but, with Job, resigned himself wholly to God's will, saying with him, The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

"Nor were they more unlike in their deaths than in their lives: the Lord blessed the latter end of them more than their beginning. Job died being old and full of days, and so did he, so full of days that he was satisfied, if not weary of long life, *desiring rather to be dissolved and to be with Christ.* And so he died with Moses at the mouth of the Lord: God gently drew out the

breath which He had breathed into him, quietly impinned his tabernacle, and so took him to Himself in peace (at the age of eighty and nine years)."

And now, says the preacher, he finds himself in the predicament of the bad orator who knew not how to make an end, and which he is unwilling to do, because, as he says,—

"I know that, as soon as I have finished my discourse, he will be carried from us into the silent retirement of the grave, and will be no more seen. And methinks 'tis some comfort to enjoy him even thus: but we must part: the grave beckons him, and methinks I see him beckoning us to follow him. Nature would speak more, but religion commands silence. But let us not mourn for him as men without hope, 'tis but his body that is dead, his soul is still alive as well as ours, but far more happy, being already free of the glorious company of saints and angels. Give us, we beseech Thee, grace so to live in Thy fear, that we may die in Thy favour, that so after this mortal life ended, we may be received by Thee into those heavenly habitations, where we trust the soul of our dear father here departed, together with the souls of all them that sleep in the Lord Jesus, enjoy perpetual rest and felicity. Amen."

I am, &c.

EDWARD S. BYAM.

Weston-super-Mare, Aug. 13, 1863.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL HISTORY—WITLEY, SURREY.

SIR, — The following church notes relating to Witley, Surrey, I made in a recent visit to that pretty village.

The church, 90 by 18½ ft., dedicated to All Saints, appears to have formed merely an aisleless nave with an apse constituting the chancel. In the Early English period a central tower and aisleless transept were added, with a chancel and north chantry aisle; whilst in the Decorated period some good windows with tracery of chalk were inserted. The west window is Perpendicular and of three lights: the nave windows are deeply splayed and of two lights, the westernmost window on each side having cinquefoiled lights. The south porch has an outer doorway Early English, and an inner Norman doorway with shafts in the jambs, cushion capitals, and an ornamented abacus and tablet.

The tower stands on four massive square pillars with bevilled angles, plain chamfered capitals, and pointed arches. The south arm of the transept, 51 ft. in length, retains indications of an altar in the east wall, and is lighted on the east and west by single lancets set in a deep splay. The south window is of two lights cinquefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head. The north arm has a lancet in the west wall. The north window is a modern churchwarden's insertion. On the east side, a simple Perpendicular parclose screens off the north chantry, which retains in the south wall a water-drain and shelf, and a founder's tomb under an arch. The two north windows are broad lancets. The east window is of three lights with three trefoils in the head containing some old glass, with the arms of England and the double rose of York and Lancaster. The chancel has in its north wall a large arch opening into the chantry, a beautiful Decorated east window of three lights; and in the south wall two lancets, one of which is trefoil-headed, and below the other is formed a sedile, and eastward of it is a water-drain with a shelf.

The font is octagonal, of Early English date, and consists of a bowl supported on eight small shafts. The pulpit, stalls, and benches have been erected by the present vicar. The tower has coupled round-headed lancets in each face under a corbel-table, and is crowned with an octagonal oak-shingled spire.

THE BELLS.

The small bell which has the legend "Our Lord our hope," is dated 1604. The other four are *c.* 1670.

MONUMENTS.

I. Nave, north wall.—Jo. Wm. Wight, died at sea, 1836, aged 22; Arthur

also died at sea, Feb. 27, 1860, aged 35.

II. South wall.—Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Perry, of Stroud, Witley, died Sept. 19, 1828, aged 64; Eliz. Caroline, wife of Peter Currie, of Richmond, Surrey, died Oct. 17, 1818, aged 58.

III. North chantry, north wall.—Hannah, dau. of Sir Rob. Barker, Bart., of Busbridge, relict of Peter S. Webb, of Milford House, and of Lieut.-Col. T. Gooch. She died Jan. 14, 1853, aged 76. Arms:—Between three talbots a chevron, on a chief three leopards' faces. On a scutcheon of pretence, A lion rampant, on a canton a fleur-de-lys.

IV. Philip Carteret Webb, only son of P. C. and Susannah Webb, of Busbridge, died Oct. 11, 1703, aged 57. Arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a cross between four ravens or; 2 and 3, Paly of eight, gules and or, on a chief gules a lion passant or. On a scutcheon of pretence, Between two unicorns' heads a bend dexter.

V. Mary Letitia Fanny, dau. of P. C. and Mary Webb, died Aug. 30, ——, aged 8 months.

VI. Philip S. Webb, only son of P. C. and Mary Webb, of Milford House, died Jan. 6, 1799, aged 54. Arms:—Quarterly as above (No. IV.) On a scutcheon of pretence as in No. III.

VII. Mary, wife of P. C. Webb, of Milford House, died April 29, 1814, aged 71. Arms:—Same as No. VI.

VIII. South wall.—Harriet Augusta, wife of Lieut.-Col. Rob. S. Webb, died Feb. 11, 1848, aged 41.

IX. Anthony Smith, lord of the manor, pensioner to Charles I. and II., died Oct. 6, 1670. He married Joan, dau. of Jo. Hoare, of Farnham.

Brasses.

I. Two figures with six children—Thomas, a Server of the Chamber to Henry VIII., and Jane Jonys. Arms:—Three cockatrices.

II. Henry Bell, Clerk Comptroller of the Household to James I., died May 9, 1634, aged 80, at Milford. Arms:—On a chevron three bars gemelles, gules, between three hawks' bells.

III. A brass between, 1. Two unicorns' heads, on a chevron three lozenges; 2. A cross potent; crest, a demi-bull issuant from a ducal coronet.

IV. Chancel, north wall.—Luke Foreman, of Harley-street, London, died Sept. 24, 1814, buried at Paris; Mary, his wife, second dau. of Jo. Chandler, died May 18, 1834, aged 70. Arms:—I. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three nags' heads; 2 and 3, Sable, 3 bells or. II. Argent, between two pellets three pellets in bend dexter cotised sable.

V. An imperfect inscription in the wall.—A.D. 1468, Georgii ducis Clarence, dñs de Wytle, &c. Hen. Bouzer, Vic.

VI. Rev. Jo. Flutter Chandler, died Jan. 26, 1837, aged 74; Mary, his wife, died Aug. 10, 1840, aged 76. Arms:—I. Argent, between two pellets three pellets in bend dexter cotised sable. II. Gules, a saltier argent.

VII. Jo. Leech, of Lea, died Nov. 22, 1777; Mary, his wife, died Sept. 10, 1807; his daughters, Meretabel, died May 31, 1816; Mary, died May 23, 1760. Arms:—Ermine, on a chief gules indented three ducal coronets.

VIII. South wall.—Percy C., widow of Wm. Currie, of East Horsley Park, died at Milford House, July 10, 1841, aged 71. Arms:—I. Gules, a saltire argent. II. Gules, a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée or.

IX. Jo. Chandler, died July 22, 1790, aged 58; Mary, his second wife, dau. of Rev. Jo. Day, of Augmering, died May 21, 1834, aged 90. Arms:—Argent, between two pellets three pellets in bend dexter cotised sable. On a scutcheon of pretence, Sable, between three cross crosslets a chevron or.

X. Sara, wife of John Holne, died Oct. 3, 1641, aged 37.

XI. Wm. Meale, of Upton Gray, died Sept. 19, 1744, aged 52; Sarah, his wife, died Aug. 23, 1770, aged 78.

The whole church is a model of simple and good arrangement in its furniture and decorations, and the little choir is carefully instructed in its duties.

I am, &c.,

Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., F.S.A.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment.* SYLVANUS URBAN *invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.*]

SALE OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS.—The important collection of ancient Greek coins, in gold, silver, and bronze, formed under favourable and advantageous circumstances, during a long official residence in Turkey, by the Chevalier N. Ivanhoff, Consul-General for Russia at Smyrna, was disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, on June 29 and five following days. The collection comprised specimens of the coinage, both civic and regal, of numerous cities and kingdoms of the ancient world,—the matchless series of the coins of the Lycian League, struck before the reign of Alexander—those of European Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt being included, many examples of which are so rare as to be wanting in the richest cabinets. We subjoin the more valuable specimens:—

Kings of Pæonia, silver.—Lot 31. Lycceius, young laurelled head of Apollo to right; rev., Hercules seizing the Nemæan lion with the left hand, and about to strike it with his club, held in the uplifted right; beneath, a bow and a quiver, and above [ΛΥΚ]ΚΕΙΟΥ. Of the highest degree of rarity, and in most satisfactory condition; size, Mionnet scale, 5½; weight, 194 grs. The specimen in the Museum at Florence was pronounced unique by Sestini—26*l.*

Kings of Macedonia, gold.—Lot 60. Demetrius Poliorcetes; diademate portrait of the King, with a horn in front, to right; rev., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΔΗΜΕΤΡΙΟΥ, in two lines, above and below; between them, a horseman galloping to right, wearing the Macedonian causia, and with a long spear in his hand; behind his horse ΑΡ. in monogram, and under it the head of a trident. Of the highest degree of rarity, and in very fine condition, estimated by Mionnet at 1,200f.; size, 3½; weight, 133 grs.—135*l.* (Jackson.)

Cities and Islands of European Greece, silver.—Lot 94. Thebæ, the Bœotian shield; rev., ΘΕΒΑ., a draped female seated on a bench or throne without a back, to right, holding up a crested helmet in the left hand, all within a shallow sunk square. Size, 4½; weight, 185 grs. This most important and valuable variety of the interesting series of the coins of Thebes appears to be unpublished. Its authenticity is as unquestionable as its condition is desirable and satisfactory—70*l.* (Ditto.)

Lot 107. Messene; head of Ceres to right; rev., ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙ[ΩΝ], Jupiter Ithomatas, hurling a thunderbolt with the right hand, and supporting an eagle with open wings on the extended left arm; before the deity, to right, the letters ΣΩΚ. over a tripod; between his feet Α., and behind him ΙΘΩ. Size, 6½; weight, 255 grs. This undoubtedly genuine and valuable medal is of the highest degree of rarity; that from the Thomas collection, now in the British Museum, is of another denomination, weighing only 188 grs.—79*l.*

Ionia, silver.—Lot 300. Samos; lion's scalp seen in front; beneath, Σ[Α]; rev., ΣΤΝ.; the infant Hercules strangling the serpents. Of the highest

degree of rarity, and in very excellent and satisfactory condition; size, 5; weight, 170 grs. A beautiful specimen of this rare variety, in the collection of the late Lord Northwick, brought 100*l*.—26*l*. 10*s*.

Caria, silver.—Lot 342. Halicarnassus; the forepart of a pegasus, on a slightly sunk field, to right; rev., on an engrailed exergual line an animal resembling a panther sitting, to the left, its right fore-paw lifted up. Extremely rare and fine; size, 5; weight, 139½ grs. There is a specimen of this rare coin in the collection of the Bank of England—40*l*. (Jackson.)

Lot 357. Ialysus-Rhodi, a winged boar, as on the money of Clazomenæ, to left; rev., within an engrailed sunk square the head of an eagle, to right; under it, ΙΕΑΤΣΙΟΝ, and over it, in the angle to right, an uncertain symbol or floret. Of the highest degree of rarity; size, 5; weight, 222½ grs. Only two other examples of these rare primitive medals are known, one of which is in the Glasgow Museum, the other in the De Luynes collection of the French Cabinet—32*l*.

Lot 358. Lyndus-Rhodi; head of a lion, with the mouth wide open to right; rev., two oblong parallel indentations. charged with incidental marks in relief, and divided by a bar inscribed ΛΥΝΔ., the first letter being well defined. Of the highest rarity, and apparently the first example ever offered to public competition; size, 4; weight, 213 grs.—30*l*.

Copper.—Lot 387. Mylasa of Getæ; rev., ΜΥΛΑΣΕΩΝ., the statue of Zeus Eunomeus, in a temple with four columns. Size, 10. A fine and very rare medallion—30*l*.

Lycia.—First Lycian League, silver.—Lot 407. Uncertain; a dolphin to right; below, a double hook; rev., ΑV—∇., and other illegible letters, partially off the coin, around a triquetra, with the letters ΜΙ. between the limbs. Very fine; not mentioned in Fellows's "Coins of Ancient Lycia;" size, 4½ by 3; weight, 148 grs.—29*l*. 10*s*.

Lot 412. Techchefeeve; female head to left, the hair turned up behind in a fashion similar to that figured by Fellows, 1, 7; rev., legend around a four-pronged instrument, or kind of grapnel, with four claws, all in a deep sunk square with a beaded border. Extremely fine, and supposed to be unique; not in Fellows; size, 4; weight, 148 grs.—32*l*. 10s.

Lot 413. Techchefeeve; bald horned head of Silenus, full face; rev., the same type and legend as the last, also within a beaded sunk square. Extremely fine, and probably unique; size, 2; weight, 39 grs.—30*l*. 10*s*.

Pamphylia, silver.—Lot 462. Perga; head of Diana, with quiver behind the neck to right; rev., ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ in two lines; between them the full-length effigy of Diana Pergæa to left, with a wreath in her right hand, and a stag at her feet. Extremely rare and in good condition. This valuable tetradrachm has lost weight in cleaning, the example in the British Museum weighing 257⅘ grs.—41*l*.

Cilicia, gold.—Mopsuestia of Hadrian; rev., ΑΔΡΙ. ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ, an eagle with open wings. Of the highest degree of rarity, unpublished, and fine; size, 6; weight, 210 grs.—42*l*.

Phrygia, copper.—Appia of the Philippi; obv., within a wreath of laurel-leaves the portraits of the Philips, father and son, with the legend, ΑΥΤΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΙ.; rev., also within a wreath, the personification of the city, seated to left, and crowned with a wreath by a military figure from behind; before the city stands Fortune, with her usual attributes. Size, 9. A me-

dallion of very fine work, of the highest degree of rarity, and in perfect condition—42*l.*

Kings of Syria, silver.—Lot 636. Antiochus III., with a very fine portrait, and on the reverse ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, in two lines above and below, with an elephant, passing to right, between them; behind, ΠΡ. in monogram. Of extreme rarity and very fine; size, 7½; weight, 258½ grs.—35*l.* (Jackson.) Only two other specimens of this newly discovered variety of the money of the great Antiochus are known.

The whole collection realized upwards of 3,000*l.*

Recent Excavations at the Jewry Wall, Leicester.—Mr. Stephens, the Borough Surveyor, recently made the following report on this subject to the Literary and Philosophical Society:—"Mr. Wright, of the British Archæological Society, having (during the reading of the interesting paper on the Roman remains of Leicester) mentioned the similarity of the piers and arches composing the Jewry Wall to those of the remains of the baths of the Roman city of Uriconium, recently discovered in the excavations at Wroxeter, I undertook to have a search made, to ascertain if any remains existed which might lead to a conclusion as to the original purpose of this building. Accordingly, after having obtained the permission of the vicar and churchwardens of St. Nicholas' parish, we proceeded to sink in front of the several piers to ascertain if they had at any time extended in a rectangular direction from the face of the wall towards the church; the supposition being that the piers were portions of walls originally carrying barrel roofs; but no trace was found of any extension beyond the hinge of the foremost stones in the superstructure, which were evidently a portion of the original face of the building, the wall being about 4 ft. 6 in., and the arches standing forward 4 ft. 6 in., apparently for the purpose of increasing the accommodation on its summit for the defenders of the building, be it boundary-wall, citadel, or whatsoever its original purpose, which I leave to more competent persons to decide. The remains consist of a wall composed of stone-work thickly interspersed with courses of Roman tiles. There are five piers projecting from the face of the wall at various distances apart, carrying arches turned with Roman tiles. The northernmost arch is narrower than either of the others, and in the wall at the back of this arch there are the remains of two circular-headed windows, evidently forming a look-out of some kind, and in the second arch from the southernmost end there is the remains of an arch or doorway 12 ft. high and 7 ft wide, with a double ring of Roman tiles. In the centre pier, which is 3 ft. wider than the others, there is remaining the head of a niche formed with cut Roman tiles. The ground was removed to a considerable depth in front of several of the piers and arches, but in the front of one pier and arch to the bottom of the masonry, being a depth of 17 ft. from the present ground level, at which depth the wall appears to have stood on a concrete base."

A drawing, which accompanied the report, was made from actual measurement, and consisted of an elevation with the earth removed, also vertical sections through some of the arches as lettered, and a sectional plan taken just above the present ground level. It exhibited also the level of some Roman pavement found in St. Nicholas-street, during the sewerage operations in 1860, which closely approximated to that of the cill of the doorway through the arch.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Collectanea Archæologica of the British Archæological Association. Vol. II., Part I.—Beside three papers on the Maes-Howe Inscriptions, to which we shall take another opportunity of adverting, this Part contains "Ancient Camps, Earthworks, and Fortifications in Devon," by Mr. Vere Irving; "Genealogy and Armorial Ensigns of the Anglo-Norman Earls of Leicester," by Mr. Planché; "Life and Times of Letitia, Countess of Leicester," by Mr. Levien; notice of an "Early MS. in the Muniment Room in the Guildhall, Leicester," by Mr. Wright; "Netley Abbey," with an account of recent excavations and discoveries there, by the Rev. E. Kell; an "Inventory of a Stratford-on-Avon Tavern, A.D. 1602," by Mr. Halliwell; and the first part of an "Itinerary of King Edward I." compiled by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. This last paper when completed will be of much use in settling many matters connected with the career of the great Plantagenet, and we should be glad to see a similar labour bestowed on others of our Kings. The "Itinerary of King John," as is well known, has been published, and that of Henry III. exists in MS. in private hands, so that when Mr. Hartshorne has concluded his task we shall have every day for more than a hundred years satisfactorily accounted for. It would be superfluous to speak of the value of these Itineraries in correcting the vague dates with which our best historians have been hitherto obliged to content themselves. Of the other papers in this Part, we have only to remark that they are all of a high degree of interest, but we draw from Mr. Kell's the unpleasant information, that the tree-covered mound which adds so greatly to the beauty of the site of Netley Abbey, is now offered on building leases by the lessee of the property, and we quite agree with Mr. K. that such vandalism shews the necessity for the establishment by the Legislature of some efficient protection for our historic monuments.

The Wallet-book of the Roman Wall, a Guide to Pilgrims journeying along the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus. By the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., F.S.A. (Longmans.)—Nothing could be better timed than the appearance of this little book, and we shall be glad to hear that very many of the "pilgrims" to the Newcastle Meeting of the British Association have availed themselves of the information that it offers. To speak of Dr. Collingwood Bruce's fitness for describing the Roman Wall would be superfluous, but it is not always the case that so competent a guide is willing to compress the results of many years' researches into a five shilling volume, which with its one hundred illustrations brings every remarkable object connected with the Wall before the eye, and is beside furnished with four well-executed Maps, by means of which the great Barrier may be readily traced throughout its whole course. The various supporting Stations north and south are also briefly described, and the information as to inns, modes of conveyance, &c., so necessary to the tourist, is supplied in such detail as to leave nothing to be desired. Dr. Bruce does not overlook the fact that he may probably have other than professed antiquaries among his readers, and he therefore gives some brief introductory notices, styled "historical data," and "military data," which supply a great deal of information in a very small compass.

Worcester and Worcestershire Antiquities.—A Descriptive Catalogue of

the Museum formed at Worcester on the occasion of the meeting of the Archæological Institute in that city in July, 1862, and briefly noticed in our pages shortly after[a], has recently been issued by Messrs. Deighton and Son, of Worcester, and is also to be obtained at the Office of the Institute, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall. It has been prepared by Mr. Albert Way, which is a sufficient guarantee for the satisfactory description of the numerous antiquities and historical relics, portraits, works of art, &c., comprised in the collection, but further interest is given to it by the addition of a Memoir on Worcester Porcelain, contributed by Mr. R. W. Binns, F.S.A., in which the whole subject of the origin and early history of the manufacture is well treated.

A Genealogical History of the Family of Montgomery, including the Montgomery Pedigree. Compiled by THOMAS HARRISON MONTGOMERY. (Philadelphia: Printed for Private Circulation.) —It is gratifying, amid the scenes of war that now prevail in North America, to find a citizen of Philadelphia able to devote time to the history of his family, which he traces back for a thousand years, and thirty-three generations. The pedigree begins with Roger de Montgomerie, who, according to William of Jumieges, "was count of Montgomerie before the coming of Rollo" in 912, and closes with John T. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, formerly a civil engineer, but now a member of the legal profession in that city, in whom rests the male representation of the family at the present day, according to the shewing of his kinsman, the compiler of the volume. The early stages of the pedigree have, of course, been worked out under many disadvantages, and, it is allowed, "must necessarily be in many particulars incomplete;" but the first of the family who settled in America (*circa* 1700) brought with him many valuable evidences, and these have been made good use of. In tracing the family since its settlement in America we are happy to observe that our own pages have afforded the author considerable assistance, which is duly acknowledged. Beside the main stem, several collateral branches are treated of, with more or less completeness according to circumstances, and the work is altogether one of very considerable research, and consequently of interest.

The Reliquary. (London: J. R. Smith; Derby, Bemrose.) — Want of space has prevented our noticing the last two or three issues of Mr. Jewitt's work, but we can fairly say that it is very satisfactorily conducted. In No. XIII., which is now before us, we note a paper by the Editor on Traders' Tokens of Derbyshire (illustrated), part of another by the Rev. E. Trollope on Lincoln Heath and its Historical Associations (rather extensively treated), and an account of the Rev. W. Mompesson and the Plague at Eyam, beside a variety of other matters of interest.

The East Anglian, No. XXX. (Lowestoft: Tymms), contains the first of a new kind of document, which seems likely to assist in filling up the picture of former days, and so is deserving of attention. It is "a register of things (and persons) cried in the market of Clare, in Suffolk," from the year 1613 to 1710, and as specimens of the quaint description of things lost or found, odd dresses according to our present ideas, &c., we extract a few passages:—

"1687. 25th Feb.—Ther was one Bassilley Lonely, Aboute 14 years of Age, Beeing An Apprentice to a Shoemaker in Melford, was openly Cryed in Clare Markett, with proviso, that if any man Could bring tidins to the Cryer, he should be well paid for his paynes, and this was done by the order of the Bayliefs of the burrow.

1689. 31st May.—Ther was Cried downe in Clare markett, Catherine Frost, wife of Nathaniell Frost, of Hun-

[a] GENT. MAG., Nov. 1862, pp. 571, 572.

don, in Suff. yeoman, by me, Edmund Warren, xr.

1692. 9th October. — Cryed yr. one broune blacke horse, About 14 hands high, with A Starr on his foorehead and whight foot behinde, and A wall eye on the oft side, and the other eye is in his head but he is allmost blinde of both, and two sadle spots on etch side of his back, taken or strayed oute of the pasture of Mr. John Brooke, minister of Greate Yeldom, in Essex, &c.

1693. 2nd December.—Cryed att severall places in Clare, A hagg Saw of John ssollowes, in Clare; it is about 4 foot long, Borrowed or stollen oute of his shop Aboute 3 or 4 months agoe.

1694. 21st December.—Cryed in Clare markett, a girle Aboute 14 years of age, of a middle statur, with a full red face, cloathed in sad cullored cloathes, who ran away from her master Thomas Betts, a bricklayer, of Stoke by Clare, upon the 28th day of November last.

1696. 2nd October. — Cryed in Clare markett, a ladd that rann away from Isaac Brounesmyth, in grigory parrish, in Sudbury; he is aboute 17 or 18 years ould, with a fresh cullered light broune heare, An ould black hatt and a fuschin frock, with an ould coate under it. with sad cullered briches and sad cullered stockens.

1700. 7th February.—Cryed downe in Clare market one Susannah Catchpowle, of Haverill, the wife of Edward Catchpowle of Helings Bumpsted.

1701. 28th March. — Cryed in Clare markett one John Wade, the sonn of William Wade of Clare, glover, that non of the King's Subiocts should lend the said John Wade Any thing upon his fathers Account, nor pay him Any of his fathers debts.

1701. 11th September.—Cryed in Clare one Thomas Sparrow, apprentice to one John Barnard, of Sudbury, who did run away from his master on the 23rd day of last August: he hath a ruddy complection and broune hair, with a scarr upon his forehead, with a sad cullered fuschen frock and a payer of callimankoe briches, and sad cullered stockens.

1704. 7th July.—Cryed in Clare markett one John Woods, Apprentice to John Snell, in Clare, who Ran Away from his master; the boy Aboute 15 years of age, with a lank Broune Thick head of hair, and A Round Plumpe palle vissage, he hath had the small pox, he had A light cullered Coate and wescoate and Britches of Sinniment Culler, and Gray wollen Stockens and a black hatt.

1708. 5th November.— Cryed in Clare markett, a Tobacco box, with a Snuff box on the lid of it, the box of Mr. Merrills of Clare.

1710. 2nd February.—Cryed downe in Clare markett one Sarah Wordeley, the wife of ould Mr. Wordeley, of Glemsford, in Suff., for westening and makeing Away her housbands Estate, and this I was ordered to doe by Roger Wordeley his sonn, who did promise me I should sustaine no wrong for so doeing."

Among other matters in this Number is the remarkable will of Thomas Cartwright, D.D., Bishop of Chester and Vicar of Barking, A.D. 1689, which, strange to say, is not noticed in the "Diary" of that prelate, published by the Camden Society. It contains many curious personal details, and should find a purchaser in every possessor of Mr. Hunter's volume, to which it is an indispensable appendix.

The Church Builder, No. VII. (Rivingtons), contains the last of a series of admirable papers on "Brickwork in the Middle Ages," which shews how easily, in good hands, the commonest material may become useful, dignified, and even ornamental. These papers are illustrated by some particularly well-executed engravings, and are deserving the consideration of all persons who may be meditating church building with limited means.

The Christians in Turkey. By the Rev. W. Denton. (Bell and Daldy.)—This is an afflicting picture of the state of the various Christian races still under the rule of Turkey. The statements have all the weight of official authority,

derived as they are from the reports of responsible agents of European Governments, and if duly weighed they could not fail to influence the statesmen of the West in withholding the support which, for political reasons, they have hitherto extended to the Ottoman empire.

The Office of the Holy Communion in the Book of Common Prayer; a series of Lectures delivered in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Paddington. By E. M. GOULBURN, D.D. (Rivingtons.)—Dr. Goulburn has in view in this work to point out the great beauty and appropriateness of the Office on which he has undertaken to comment, and the large amount of thought, erudition and piety which underlies it. He therefore presents no novel or startling assertions, and does not sympathize with those ("many of them wise and excellent men") who are anxious to recast parts of our Liturgy. His experience has led him to a conclusion the very reverse of theirs, many superficial objections that occurred to his mind in earlier life having given way to more careful study of the Holy Scriptures, and a better acquaintance with the history and the sources of the English Prayer-book. He has aimed at the quiet edification of the heart, and for this end he urges common-place homely truths with an affectionate earnestness that ought to be productive of good.

Lyra Eucharistica: Hymns and Verses on the Holy Communion, Ancient and Modern; with other Poems. Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M.A. (Longmans.)—In an ample Preface Mr. Shipley states the two great objects that he has had in view in forming this collection. The first of these was to gather into one book many of the more beautiful of the ancient and mediæval Eucharistic hymns, several of which are now for the first time translated; and the second, to collect from various sources modern hymns and poems of like character, many of these having been written for the work. One hundred and sixty-five pieces are thus collected, and are arranged under the five heads into which the English Office for the Holy Communion is divided by ritualists.

"Nothing, it is maintained," says Mr. Shipley, "has been printed in *Lyra Eucharistica* which is not in accordance with the teaching of the Church of England, on the Mystery which forms the subject of the collection." Forbearing to express an opinion on this point, we content ourselves with remarking that the great majority of the pieces are so reverent in tone, and so beautiful in expression, that the volume is a most acceptable addition to our stores of sacred poetry, which on this particular subject appear to be far more scanty than is generally supposed.

Margaret Stourton; or, A Year of Governess Life. (Rivingtons.)—This is a pleasant cheerful tale, which depicts "governess life" under a more agreeable aspect than is commonly done by writers of fiction. Margaret, a high-principled young woman, undertakes the office with the laudable view of assisting her parents, and succeeds alike in that, and in conciliating the regard of her employers and her pupils. The story reads very much as if written from the life, and young people similarly circumstanced may derive many useful hints from the conduct of Margaret on several rather embarrassing occasions. It ends, of course, with a happy marriage, such being the well-deserved reward of the consistency with which Margaret maintains her position of a lady by birth, although circumstances have compelled her for a time to accept a home in the house of a stranger.

Adams' Tales and Allegories.—Messrs. Rivingtons have lately issued new editions of several of these well-known works, at a price (1s. each) which will allow of their being largely used as presents for the young, a purpose for which we need hardly say they are most admirably suited.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

Little has occurred of interest during the past month. The representations of the great European Powers to Russia in favour of Poland appear to have had no effect, but the idea of any armed interference is disavowed on all hands, and it seems unlikely that the Poles can, unsupported, bring the struggle to a successful issue.

In America, the Federal commanders have resumed their attack on Charleston, but, so far as is yet known, with no better result than before, though they have exposed their troops (the coloured ones especially) more freely than is usually done. General Lee having retired into Virginia, is believed to be strengthening himself for another invasion of the North, but, as has been the case throughout the war, very little appears to be known of the real strength or intentions of the Confederates. In the meanwhile, the success of the French in Mexico has given great uneasiness to the Federals, as a practical abrogation of the "Monroe doctrine" of the exclusion of European influence from the continent of America, and even threats of war with France are indulged in by some of their newspapers.

July 28.

Prorogation of Parliament.—This day the Parliament was prorogued by commission, when the Lord Chancellor read the following Royal Message:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session now brought to a close.

"Her Majesty has seen with deep regret the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, in negotiations, the object of which has been to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that those stipulations will be carried into execution, and that thus a conflict distressing to humanity and dangerous to the tranquillity of Europe may be brought to a close.

"The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the North American Union still unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the contest. Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from that strict neutrality which her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.

"The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of Denmark for their King, her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece. For this purpose her Majesty is in communication with the powers who were parties to the treaty of 1815, by which those islands were placed under the protection of the British Crown; and the wishes of the Ionians on the subject of such union will be duly ascertained.

"Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British subjects

have rendered it necessary for her Majesty to demand reparation; and her Majesty hopes that her demands will be conceded by the Japanese Government without its being necessary to resort to coercive measures to enforce them.

"The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with her Majesty, in consequence of her Majesty not having complied with demands which she did not deem it possible to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil re-established.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals; and her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The distress which the civil war in North America has inflicted upon a portion of her Majesty's subjects in the manufacturing districts, and towards the relief of which such generous and munificent contributions have been made, has in some degree diminished, and her Majesty has given her cordial assent to measures calculated to have a beneficial influence upon that unfortunate state of things.

"Symptoms of a renewal of disturbance have manifested themselves in her Majesty's colony of New Zealand, but her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures, supported by adequate means of repression, order and tranquillity will be maintained in that valuable and improving colony.

"Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income of a considerable number of small benefices, and she trusts that this measure will be conducive to the interests of the Established Church.

"Her Majesty has given her assent to an act for the revision of a large portion of the Statute Book, by the removal of many acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the condensation of the statute law.

"Her Majesty has felt much pleasure in giving her assent to an act for placing upon a well-defined footing that volunteer force which has added a most important element to the defensive means of the country.

"Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to an act for carrying into effect the additional treaty concluded by her Majesty with the President of the United States for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade; and her Majesty trusts that the honourable co-operation of the Government of the United States will materially assist her Majesty in those endeavours which Great Britain has long been engaged in making to put an end to the perpetration of that most disgraceful crime. Her Majesty has assented with satisfaction to many other measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours during the present session.

"It has been gratifying to her Majesty to observe that notwithstanding many adverse circumstances the general prosperity of her empire continues unimpaired. Though great local distress has been suffered in Great Britain from the effects of the civil war in America, and in Ireland from the results of three unfavourable seasons, the financial resources of the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and its general commerce with the world at large has not been materially impaired.

"It has been a source of great satisfaction to her Majesty to find that her East Indian possessions, rapidly recovering from the disasters which lately overspread them, are entering upon a course of improvement, social, financial, and commercial, which holds out good promise for the growing prosperity of those extensive regions.

"On returning to your several counties you will still have important duties to perform; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects, the object of her constant and earnest solicitude."

At the conclusion of the Message, the Parliament was prorogued until Wednesday, October 14.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

July 24. The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., to be Capt.-Gen. and Col. of the Hon. Artillery Company of London.

3rd Regt. of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. J. Wharton Frith, from the 2nd West Indian Regt., to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, transferred to the Colonelcy of the 71st Foot.

71st Regt. of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, from the 3rd Foot, to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir Thomas Erskine Napier, K.C.B., deceased.

2nd West India Regiment.—Maj.-Gen. Botel Trydell to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. J. Wharton Frith, transferred to the Colonelcy of the 3rd Foot.

Mr. Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

George Hugh Wyndham, esq., now Second Paid Attaché to H.M.'s Legation in China, to be a Second Secretary in H.M.'s diplomatic service.

July 28. Horace Waddington, esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford, to be one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

Wilberforce Wilson, esq., to be Assistant Surveyor-General for the colony of Hongkong.

July 31. Don Juan Antonio Arguch approved of as Consul at Gibraltar for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Aug. 4. Deputy Commissary-General Humphrey Stanley Jones and Assistant Commissary-General Henry Robinson to be ordinary members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Thomas Graham, esq., to be Treasurer for the Colony of British Honduras.

Mr. Alfred Seaman Kindred approved of as Consul at Belize for H.M. the Emperor of Austria.

Gustav A. Beling approved of as Consul in Lower Canada, to reside at Quebec, for the free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

Aug. 11. Capt. H.S.H. the Prince of Leiningen, R.N., to be an ordinary member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most. Hon. Order of the Bath.

Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, K.T., to be Lieut. and Sheriff-Principal of the shire of Lanark, in the room of William Alexander Anthony Archibald, Duke of Hamilton, deceased.

The dignity of Knighthood of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted unto James Coxe, of Kinellan, co. Edinburgh, Doctor of Medicine, one of the Commissioners of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland.

The like dignity granted to Goldsworthy Gurney, esq., of Bude, co. Cornwall.

Richard Weston Mara, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Antigua.

James Clement Choppin and John Reily, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

James Clement Choppin and Charles Douglas Stewart, esqrs., to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Robert Saunders, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Montserrat.

A. B. M'Intyre, J. C. Grant, and N. Irvine, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of H.M.'s Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Wm. Brandford Griffith, esq., to be Auditor-General for the Island of Barbadoes.

Mr. W. Brooke approved of as Consul at Maulmain for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

Mr. W. R. G. Mellen approved of as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, for the United States of America.

Mr. James Cox approved of as Vice-Consul at Dundee for the Republic of Haiti.

Aug. 14. Sir James Hudson, K.C.B., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

James Douglas, Esq., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Vancouver's Island and the Colony of British Columbia, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon. Order.

Miss Emma Lascelles to be one of H.M.'s Maids of Honour in Ordinary, in the room of the Hon. Adelaide Cavendish, resigned.

Henry Michael Jones, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul in the Feejee and Tonga Islands.

Edward Hall, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Comayagua, to be H.M.'s Consul at Sonsonate.

Edward Kirkpatrick, esq., now Acting Consul at Comayagua, to be H.M.'s Consul at Comayagua.

Randal Callander, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Erzeroum, to be H.M.'s Consul at the Dardanelles.

James Finn, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at the Dardanelles, to be H.M.'s Consul at Erzeroum.

Mr. J. Montefiore approved of as Consul at Sydney, Australia, for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

Mr. Francis H. Ruggles approved of as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America.

Aug. 18. The Hon. Lucy Caroline Lyttelton to be one of H.M.'s Maids of Honour in Ordinary, in the room of the Hon. Beatrice Byng, resigned.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Aug. 4. *Borough of Pontefract.*—Samuel Waterhouse, esq., of Hope-hall, Halifax, co. York, in the room of Richard Monckton Milnes, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead.

Aug. 18. *Borough of Montgomery.*—The Hon. Chas. Richard Douglas Hanbury Tracy, in the room of John Samuel Willes Johnson, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

May 29. The wife of the Rev. S. W. Turner, Consular Chaplain, Amoy, China, a dau.

May 30. At Cawnpore, the wife of Edward Waterfield, esq., Bengal C.S., a dau.

June 5. At Mhow, Bombay, the wife of Burton John Daveney, esq., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, a dau.

June 10. At Batavia, the wife of James McLachlan, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a son.

June 11. At Simla, the wife of Major Warrand, R.E., a son.

At Kurrachee, the wife of Capt. and Adjutant Hardy, 18th Brigade R.A., a dau.

June 14. At Nagpore, Central India, the wife of Major Lancelot Thomas, a son.

At Hongkong, the wife of Assistant Commissary-Gen. Henry Robinson, C.B., a son.

June 15. At Tranquebar, India, the wife of John Picton Warlow, esq., Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

June 17. At Bagatelle, Mauritius, the wife of Leicester C. Keppel, esq., R.N., a dau.

June 18. At Rangoon, the wife of T. R. Clarkson, esq., 68th Light Infantry, a son.

June 20. At Surat, the wife of E. W. Ravenscroft, esq., Bombay C.S., a dau.

June 21. At Thayet Myo, Birmah, the wife of Edward Campbell Ainslie, esq., H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.

June 22. At Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Pears, a son.

June 23. At Meerut, the wife of Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, A. D. Q. M.-Gen., Meerut Division, a son.

June 24. At Roy Bareilly, Oude, the wife of Capt. I. F. Macandrew, a dau.

June 27. At Dugshai, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Ross, Church of Scotland Chaplain, 42nd Royal Highland Regt., a dau.

July 4. At Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of Capt. Fowler, R.E., a dau.

July 6. At Bellary, the wife of Major C. S. B. Bivar, H.M.'s 1st Madras Light Cavalry, a son.

July 9. At Archangel, the wife of Charles Renny, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a son.

July 14. At Argostoli, Cephalonia, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ellis, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regt., a dau.

At Hamilton, Canada West, the wife of Capt. T. C. Playne, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, a dau.

July 17. At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Major H. R. Grindlay, H.M.'s 21st Hussars, a son.

July 18. At Collingwood, Torquay, the wife of David H. Erskine, esq., H.M.'s Consul for Madeira, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of F. A. W. Payne, esq., of H.M.'s War Department, a dau.

July 20. At Montreal, the wife of Captain Orr, R.A., a dau.

At Walmer, the wife of the Rev. J. Branfill Harrison, Incumbent of Walmer, a son.

July 21. At Guernsey, the wife of Major Lennox, R.A., a dau.

At Coltham-house, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, Rector of Edgeworth, Gloucestershire, a son.

July 22. At Hadlow-park, Kent, Lady Yardley, a dau.

At Nant-Issa-hall, Oswestry, the wife of Capt. Robert P. Dod, a dau.

At Kensworth, Herts., the wife of Capt. B. Hamilton, of H.M.'s late Indian Navy, a son.

July 23. At Gibraltar, the wife of Henry George Browne, esq., V.C., Capt. 100th Regt., a dau.

In Albion-street, Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. H. F. Rose, Rector of St. Cross, Suffolk, a dau.

At Chesterton Parsonage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Jackson, a son.

At Fern-lodge, Campden-hill, the wife of the Rev. S. A. Brooke, a dau.

At Gosport, the wife of Thomas G. Grant, esq., a son.

At Stone Allerton, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Perfect, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Chesterfield, the wife of the Rev. George Butt, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. T. F. Smith, Rector of Horsington, Lincolnshire, a son.

At the Holmwood, Dorking, the wife of Capt. G. H. Cazalet, a son.

At Howsham, York, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Scott, a dau.

July 24. At Dublin, the wife of the Hon. R. Monck, Coldstream Guards, a son.

In Upper Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Pereira, a dau.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Philip O. Papillon, esq., M.P., of Lexden Manor, Essex, a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of Major W. L. Peto, 13th Light Infantry, a dau.

At Tovil, Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. Abraham Peat, a dau.

At Chester, the wife of the Rev. Henry Venables, a son.

The wife of Henry Pedley, esq., of Tenterden, Kent, a son.

At the Rectory, Bletchley, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. William Bennitt, a dau.

At Needwood Parsonage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. T. H. Clarkson, a son.

At Winchester, the wife of Capt. Hare, 60th Royal Rifles, a dau.

July 25. At Edinburgh, the Lady Juliana Walker, a dau.

In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Allen Bathurst, a dau.

At Cork, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, a dau.

In Maitland-park-terrace, Haverstock-hill, the wife of Stephen Martin Leake, esq., a dau.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of the Rev. Henry Walter, a son.

At Walmer-hill, Kent, the wife of Commander Edward Nott, R.N., a dau.

July 26. In Lower Berkeley-street, the Lady Annora Williams Wynn, a son.

At Farnham, the wife of Capt. Francis Reid, 6th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, a son.

At Pendomer Rectory, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Helyar, a dau.

At New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. T. A. Julian, 52nd Light Infantry, a son.

At Ware Vicarage, Herts., Mrs. Blakesley, a son.

At Sulham-house, Reading, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Wilder, a son.

July 27. At Banchory, N.B., the wife of Sir Francis Outram, bart., a dau.

In Burton-crescent, the wife of the Rev. A. L. Green, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. H. W. Hire, R.N., H.M.S. "Orontes," a son.

July 28. At Dufferin-lodge, the Lady Dufferin and Claneboye, a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major J. P. Briggs, H.M.'s Bengal Army, a son.

At Gosport, the wife of Major Brendon, R.A., a son.

At Banks of Clouden, near Dumfries, the wife of Major Walker, of Crawfordton, a dau.

At Stubbing Court, Derbyshire, the wife of T. H. Pedley, esq., a son.

At the Walk-house, Cranfield, near Newport Pagnell, the wife of the Rev. Anthony Bunting, B.A., Senior Curate of Cranfield, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Rushall, near Walsall, the wife of the Rev. Ludovic T. Chavasse, a son.

July 29. At Grimston-lodge, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. C. L. Fox, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Cowper Coles, R.N., a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Powell, R.N., a dau.

At Folkestone, the wife of Capt. Theobald, Bengal Cavalry, a son.

In Queen-sq., Westminster, the wife of the Rev. Mercer Davies, a dau.

July 30. At Newton-hall, Essex, the wife of Sir Brydges Henniker, bart., a dau.

At Coedcynhelier, Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Griffith, a son.

At Fauldtrees, Rothesay, the wife of Commander Lodder, R.N., a son.

At South Tedworth Rectory, Hants., the wife of the Rev. H. E. Delmé Radcliffe, a dau.

July 31. At Glenforsa-house, Argyleshire, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Greenhill, a son.

At Burton-house, Ross, Herefordshire, the wife of J. Edwin Winnall, esq., a son.

Aug. 1. At Lambeth Palace, the wife of Major Edward Levett, a dau.

At Foulsham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. James Waller Bird, a dau.

At Elmstone-court, near Sandwich, the wife of Frederick T. Curtis, esq., a son.

At Mattersey-hill, Notts., Mrs. Henry Walker, a son.

In Portland-place, the wife of Fletcher C. Norton, esq., a dau.

At Bridgenorth, the wife of the Rev. Robert Maude Moorsom, Incumbent of Sadberge, Durham, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. Daniel, Depot Battalion, a son.

At Capel-lodge, near Folkestone, the wife of the Rev. Thos. B. W. Briggs, a son.

Aug. 2. At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. John C. Pinney, a son.

At Tang-hall, York, the wife of Capt. Stanton, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, a son.

Aug. 3. At Hounslow, the wife of Major Nicholas, R.F.P., 5th Fusiliers, and of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major Charles Inge, a son.

At the Rectory, St. Matthew, Friday-street, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Simpson, a son.

At Winchester, the wife of Capt. E. G. Swinton, late of the Carabineers, a dau.

At Southend, Essex, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Stanley, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

Aug. 4. At Coptfold-hall, Essex, the Lady Catherine Petre, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Major A. Cary Barnard, late 41st Regt., a son.

At Hampton Bishop, Hereford, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Weare, a son.

At Clungunford, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Alfred B. Rocke, a dau.

At Woodlands, Chelsfield, Kent, the wife of William Waring, esq., a son.

At the Priory, St. Neot's, Hunts., Mrs. Francis Day, a son.

At Leixlip Castle, co. Kildare, the wife of Edward C. Stuart Cole, esq., a dau.

At Ryton, Durham, the wife of the Rev. George West, a dau.

Aug. 5. At South-park, Penshurst, the Viscountess Hardinge, a son.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Sir J. B. Hearsey, Lieut.-Gen., and Col. of H.M.'s 21st Hussars, a son.

At Plumstead-common, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Selby, a son.

At Seggieden, Perthshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Drummond Hay, a son.

At Southacre Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. John Fountaine, a dau.

At Blaina, Monmouthshire, the wife of the Rev. D. Morgan, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Herbert H. Richardson, Isle of Cumbrae, N.B., a son.

At Highgate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Leach, R.E., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Winwood, a dau.

Aug. 6. Lady Gardiner, of Roche-court, a dau.

At the Superintendent's residence, Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Douglas Curry, R.N., a son.

At Lausanne, the wife of Capt. Arthur J. P. Wadman, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of J. Franklin, esq., 6th (Royal) Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Romansleigh, Devon, the wife of the Rev. John Hamilton Bond, a dau.

Aug. 7. Near Copenhagen, Lady Paget, a dau.

In Belgrave-road, the wife of Capt. Tarleton, C.B., R.N., a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Turrell, a son.

At Willey, Farnham, the wife of Capt. Owen F. Ward, a son.

At Pitney Rectory, near Langport, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Lumsden Shirreff Dudman, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Arthur Gore, M.A., St. Luke's, Liverpool, a dau.

Aug. 8. At Lower Walmer, the wife of Capt. Batt, I.N., a son.

The wife of William A. Oliver Rutherfurd, esq., younger of Edgerston, Roxburghshire, a son and heir.

Aug. 9. At Carton, Maynooth, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.

At the Vicarage, Asheldam, Essex, the wife of the Rev. H. P. Dawes, a son.

At the Grammar-school, Solihull, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Bennett, a dau.

At Southwick, Sussex, the wife of George Webb Hall, esq., a son.

At Bierton, Aylesbury, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. Theo. Bristow, B.A., a dau.

Aug. 10. At Kilravock Castle, Nairnshire, the wife of Major Rose, a son.

At Moulton Paddocks, near Newmarket, the wife of Astley Paston Cooper, esq., a son.

At the Rectory, North Tawton, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. Robert Hole, a dau.

At Spital Old-hall, near Chester, the wife of Charles Inman, esq., a dau.

At Queen's-house, Lyndhurst, the wife of Lawrence Henry Cumberbatch, esq., a son.

At Shipton Moyne Rectory, Tetbury, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Golightly, a son.

Aug. 11. In Kensington-sq., the wife of the Rev. William Haig Brown, a dau.

At Maze-hill, Greenwich, the wife of G. S. Bourne, esq., R.N., a son.

At Islington, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Chapman, M.A., a son.

Aug. 12. At Brompton, Yorkshire, the wife of Digby Cayley, esq., a dau.

At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. H. E. Moberly, a son.

At Rosherville, Kent, the wife of Capt. C. Monsell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a dau.

In Bedford-sq., Mrs. Bartle J. L. Frere, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Thomas H. Pitt, esq., Capt. R.A., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts., the wife of the Rev. G. Hopton Scott, a son.

Aug. 13. At Witham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. B. S. Clarke, a son.

Aug. 14. At Hatherton-hall, Staffordshire, the wife of Capt. R. Pudsey Dawson, a son.

At Poulshot, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Cecil Edward Fisher, a son.

At Wanstead, the wife of the Rev. W. Norman, a son.

At Sidney-villa, Bath, the wife of Capt. Loraine Grews, King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Windlesham, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Fendall, a son.

Aug. 15. At the Chateaus La Vairie, France, the wife of Major Craster, Unattached, a son.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. Harcourt Skrine, a dau.

At Acton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. Parry, a son.

At the Rectory, Carleton Rode, the wife of the Rev. John Cholmeley, a dau.

At Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. S. C. Lepard, a son.

Aug. 16. At St. Neot's Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. C. L. Vaughan, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Leverstock-green, Herts., the wife of the Rev. Robert Helme, a dau.

Aug. 17. At Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., a dau.

At Duncan-terrace, Islington, the wife of the Rev. F. Pentreath, M.A., of the Charterhouse, a son.

At Wormley Parsonage, Herts., the wife of the Rev. H. H. Minchin, a son.

At Hythe, Kent, the wife of Henry B. Mackeson, esq., of twin daus.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Rotherhithe, the wife of the Rev. John Hammond, a dau.

At the College, Epsom, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Thornton, the Head Master, a dau.

At Silvington Rectory, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. Pritchard, a dau.

Aug. 18. At Tilney-street, Park-lane, the Countess Manvers, a son.

At Guildford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Neville Shute, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. F. Henry Gray, M.A., Chaplain of King's College, a son.

At Stanwick Rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Bowlby, M.A., a son.

Aug. 19. At Willington Vicarage, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Augustus Orlebar, a son.

At the Parsonage, South Norwood, the wife of the Rev. C. M. Arnold, M.A., a dau.

At Uley, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Alan Kingscote Cornwall, a dau.

Aug. 20. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Major C. W. F. Whish, Retired List, Madras Army, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Langley, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. W. D. Scoones, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 17. At Cannanore, William Trevelyan Hody Cox, Lieut. in the 66th Regt. of Foot, to Lilias Katherine, second dau. of Brigadier W. Babington, Commanding Malabar and Canara.

April 16. At Auckland, New Zealand, Henry Hardwicke, son of William Dyer, esq., late H.E.I.C.S. Bengal, to Emma Clinton, fourth dau. of Major-Gen. Baddeley, R.E.

June 15. At Madras, Lieut. E. F. H. Armstrong, Mysore Commission, son of Major-Gen. E. Armstrong, to Matilda Bruce, dau. of Major-Gen. J. Fitzgerald, Madras Army.

June 18. At Calcutta, Col. Cherry, Commanding 4th Madras Light Cavalry, to Hannah, third dau. of the late D. G. Arnot, esq., of Wyfold-court, Oxon.

July 8. At Kilbarron, the Rev. William Byard Dalby, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, to Marcia, fourth dau. of William R. Tredennick, esq., of Fort William, Ballyshannon.

July 16. At St. George's, Dublin, John H. Kirke, esq., Markham-hall, Notts., Capt. 19th Regt., to Flora, only dau. of Ormsby Jones, esq., J.P., Streeda, co. Sligo.

July 20. At Arreton, Isle of Wight, Capt. Charles A. F. Creagh, H.M.'s 50th Regt., to Mary Anna, eldest dau. of Richard Dodd, esq., of Calcutta.

July 21. At the church of Charles-the-Martyr, Plymouth, the Rev. Charles Hellins Taylor, M.A., Incumbent of St. Giles-in-the-Heath, to Sarah, eldest dau. of John Bradford Johns, esq., of Trevissick, Cornwall.

At Huntsham, Devon, the Rev. Chas. Sandford Bere, Rector of Uplowman, Tiverton, to Frances Lydia Dyke, eldest dau. of the late Arthur H. D. Troyte (formerly Acland), of Huntsham-court, Bampton.

At Gravesend, William Coxon, esq., of Hartlepool, to Emily Dorinda, youngest dau. of the late Robert Alexander, esq., of Clapham, and granddau. of the late Col. Francis Rutledge, of the Bengal Army.

At Temple Comb, John Coombs, esq., of Coomb-house, North Wootton, Somerset, to Mary Ann Susan, eldest dau. of Hugh Stoy, esq., of Temple Comb, Somerset.

At Skryne, John H. Vessey, esq., of Weltonmanor, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Peter Wilkinson, esq., of Skryne Castle, co. Meath.

July 22. At Ayott St. Lawrence, Herts., the Viscount Kilcoursie, eldest son of the Earl of Cavan, to Mary Sneade, only child of the Rev. John Olive, Rector of Ayott St. Lawrence.

At Rogate, Sussex, Edw. Coningsby, second son of William Denny, esq., D.L. of Tralee, co. Kerry, to Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of the late Augustus Callaway, esq., of Fyning-cottage, Rogate.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. George Maberly Smith, M.A., Curate of Penshurst, Kent, fifth son of the late Benjamin Smith, esq., to Emily Harriett, eldest dau. of Maxwell Macartney, esq., M.D., of Hurstleigh, Tunbridge Wells.

At Burley, near Leeds, the Rev. T. Wilder Sewell, M.A., third son of the late F. T. D. Sewell, esq., of Wick-hill-house, Berks., to Mary, youngest dau. of William Firth, esq., of Burley-wood.

July 23. At Lyndhurst, William Norris, Capt. in the 4th Battalion Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, to Frederica, youngest dau. of Admiral Sir Charles Burrard, bart., of Lyndhurst, Hants.

At St. John's, Paddington, Alex. W. Thorold Grant, esq., Boujedward, Jedburgh, N.B., to Anna Hamilton, third dau. of Adm. Sir James Stirling.

At St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-sq., George Pilgrim Toppin, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, Clerk in Holy Orders, to Mary Blanche, younger dau. of the Rev. F. R. Brathwaite, sometime Rector of St. George's Basseterre, and Archdeacon of St. Christopher's.

At Hampstead, the Rev. Woolmore Wigram, M.A., fifth son of Money Wigram, esq., of Moor-place, Much Hadham, Herts., to Harriet Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Thos. Ainger, M.A., Incumbent of Hampstead and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

At Christchurch, Paddington, the Rev. R. Gawlor Mead, M.A., to Elizabeth Martha, eldest dau. of John Clutton, esq., of Sussex-sq.

At Eccleshall, the Rev. Chas. Sutton Millard, Rector of Costock, Notts., to Mary Harriet, eldest dau. of Henry Killick, esq., Walton-hall.

At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Mortimer Neville Woodard, esq., 88th Regiment (Connaught Rangers), eldest son of the Rev. N. Woodard, of Henfield, Sussex, to Catherine, dau. of Paul Wilmot, esq., Barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and of Cliff-house, near Bideford, Devon.

At Offley, Herts., William Francis Taylor, esq., of Moseley-hall, Worcestershire, and

Wollaston, Northamptonshire, to Augusta Charlotte, dau. of Samuel Steward, esq., of Connaught-sq., Hyde-park.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Augustus Field, M.A., Incumbent of St. John Evangelist, Pool Quay, Montgomeryshire, to Matilda, second surviving dau. of Joseph Rownson, esq., of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

Capt. Johnson, of Bredenbury Court, Herefordshire, to Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of Thos. Heathfield, esq., of Stoodleigh, Devon.

At Warblington, Hampshire, the Rev. Chas. Mackie, Rector of Quarley, near Andover, Hants., to Charlotte, dau. of the late Henry Huish, esq., of Portsmouth.

July 29. At All Souls' Church, London, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Bulwer, C.B., 23rd Fusileers, second son of W. E. Lytton Bulwer, esq., of Heydon-hall, Norfolk, to Isabella Anne, youngest dau. of the late Sir Jacob Buxton, bart., of Shadwell-court, Norfolk.

At Wroxham, Eaton Travers, Capt. R.A., second son of the late Sir Eaton Travers, K.H., to Henrietta, youngest dau. of James Green, esq., Wroxham.

At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, the Rev. Charles Edward Gibson, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to Mary, dau. of the late Chas. Shubrick, esq., of the Bombay C.S.

July 28. At St. Marylebone, Col. William O'Neill, of H.M.'s Service, to Florinda, fourth dau. of Alexander Reid, esq., of Dublin.

At St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, J. Sargent, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honor, Lieut.-Col. of the Buffs, to Alice Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Tredwell, esq., of St. John's-lodge, Lower Norwood, Surrey.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Charles Shuttleworth, eldest son of Edward A. Holden, esq., of Aston-hall, Derby, to Juliana Evans, dau. of Edward Bourchier Hartopp, esq., M.P., of Dalby-hall, Melton Mowbray.

At Thorpe Acre, Leicestershire, Robert, only son of Robert Blyth, esq., J.P., Kingston-upon-Hull, to Mary, second dau. of the late William Burrows, Leadenham, Lincolnshire.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Edward, only surviving son of Charles Heaton Ellis, esq., of Wyddial-hall, Herts., to Louisa Harriott, third dau. of the late Col. Kingscote, of Kingscote, Gloucestershire.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Arthur Pott, esq., of Bentham-hill, Kent, to Frances Sarah, widow of Colonel Armytage, late Coldstream Guards, of Broom-hill-bank, Kent, and dau. of the late Robert Brandling, esq., of Low Gosforth, Northumberland.

At Kirkby-on-Bain, Lincolnshire, Captain W. E. Newall, late of H.M.'s 8th Regt., to Mary Margaret, youngest dau. of Thomas Brailsford, esq., of Toft Grange, Lincolnshire.

At All Saints', Odiham, the Rev. Thomas Grey Clarke, Vicar of Odiham, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Fulwar William Craven, esq., formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. John Monkhouse, M.A., Rector of Church Oakley, Hants., late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Charlotte Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Wm. Rhodes, esq., of Hennerton, near Henley-on-Thames.

July 29. At Barningham, Norfolk, Fiennes Cornwallis, esq., late Major in the 4th Hussars, second son of Charles Wykeham Martin, esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent, to Harriet Elizabeth, second dau. of John Thomas Mott, esq., of Barningham-hall.

At Kenn, Devon, William Stewart Mitchell, only son of Major-Gen. D'Urban, of Newport, near Exeter, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Henry Porter, esq., of Winslade, Devon.

At Mottram-in-Longdendale, Edward, eldest son of John Chapman, esq., M.P., of Hill-end, to Elizabeth Beardoe, second dau. of Frederick Grundy, esq., of Mottram.

At St. John Baptist, Peterborough, N. I. Hill Fyson, esq., of Worcester College, Oxford, eldest son of Robert Fyson, esq., of Newmarket, to Isabel, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Slack, esq., Cross-green-house, Soham.

At Monkstown, Edmund W. Molony, esq., of the Civil Service, Bengal, third son of James Molony, esq., D.L., of Kiltanon-house, co. Clare, to Frances Selina, second dau. of Arthur Edward Gayer, esq., Q.C., LL.D., of Killiney, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

At Thorley, Herts., the Rev. John Menet, M.A., Incumbent of Hockerill, Herts., to Georgiana, only dau. of the Rev. Frederick Van der Meulen, M.A., Rector of Thorley.

July 30. At Bandon, Col. Aldworth, late 7th Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of Richard Oliver Aldworth, esq., and Lady Letitia Aldworth, of Newmarket, co. Cork, to the Lady Mary Catherine Henrietta Bernard, eldest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Bandon.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, James R. Bruce, esq., of Regent's-park-terr., Gloucester-gate, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Wm. Hutchinson, K.C.H.

At St. Barnabas, Pimlico, the Rev. Euseby D. Cleaver, to Julian Helen, eldest surviving dau. of the late Gen. Sir William H. Sewell, K.C.B., and niece of Sir Hew Dalrymple, bart.

At Winkfield, Berks., Charles Augustus, eldest son of the late Chas. Edmund Rumbold, esq., M.P., of Preston Candover, Hants., to Agatha Ellen, second dau. of Geo. Woodroffe Franklyn, esq., M.P., of Lovelhill, Berkshire.

At Dorstone, Herefordshire, Richard Dansey Green, eldest son of Richard Green Price, esq., M.P., of Norton Manor, Radnorshire, to Clara Ann, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Powell, Rector of Dorstone.

At St. John's, Cardiff, Chas. Edward Williams, esq., Sketty, Glamorganshire, to Jane Margaret, second dau. of George Bird, esq., J.P. for the borough of Cardiff.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, H. Scott Smith, esq., Fellow and Registrar of the University of Calcutta, to Eva, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John

Keefe Robinson, Prebendary of Whitechurch, diocese of Ferns.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Thos. Wood, M.A., of Sandwich, Kent, late Chaplain, Bengal, to Isabelle Goldie, second dau. of the late James Murray, esq., of Regent-sq.

At Holy Trinity, Darlington, Alfred Keary, esq., of Chippenham, Wilts., youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Keary, Rector of Muniington, Yorkshire, to Lucy, dau. of Francis Mewburn, esq., of Larchfield, Darlington.

At Renhold, Beds., Francis Ellis, esq., of Kneeton, Notts., to Louisa Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Charles Williams, Rector of Sherington, Buckinghamshire.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Arthur William Stiffe, esq., late Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Henrietta, fifth dau. of the late John Stone, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, J.P. and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Buckingham.

At Westerfield, Ipswich, Nathaniel F. Cobbold, esq., fourth son of J. C. Cobbold, esq., M.P., to Maria Caroline, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Drage, Rector of Westerfield.

At St. Michael's, Coventry, John B. Silvester, esq., of the Elms, West Bromwich, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Francis Sargeant, esq., of Coventry.

Aug. 1. At the Roman Catholic Church in Warwick-st., and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-sq., Sir Henry Winston Barron, bart., of Baron-court and Glenanna, co. Waterford, to Augusta Anne, youngest dau. of the late Lord Charles Somerset.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Hodgson Wayte, esq., of the Inner Temple, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, second son of the late William Wayte, esq., of Highlands, Wilts., to Annie, youngest dau. of Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Michael George Nasmyth, esq., youngest son of the late Sir James Nasmyth, bart., of Posso, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of John Nicholls, esq., Lord Chancellor's Court, Westminster.

At St. Leonard's, Streatham, Capt. Squirl, 91st Regt., eldest son of William Squirl, esq., late of Mount Henry, co. Wexford, to Flora Louisa, third dau. of Charles Candy, esq., of Wellfield, Surrey.

At the parish church, Brighton, Cecil Parsons, esq., of Marine-parade, to Adelaide Holt, youngest dau. of Capt. Butterfill, R.N., of Cliftonville, Hove.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Capt. Wm. Henry Parry, 37th Regt., only son of the late Rev. William Henry Parry, B.D., Rector of Bothal, Northumberland, to Georgeanna, only dau. of John Linklater, esq., of Eaton-pl., and Salmons, Caterham, Surrey.

At St. Peter's, Belsize-pk., John Deans, esq., of Shepherd's-house, Cranbrook, to Jane, second dau. of Thomas Bousfield, esq., of Campbell-house, Belsize-park.

Aug. 4. Arthur Henry Turner Newcomen, esq., of Kirkleatham-hall, Yorkshire, to Rachel, third dau. of Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, bart., M.P., of Idsworth, Hants.

At Ormesby, Yorkshire, George Frederick, younger son of Joshua Beaumont, esq., of Parkton-grove, Honley, to Helen Hayes, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Irvin, Vicar of Ormesby, and Incumbent of Eston-in-Cleveland.

At St. Matthew's, Bayswater, James Ochoncar Forbes, esq., of Corse, co. Aberdeen, younger son of the late Sir John Forbes, bart., of Craigievar, in the same county, to Harriet, third dau. of Charles Hall, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and St. Petersburgh-house, Bayswater.

At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, Notts., Ernest Frederick, youngest son of William Peel, esq., of Trenant-pk., Cornwall, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Morgan Watkins, Vicar of Southwell.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Henry Moore, esq., Glasgow, to Eliza Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Edward George Elliott, R.N.

At Balcombe, Capt. Henry Fanshawe Davies, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Lieut.-General Davies, of Danehurst, Sussex, to Ellen Christine Alexander, second dau. of John Alexander Hankey, esq., of Balcombe-pl., Sussex.

At St. John's, Paddington, Howarth, eldest son of Thomas Ashton, esq., of Middleton, Lancashire, and Hatfield-court, Herefordshire, to Maria, elder dau. of Frederick Bedwell, esq., of Norfolk-sq., Hyde-park.

At Great St. Andrew's, Cambridge, Henry Sutton Noblett, esq., of Cork, to Louisa Ann, only dau. of Henry H. Harris, esq., Park-lodge, Cambridge.

At Keysoe, Beds., the Rev. Alfred Sweeting, M.A., Incumbent of Amcotts, Lincolnshire, to Ellen Alethea, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Airy, M.A., Vicar of Keysoe, Rural Dean, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Manchester.

At Frome Bishop, Herefordshire, Chas., eldest son of C. T. Eales, esq., of Eastdon, near Exeter, to Diana, only dau. of the Rev. W. P. Hopton, Prebendary of Hereford, and Vicar of Frome Bishop.

At Pyrton, Claude Malet Ducat, Capt. Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of Charles Ducat, esq., of Woodhill, Bucks., to Fanny Philippa, eldest dau. of Hugh Hamersley, esq., of Pyrton-manor, Oxfordshire.

At St. James's, Hatcham, James Fittoch, esq., H.M.'s Civil Service, youngest son of Capt. J. R. Fittoch, R.N., to Marion Lavinia Emma, elder dau. of the late J. W. Wilkins, esq., R.N.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Charles James Wilding, Incumbent of Arley, Staffordshire, and only son of Charles Wilding, esq., of Pembryn, Montgomeryshire, to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. T. A. Rickards, Vicar of Cosby, Leicestershire.

Aug. 5. At Crickett Malherbie, Somerset, Francis Philip Egerton, esq., Commander R.N., son of the late Gen. Sir Charles Egerton, G.C.M.G., to Georgiana Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Pitt, Vicar of Audlem, Cheshire.

At Great Horkesley, Essex, Charles Fitz

Gerald, Capt. 49th Regt., only son of the late Rev. Jas. Charles Fitz Gerald, Shepperton-house, co. Clare, to Charlotte Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Steel, Rector.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Dodgson Madden, esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, youngest son of the late Rev. Samuel Madden, of Kilkenny, to Alice Lillias, second dau. of Andrew Maclean, esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major 1st Depôt Battalion, Chatham.

At George Ham, North Devon, the Rev. Walter Fursdon, second son of George Fursdon, esq., of Fursdon, Devon, to Sarah Anna, fifth dau. of the Rev. Francis Hole, Rector of George Ham.

At Sharnford, Leicestershire, the Rev. T. M. Berry, eldest son of the late M. P. Berry, esq., 3rd Regt. (Buffs), to Sophié E., dau. of the late J. C. Harris, esq., The Shade, Sharnford.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Edward H. Loring, Vicar of Cobham, Surrey, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late William George Watson, of Chigwell, Essex.

Aug. 6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. the Hon. Charles Edward Hobart, fourth son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Lucy Pauline, only dau. of the late John Wright, jun., esq., of Lenton-hall, Notts.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. William Henry Fremantle, Fellow of All Souls', Vicar of Lewknor, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London, second son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, bart., to Isabella Maria, second dau. of the late Sir Culling Eardley, bart., of Bedwell-park, Herts.

At Market Bosworth, the Rev. Benjamin B. G. Astley, to Maria Catherine, eldest dau. of Sir A. and Lady Dixie, of Bosworth-park.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles Dent, esq., Commander H.M.S. "Edgar," to Corinna, eldest dau. of Sir Demetrius Courcoumeli, of Corfu.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Chas. Edmund, second son of Thomas F. Blackwell, esq., of Harrow Weald, to Bertha Georgina, sixth dau. of the late Edmund Tritton, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army.

At Wollaston, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Thomas Calvert Beasley, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, second son of John Beasley, esq., of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton, to Anne Louisa, elder dau. of George Burnham, esq., of Wollaston.

At Wooltan, the Rev. Richard Moss, Incumbent of Christ Church, Blackburn, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Leicester, Incumbent of Wooltan.

At Turvey, Beds., the Rev. William Sherwen, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, to Margaret Alethea, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. B. Russell, Rector of Turvey and Rural Dean.

At Shoreham, Kent, the Rev. William Wayte, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late William Wayte, esq., of Highlands, Wilts., to Mary Antoinette Lovett, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Lovett Cameron, Vicar of Shoreham.

At St. Barnabas, South Kennington, Alfred, second son of Richard Rowson, esq., of Grappenhall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth Jessie, widow of James Edward Allen, jun., esq., and only dau. of the Rev. T. N. Hamilton, late Chaplain H.E.I.C.S.

Aug. 8. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Grant Gordon, Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of the late Lord Francis Gordon, to Constance Augusta Lennox, dau. of Laurance Peel, esq., and of the late Lady Jane Peel.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Dangan, eldest son of the Earl Cowley, G.C.B., to Emily Gwendolen, second dau. of Col. Peers Williams, of Temple-house, Berks.

At the Abbey Church, Bath, Robert Thompson, esq., of Stockton-on-Tees, and of Grosvenor-house, Bath, to Matilda Tate, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Marrett, of York-villa, Bath.

At Vallorbes, Switzerland, Lieut. Cecil Geo. Sloane Stanley, R.N., eldest son of the Rev. G. Sloane Stanley, Rector of Branstone, Leicestershire, to Adrienne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. V. D. Jaques, of Montagny, Switzerland.

At Tinwell, Rutland, Orlando Edmonds, jun., esq., of Stamford, to Mary Jane, third dau. of the Rev. Chas. Arnold, Rector of Tinwell, and Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

At St. Margaret's, Lee, Clifford Christopherson, esq., of Lewisham, third son of the late William Christopherson, esq., of Blackheath, Kent, to Susan, fourth dau. of the late Robert Jacomb Hood, esq., of Bardon-park, Leicestershire.

Aug. 11. At St. Michael's, St. Alban's, Sir Charles Lawrence Young, bart., of the Inner Temple, to Mary Florence, youngest dau. of Henry Heyman Toulmin, esq., of Childwickbury, Herts.

At Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorkshire, William Fielding, son of the late Rev. Henry Harding and of Lady Emily Harding, to Louisa, eldest dau.; and, at the same time and place, Frederic William, third son of Samuel Steward, esq., of Connaught-square, to Georgiana, second dau. of the Rev. George Rudston Read, Rector of Sutton-on-Derwent.

At Wappenham, Northamptonshire, Stephen Adye Ram, solicitor, of Red Lion-square, son of James Ram, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and of Ipswich, to Susan Amelia, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Wappenham.

At Northallerton, the Rev. Thomas Martin Netherclift, B.A., late of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Curate of Hornby, near Catterick, Yorkshire, to Caroline Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Warren Mercer, M.A., Vicar of Northallerton.

At Great Saxham, Suffolk, the Rev. Henry Keyworth Creed, B.A., of Monewden, in the same county, to Elizabeth Georgina, youngest dau. of the late William Mills, esq., of Saxham-hall, Bury St. Edmund's.

At St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonard's-on-

Sea, Stanley S. Sutherland, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, second son of J. W. Sutherland, esq., of Coombe, near Croydon, Surrey, to Olivia Emilie, youngest dau. of T. W. Coventry, esq.

At Terrington, Yorkshire, Thomas Stanton Starkey, Captain in the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Hall, Rector of Terrington.

At Kilworth, Edmund D. Smith, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 95th Regt., son of Samuel Smith, esq., of Westbourne-terrace-road, Hyde-park, to Mary Matilda, second dau. of the late Wm. Cooke Collis, jun., esq., of Castle Cooke, co. Cork.

Aug. 12. At Westminster Abbey, Eustace John, eldest son of Col. Wilson Patten, M.P., to Emily Constantia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

At Netley, Hants., the Rev. Matthew Mortimer Ffinch, B.A., Curate of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts., second son of the late John Drake Ffinch, esq., of Greenwich, to Lydia Jane, second dau. of the late John Jones Dyer, esq., of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

At Trinity Church, Weymouth, Thomas T. B. Hooke, esq., of Norton-hall, Worcestershire, to Anna Maria Rosa, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Charles Clifton, M.A., of Tymar, Rector of Llanifgan and Llanfrynach, co. Brecon.

At St. John's, Worcester, James Berwick, youngest son of the late Rev. John Davison, Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Maria, only dau. of Thomas Weston, esq., of Lower Wick, near Worcester.

Aug. 13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Dalrymple des Vœux, esq., to the Lady Alice Grey Egerton, youngest dau. of the Earl of Wilton.

At Richmond, Surrey, Rev. Theodore Chambers, eldest son of the Rev. S. C. Wilks, M.A., Rector of Nursling, to Agnes Maria, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Sir H. Loraine Baker, bart., C.B.

At Clay Cross, William John Wilson, esq., physician, of Clay Cross, to Adeline, dau. of Charles Binns, esq., and granddau. of Sir Joshua Walmsley, of Wolverton-park, Hants.

At St. Lawrence, Wormley, Herts., Henry Parr Jones, esq., of Portway-house, Warminster, Wilts., to Louisa, younger dau. of the late Thomas Littler, esq., of Manchester.

At St. Andrew's, Halstead, Essex, the Rev. Charles Musgrave Harvey, M.A., of Ch. Ch., Oxford, elder son of the Rev. Richard Harvey, Rector of Hornsey, and Canon of Gloucester, to Frances Harriet, second dau. of J. Brewster, esq., of Ashford-lodge, Halstead.

At the parish church, Pett, Sussex, Edward Anthony Deane, esq., R.N., to Ann Margaret, dau. of the late Henry Wilkinson, esq., of Woodville-house, Blackheath, and widow of Chas. J. Brown, esq., late of Blackheath.

At Bembridge, Isle of Wight, the Rev. John Le Mesurier, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Bembridge, to Gertrude Augusta, second dau. of Cortlandt Macgregor Skinner, esq., of the Lodge, Bembridge, and formerly Capt. in the 1st (or King's) Dragoon Guards.

At Donnington, George B., eldest son of Henry Ashworth, esq., of the Oaks, near Bolton, to Ruth, youngest dau. of John Jones, esq., Ruckley Grange, Salop, and granddau. of the late George Jones, esq., of Shackerby-hall, near Albrighton.

At Berswick, near Stafford, the Rev. Parkes Wilby, Curate of Petersham, Surrey, to Anna Cordelia, eldest dau. of Allan Maclean Skinner, Q.C., Judge of County Courts holden in South Staffordshire, and Recorder of Windsor.

At St. John's, Richmond, Surrey, Theodore Chambers, eldest son of the Rev. S. C. Wilks, Rector of Nursling, Hampshire, to Agnes Maria, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Loraine Baker, bart., C.B.

At St. James's, Poole, Frederick W. Devon, esq., of Lisnavagh, co. Carlow, second son of C. Devon, esq., of St. Vincent's, Kent, to Charlotte Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. Wilkinson, Incumbent of St. James's, Poole.

Aug. 14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., H. Blundell, esq., Capt. in the P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, eldest son of the late R. B. B. H. Blundell, esq., of Deysbrook, West Derby, to the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Maid of Honour to H.M. the Queen, and youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. H. D. Byng.

Henry Lushington Comyn Robinson, Lieut. R.N., third son of the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple and Canon of Rochester, to Christina, only dau. of Thomas Thompson, esq., Capt. R.N.

Aug. 18. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. Charles Dallas Marston, Rector of St. Mary's, to Katharine, eldest dau. of John Hales Calcraft, esq., of Rempstone, Dorset, and the Lady Caroline Calcraft.

At Knockyn, Shropshire, Arthur Philip, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry J. LLoyd, Rector of Sclattyn, to Katrine Selina, youngest dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman.

At St. Mary's, Birkenhead, Joseph Richard, second son of W. D. Busk, esq., of St. Petersburgh, to Mary Hamilton, fourth dau. of John Laird, esq., M.P., Birkenhead.

Aug. 19. At Astley, the Rev. James Brook, M.A., Incumbent of Helme, Yorkshire, to Ruth, third dau.; and at the same time and place, Charles Henry Johnson, esq., of Seedley, near Manchester, to Rosa, youngest dau. of the Rev. Alfred Hewlett, M.A., Incumbent of Astley.

At Maltby, the Rev. John Earle, Rector of Swanswick, late Fellow of Oriel, to Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Rolleston, Vicar of Maltby.

In the parish church of St. Peter-Port, in the Island of Guernsey, the Rev. William John Mellish, M.A., Vicar of Orston, Notts., eldest son of William Mellish, esq., of Haute Ville, Guernsey, to Sophia Stafford, dau. of Peter Stafford Carey, esq., Bailiff of Guernsey.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, K.G., G.C.B.

July 28. At Hamilton Lodge, South Kensington, aged 66, the Marquis of Normanby, K.G., G.C.B.

The deceased, Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby, and Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, Yorkshire, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Mulgrave, of New Ross, co. Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland, was the eldest son of Henry, first Earl Mulgrave, by Martha Sophia, daughter of the late Christopher Thomson Maling, Esq., of West Herrington, Durham. His lordship was born on the 15th of May, 1797, and received his education at Harrow School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he took his degree as M.A. in 1818. Shortly after he attained his majority he entered Parliament as member for Scarborough, a borough wherein his family had great influence. His first speech in the House of Commons, made in 1819, was in favour of the Roman Catholic claims, and was considered by his political friends a decided success. He also earnestly seconded Lord John Russell's resolutions on reform in a speech somewhat in advance of his party, but shortly afterwards resigned his seat in Parliament (his opinions not being those of his family), and retired to Italy. In 1822 he was elected member for Higham Ferrars, and he shortly afterwards returned home to resume his position in the House of Commons. About that time he wrote several political pamphlets of great ability. In 1826, at the general election, he was elected representative of the borough of Malton, and gave his support to Mr. Canning's administration. He was then a Liberal, and a popular member in the Lower House. In the summer of 1832, having the previous year succeeded his father as Earl Mulgrave, he was appointed Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica, an office which he filled with much credit. On the formation of Lord Melbourne's first administration, Lord Mulgrave accepted the post of Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the cabinet. In April, 1835, Lord Melbourne being again in office, the late Lord was selected for the important post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His reception in Dublin the following month was enthusiastic, and altogether he was a popular viceroy. In June, 1838, he was created Marquis of Normanby. In February, 1839, he succeeded Lord Glenelg as Secretary of State for the Colonies, an office he held but a few months, as he removed in August of that year to the Home Department, which post he held till September, 1841. In August, 1846, he was appointed ambassador at Paris, where he remained till the early part of 1852; in the latter part of that year he had a very serious illness, which so affected his general health that he was advised to reside abroad. It was while there that he accepted from Lord Aberdeen's Government in 1854 the post of Minister at Tuscany—a country where, at different times, he had passed many years; but he resigned the office in 1858. Returning home in time for the first meeting of the present Parliament, he denounced in a speech, delivered that night, the grounds on which it was at-

tempted to remove the Ministry of Lord Derby, and objected to any change which should place the supreme control of Foreign Affairs again in the hands of Lord Palmerston, whose recognition of the French Republic of 1848 he entirely disapproved of. From that time his general course of policy was in conformity with the declarations he made upon his first return to England.

The late peer, besides his political writings (one of which published in 1861, a pamphlet on Italian affairs, created a controversy with Mr. Gladstone), was the author of several works of merit, among others, "Yes and No," "Matilda," "The Contrast," &c.

His lordship married, the 12th of August, 1818, the Hon. Maria Liddell, eldest daughter of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, by whom, who survives her husband, he leaves issue an only son, George Augustus Constantine, Earl of Mulgrave.

In 1832, his Lordship was made a Privy Councillor, and nominated Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; he became in 1847 a Knight Grand Cross of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath; and he was invested with the Order of the Garter in 1841.

The late Marquis is succeeded in the family honours by his only son, the Earl of Mulgrave, who formerly represented Scarborough in the House of Commons during several Parliaments. He was formerly in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and subsequently in the North York Militia, and was treasurer of the Queen's Household from January, 1853, to February, 1858, having been controller from July, 1851, to February, 1852. In January, 1858, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, and has recently returned. His lordship married, August 17, 1844, Laura, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Russell.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.

July 25. At Paris, aged 49, the Earl of Mornington.

The deceased, William Arthur Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle, and Baron Mornington of Mornington, co. Meath, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Maryborough of Maryborough, Queen's County, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the only surviving son of William, fourth Earl (better known as Mr. Wellesley Pole), by his first wife, Miss Tylney Long, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Sir James Tylney Long, Bart., and was born at Wanstead House in 1813. He was thus grandson of the first Lord Maryborough, brother of the Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Cowley. On the death of his father, in July, 1857, he succeeded to the family honours, but, through the extravagance of his father, to a greatly diminished patrimony. He has left an only sister, Lady Victoria Long Wellesley, to whom the whole of the maternal property, once of great value, descends. In default of male heirs, the Irish titles merge into the long list of honours enjoyed by the Duke of Wellington. The barony of Maryborough of the United Kingdom, by his Lordship's death, becomes extinct.

GENERAL LORD DOWNES, G.C.B.

July 25. At Bert-house, Athy, co. Kildare, aged 74, the Right Hon. Ulysses de Burgh, Baron Downes of Aghanville, King's County, Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Foot.

The deceased, who was the son of Thomas Burgh, Esq., by the only daughter of David Aigoin, Esq., was born in Dublin, Aug. 15, 1788. He entered the army March 31, 1804, and, first as aide-de-camp to Sir John Cradock, and afterwards as Assistant Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, he served thoughout the Peninsular War, and was present at the battles of Talavera (where he was slightly wounded), Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and El Bodon; sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees; siege of San Sebastian; battles of the Nivelle (at which he had his horse

killed under him), Nive, and Toulouse (where he was slightly wounded). He held the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance from 1820 to 1827, and several Staff appointments in the United Kingdom, and was much respected by all classes in the British Army with whom he was brought in contact.

In 1826 he became a peer, in succession to his cousin, the first Lord Downes, and in 1838 he was chosen a representative peer for Ireland. He married first, on June 20, 1815, Maria, only daughter of the late Mr. Walter Bagenal, who died in 1842; and secondly, in August, 1846, Christophena, widow of John Willis Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham, Hants., who died in October, 1860. By his first marriage he leaves surviving issue Anne, the wife of the Earl of Clonmell; his other daughter, wife of the present Lord Seaton, died only recently[a]. Having no male issue, the title is extinct.

His lordship had received the gold cross and one clasp for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, and the silver war-medal and six clasps for Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca. In 1860 he was made a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and he was also a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and of St. Anne of Russia. His commissions bore date as follow:—Ensign, March 31, 1804; lieutenant, November 12, 1804; captain, September 4, 1806; major, March 31, 1811; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 5, 1812; colonel, May 27, 1825; major-general, Jan. 10, 1837; lieutenant-general, November 9, 1846; general, June 20, 1854; and colonel of the 29th Regiment, Aug. 15, 1850.

HUGH BARON HALKETT, G.C.H.

July 26. At Hanover, aged 71, General Hugh Baron Halkett, Commander-in-Chief of the Hanoverian Army.

The deceased General, who was the younger brother of General Sir Colin Halkett, was born in the year 1784, and, his father and grandfather having served in the Scotch brigade in the pay of Holland, he himself was entered as a cadet in the same when he was only ten years old. Very shortly after this, Holland was overrun by the French, and all the members of the brigade had the option of entering the English service. Young Halkett did so, and after being quartered for a few months in Ireland, he was sent to India, where he served until the peace of Amiens.

In 1803, when Hanover was occupied by the French, the native troops were taken into the pay of England, and, under the name of the King's German Legion, they bore a very distinguished part in the war. Halkett received a commission in the corps, and with them he shared in the expedition to Hanover in 1805, in that against Copenhagen in 1807, and in the Corunna and the Walcheren campaigns. He served also with it in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1812, after which he was removed to the north of Europe, but he still remained connected with his old corps.

In May, 1813, Halkett was sent with a small body of men from the King's German Legion to the north of Germany to reinforce Walmoden, who was endeavouring, with a very inferior force, to hold Davoust in check. No sooner had he arrived than he was placed in command of the First Hanoverian Brigade, consisting of three battalions of German troops. His brigade distinguished itself at the battle of Goerde, where Walmoden, with great skill and daring, crushed Pécheux, who, with a small army, was making his way to join Davoust; and afterwards, when the French had been paralyzed by the battle of Leipsic, they came on to Hanover. This force, in conjunction with the Swedes under Bernadotte, afterwards defeated the Danes and detached Denmark from the French alliance. This campaign, though comparatively little known, cleared the whole country between the Elbe and the Weser, cut

[a] GENT. MAG., June, 1863, p. 805.

Davoust's army in two, and put an end to the open hostility of Denmark.

In the following year the German Legion was in the Netherlands, and Halkett with it; and in 1815 he commanded the Third Hanoverian Brigade of Infantry at Waterloo. The Hanoverians were not heavily engaged till late in the day; but then they found themselves face to face with Cambronne and the Old Guard, on the extreme left of the French line of battle. Colonel Halkett, to encourage his men, who were mostly new troops that had never been under fire, observing that the French General's horse had been shot under him, rode forward and made him prisoner, an exploit that was speedily followed by the flight of the Old Guard. The Hanoverians accompanied the Duke of Wellington to Paris, and Colonel Halkett remained there for some time.

For his services he was rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath; this, and the grade of lieutenant-colonel, was all that he attained in the British army, as at the close of the war he entered the Hanoverian service, with the rank of major-general, and rose in the course of years to the command-in-chief of the army, beside receiving the title of Baron. A few years ago, his failing eyesight obliged him to retire into private life, but he continued to reside with his family at Hanover, in the full possession of all his other faculties to the very last, and he enjoyed the well-merited affection and esteem of every one, from the King downwards.

Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

July 29. At Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, aged 69, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Judge of the Court for Probate, Divorces, and Causes Matrimonial.

The deceased, who was the fourth son of Francis Easterby, Esq., of Blackheath (who on marrying the heiress of John Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, took the surname of that ancient Northumbrian family), was born in 1794, and educated at the Charterhouse and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819. Having attained the rank of King's Counsel in 1834, and led the Northern Circuit with an ability which acquired him high reputation, he was, in 1837, returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest, as member for Liverpool. He continued to represent that community till 1842, when, by the Government of Sir R. Peel, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, where he sat for sixteen years, and as a judge he was universally allowed to be one of the ablest, most impartial, and most acute. In 1858, on the establishment of the new court for the hearing causes connected with matrimony, divorce, and wills, Sir Cresswell was appointed its first judge, and in that capacity he very successfully discharged the heavy duty of moulding the practice and procedure of an entirely new and untried jurisdiction. The labour of all this was exceedingly heavy, but seemed not to affect him, and he was in apparently robust health when he was thrown from his horse in St. James's-park on the 17th of July, and his kneepan was fractured. From this he was rapidly recovering, and had quitted his bed, when he was suddenly carried off by disease of the heart, which had been hitherto unsuspected.

"The Times" remarks of the deceased:—

"When he was made one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench, in 1842, it was because he was a sound lawyer, and certainly not because he was a member for Liverpool. He fully answered all expectations formed of him as a lawyer. He was what is called a 'strong' judge. That is to say, he was not only a learned judge, but a man who would have his own way. He had sufficient confidence in himself, a sufficient contempt for his audience, and a sufficient power of saying very disagreeable truths at proper times to keep every one in awe of him. It is a great temptation to have this power in that position, and perhaps Sir Cresswell Cresswell abused it as little as it is in human nature to do. . . . .

"The building up of a new system of law must have grown to be a labour of

love with Sir Cresswell Cresswell. He had long since earned his pension. He was rich in private means; he was childless, and, indeed, unmarried. It could only have been an absorbing interest in his work and a desire to consolidate the practice of his Court which could have induced him to toil on in a drudgery which must have caused him frequent disgust and continual labour. It is true that he was generally appreciated by his countrymen and countrywomen, and was doubtless conscious that he was doing his work well; but in the work itself he could have taken no pleasure. He was a hard-working, conscientious, and successful public servant, and his life has been useful."

Sir Isaac Grant, Bart., of Monymusk.

July 19. At Spring Bank, Aberdeen, aged 71, Sir Isaac Grant, Bart., of Monymusk.

The deceased, who was born on the 5th of July, 1792, was the third son of Sir Archibald Grant, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Mary, only child of John Forbes, Esq., of Newe, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Duff of Muirton. He succeeded his brother, Sir James Grant, the fifth Baronet, on the 30th of August, 1859. He was never married, and is himself succeeded by his nephew, now Sir Archibald Grant, the seventh Baronet, who was born on the 21st September, 1823, and was for some time a captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Sir Archibald's father, Robert Grant, Esq., of Tillyfour, J.P., Convener and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen (Sir Isaac's youngest brother), married Charlotte, daughter of William Walter Yea, Esq., and granddaughter of Sir William Yea, first Baronet, of Pyrland, Somerset, and died on the 15th of March, 1857, having had by her (who died on the 28th of November, 1848) beside Sir Archibald, the present Baronet, another son, Francis William, formerly of the 16th Lancers, and two daughters—viz., Mary Jane Forbes, married on the 20th October, 1853, to John Gregson, Esq., of Burdon, co. Durham, and Bramham, Yorkshire; and Louisa Charlotte Yea, who died, unmarried, in 1839.

The Grants of Monymusk—a branch of the Grants Earls of Seafield—are one of the oldest families in Scotland. The immediate ancestor of the house of Monymusk was Archibald Grant, younger son of Sir James Grant, of Grant, by his wife, Lady Barbara Erskine, a daughter of the Earl of Mar.

The Maharanee Jendan Kower.

Aug. 1. At Abingdon House, Kensington, the Maharanee Jendan Kower, relict of Runjeet Singh.

The following sketch of the eventful life of the Maharanee is epitomized from the "Daily Telegraph," and is probably as correct in its main features as European information can make it:—

"Chunda Kour, as her name should have been written,—that is to say, 'the Silver or Moonlike Queen,'—was the wife of 'the Lion of the Punjaub,' and the mother of the little Prince whom we deposed from the throne of the Five Waters. A quarter of a century ago, this faded Sikh woman who has just passed away among us so silently was the most powerful Sultana in Asia. She was the favourite wife of Runjeet Singh's zenana, and, ruling him, she ruled all Northern India, from the Khyber Pass to the Sutlej.

"A mere sketch of her career will range through all the romance of poverty and splendour, crime, success, and misfortune. Chunda Kour, although the wife of the Maharajah of the Punjaub, was not, if report speaks true, very nobly born. One version of her birth makes her father a dog-keeper in the service of Runjeet; but at any rate she was selected as one of his harem, and came to be its mistress. From that time if she could have written the history of her marvellous life, blood, and not ink, would have been the fitting medium to have used. Kurruck Singh succeeded Runjeet, and he was despatched with acetate of lead and corrosive sublimate mingled in a curry. Nao Nehal Singh followed Kurruck on the throne; but as he passed upon his elephant under an arch, after his coronation, it was contrived that the masonry should fall and crush him. The widow of Kurruck

still stood in the way, and her chamber-women were bribed to beat her brains out with a stone as they stood behind her, braiding and perfuming her hair. Shere Singh, a son of the murdered Princess, yet blocked the path to the throne against Chunda Kour's child, and he too was despatched by an adroit treachery. An English rifle was shown to him as he sate upon the 'gadi,' and when its muzzle was turned to his breast in the course of examining it, the trigger was pressed, and four slugs were discharged into his heart.

"Thus at last the crown of the Punjaub was won, and placed upon the infant head of Dhuleep Singh; his mother, the Princess now dead, employing the influence thus obtained to revel in license. Sometimes, however, she was obliged to be the spectatress of murder, and not its accomplice, as when the troops at Lahore bayoneted her brother, the Prince Jewahir, as he reviewed them, sprinkling her robe and that of her son with his blood. But she replaced her brother with a lover, Lall Singh, and, in conjunction with him, declared war upon the British by marching her Sikhs across the Sutlej. Moodkee, Aliwal, and Ferozeshah ended the first Sikh war, and reduced her to the mere guardianship of a protected Prince.

"Then she commenced the network of intrigue with Moolraj of Mooltan, Golab Singh of Cashmere, and Dost Mahomed of Affghanistan, which led to the murder of the English officers at the first-named place, and to the second Sikh war. Her emissaries, under pretence of fetching drugs from various cities, carried on correspondence for her with all the discontents in India. Confined to fortresses, she bribed the guards with costly necklaces of pearl and gold; her money and messages circulated in every Sikh barrack and village. So well was she served, too, that when one of her messengers was executed at Lahore, his wife begged his armlet as a relic of love at the scaffold, and instantly took out of it one of the Maharanee's letters, tore it into a hundred pieces, and swallowed them to save detection. She was removed to Benares, too late to avert the great war which she had fomented. Far away from the Punjaub, pacing her prison in the 'holy city' like a caged tigress, she heard the echoes of the cannon of Goojerat, which deposed Runjeet Singh's dynasty for ever, and made the Five Waters a province of the victorious English.

"Thenceforward she passed from the eyes of men, a pensioner of the British power,—her hundred lovers dead or degraded, her influence gone with her beauty and her youth,—the son for whom she had sinned and plotted dethroned, an exile, and a renegade from the grand and conquering creed of the Khalsa. Before her eyes, as she lately sank in death, in the country whither she had followed her son, these scenes, and a thousand as full of Eastern splendour and crime, must have passed. Whatever the intoxications of power, whatever the delights of luxury, whatever the charm of unbridled self-indulgence, wealth, and influence, that withered, silent woman had experienced them all."

JOSHUA FIELD, ESQ., F.R.S.

Aug. 11. At Balham Hill-house, Surrey, aged 76, Joshua Field, Esq., F.R.S., a leading member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

The deceased was one of the eminent firm of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, of Lambeth. His attention had been especially directed to the marine engine and to steam navigation since the year 1816, when Maudslay and Co. made a pair of combined engines, each 14-horse power, applying the power to the paddle-wheel shaft by the crank, instead of by cog-wheels, according to the previous mode. As is well known, this establishment took a very prominent part in the prosecution of steam navigation; and it deserves to be remembered that it was Messrs. Maudslay and Field who boldly engaged to construct engines of adequate power to propel a vessel across the Atlantic, of the necessary size to carry sufficient fuel for the voyage, at a time when many competent authorities doubted its practicability, and the first constructors of the day declined to undertake it. The engines were completed and fitted on board the "Great Western," in March 1838; and shortly afterwards that vessel started on her first voyage from Bristol, reaching New York, a distance of 3,000 miles, in 13 days and 10 hours. The success of this voyage across the Atlantic exceeded

the most sanguine expectations of the promoters, and there seemed no limit to the extension of ocean steam navigation, other companies and larger vessels being speedily projected and designed.

The late Mr. Field was one of six young men[a] who, towards the end of the year 1817, founded the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was one of its earliest vice-presidents, and he continued to hold that office until elected president on the 18th January, 1848, being the first president selected from that class of engineers whose attention had been more particularly devoted to purely mechanical pursuits and the construction of machinery. This office he filled for two years,—the period permitted by the regulations,—discharging the duties which belonged to it with great assiduity and devotion. In his inaugural address, delivered on February 1, 1848, he alluded particularly to the changes which had then been introduced into steam navigation, and to some of the more marked improvements, both in the engines and the vessels, by which they had been adapted for carrying cargo and fuel for long voyages, and for attaining great speed on short voyages.—*The Builder.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 23. The Rev. *Henry Hutton* (p. 243) was of Wadham College, Oxford; B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833. He published "Lectures on the English Liturgy," Woburn, 1848; also Sermons, Tracts, and Pastoral Letters.

June 25. The Rev. *James Dickson Dixon* (p. 243), who was of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840, published various sermons.

July 8. The Rev. *James Frederick Todd* (p. 244) was of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833. He published "A Letter to the Rev. R. Scott on occasion of his Visitation Sermons, May 14 and July 26, 1845," London, 4to., 1845; "The Identity of True Religion in all Ages," London, 8vo., 1849; "Essays on Education and the Province of the Intellect in Religious Inquiries," 1851; and "Commentary on the Sermon on the Mount," 1856.

July 15. The Rev. *Edward Pryce Owen* (p. 244), who was the only son of the Ven. Hugh Owen, Archdeacon of Salop, was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1810, M.A. 1816. He was formerly Vicar of Wellington and Rector of Eyton, Salop, and preacher of Park-street Chapel, Grosvenor-square. He was author of the "Book of Etchings," fol.; vol. i. 1842, vol. ii. 1855.

July 17. At Eastbourne, the Rev. *W. B. Wright*, late Chaplain at Malacca.

July 20. At Jarrow-on-Tyne, aged 34, the Rev. *Robert Westmorland Hutchinson.*

July 25. Aged 63, the Rev. *Charles Isaac Yorke*, Rector of Shenfield. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827, and author of "The Church of Christ Portrayed," and "Original Researches in the Word of God."

July 27. At Preston Bissett, Bucks., aged 71, the Rev. *John Edward Sabin*, for forty years Rector of that parish, and formerly Minister of Eaton Chapel, London. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, and published "Judgment on the Quick;" "Kingship of Jesus;" "Warning Word to the Church of England;" "Courvoisier;" "Letters to a Member of Parliament on Dissent;" "Peace in Believing;" "God's History of Man;" and "Sermons for the Times."

At Uckfield, Sussex, aged 67, the Rev. *John Streatfeild*, M.A., Incumbent.

July 28. At Erith, Kent, aged 56, the Rev. *Edward Eyre*, Rector of Larling, Norfolk. He was of Merton College, Oxford, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1833, and author of "The Parables of our Lord, with their Applications, translated into Verse."

Aug. 4. At Battenhurst, Sussex, aged 39, the Rev. *John Goodacre*, LL.D., Rector of Wilby-cum-Harpham, Norfolk.

Aug. 6. At the Vicarage, Pinhoe, near Exeter, aged 65, the Rev. *John Bradford.*

At Buckworth Rectory, Huntingdon, aged 56, the Rev. *John Duncombe Shafto.*

Aug. 8. At Lowestoft, aged 78, the Rev. *F. Cunningham*, formerly Vicar of that parish.

At Leamington, the Rev. *Charles Thomas Davies*, Vicar of Dilhorne, Staffordshire.

Aug. 10. Suddenly, at Endon, near Persbore, Worcestershire, aged 40, the Rev. *Arthur Carden*, son of the late Sir Henry R. Carden, bart., of Templemore Abbey, Ireland.

Aug. 11. At Bishopstone, aged 56, *Richard Lane Freer*, D.D., Archdeacon of Hereford, Prelector of Hereford Cathedral, and Rector of Bishopstone-cum-Yazor. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Lane Freer, from 1835 till 1843 Rector of Handsworth, near Birmingham. He was educated at Westminster School, to which he was always warmly attached, officiating as steward of the Old Westminsters' dinner in 1845, and signing the memorial (1847) to Dean Buckland in favour of the continuance of the Westminster Play, his constant attendance at which was the signal for a hearty welcome. In 1829 he was

[a] Henry Robinson Palmer, Joshua Field, William Maudslay, James Jones, Charles Collinge, and James Ashwell.

ordained deacon to his father's curacy at Handsworth, and in 1830 priest. In 1852 Bishop Hampden appointed him Archdeacon of Hereford, on the resignation of his aged relative, the Ven. Henry Wetherell, B.D., Canon of Gloucester, and Rector of Thruxton and Kentworth, Herefordshire. In 1861 he became Prelector of the Cathedral, *vice* the Rev. W. E. Evans, appointed a Canon Residentiary. He married, in 1848, Harriet, dau. of the Rev. J. Clutton, D.D., Canon of Hereford. Beside his first Charge, which was published, Archdeacon Freer published a volume of hymns, a sermon preached at the consecration of St. John's, Perry-bar (Handsworth), in 1833, and a farewell sermon at Handsworth in 1835.

Aug. 12. Aged 33, the Rev. *Charles Douglas*, Curate of Trinity Church, Whitehaven, second son of Daniel Douglas, esq., of Lythmore, Whitehaven.

Aug. 14. Suddenly, at the Rectory, Upper Clatford, Andover, Hants., the Rev. *Edward Frowd*, Rector of that parish for upwards of 33 years.

Aug. 17. At Ellesborough Rectory, Bucks., aged 60, while on a visit to his brother-in-law, the Rev. *William Milner Farish*, late Incumbent of St. Peter's, Preston.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 26. In New Zealand, aged 33, Harry Valette Jones, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry D. Jones, G.C.B.

May 2. At Melbourne, Australia, accidentally killed, aged 32, Herbert Brown, fourth surviving son of the late Rev. J. Rogers, of the Home, Salop.

May 4. Murdered by the natives, on the road from Tataraimaka to New Plymouth, New Zealand, while in the discharge of his duty with an escort of H.M.'s 57th Regt., aged 28, Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Astle Hope, A.B., M.B., T.C.D., fourth son of the late Ralph J. Hope, esq., J.P., of Urelands, co. Wicklow.

May 6. At Otago, New Zealand, aged 63, Eliza Jane, widow of Major R. B. Fulton, of the Bengal Artillery.

May 15. At the British Legation, Peking, aged 48, William Charles Milne, M.A., Assistant Chinese Secretary to H.M.'s Legation in China.

May 21. At Theyat-Myo, Burmah, aged 40, Major James Fraser, H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles, 3rd Battalion, only son of the late Col. Hugh Fraser, R.A.

June 8. At sea, aged 38, Mary Catherine, wife of Major James W. Stubbs, Madras Army.

June 9. At Meerut, Francis Oliver Barker, esq., M.D., of H.M.'s 90th Regt.

At Dugshai, Simla, N. D. S. Wallich, Surgeon H.M.'s 1st Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of the late N. Wallich, esq., M.D., F.R.S.

June 10. At his residence, Choisy-terrace, Guernsey, aged 48, after a lingering bronchial malady, which he bore with true Christian patience and resignation, Frederick Collings Lukis, esq., M.D., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of numerous European Societies, &c. His highly accomplished mind and mild unassuming disposition endeared him to all who knew him. Beloved by all in his social and public circle for his integrity and kindness, his professional career, which commenced with Dr. Harrison of Stephen's-green, Dublin, placed him above the rank of most of his age and standing; and he was equally successful in his native island. His researches in natural history and in antiquities were eminently respected, and his recent study of the "teredines" of the European seas has been stopped by his untimely death. Dr. Lukis communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a very able paper on the Primeval Remains of the Channel Islands, which was printed in the *Archæologia*.

June 11. At Valparaiso, William Alexander Cox, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Graham Cole, of St. James's, Wednesbury, Staffordshire.

June 13. At Grahamstown, South Africa, aged 57, Frederick Carlisle, esq., fourth son of the late Rev. William Carlisle, of Belmont, Staffordshire.

June 16. At Mercara, Madras, aged 40, Emma Berry, wife of Charles Barclay, Surgeon 25th Regt. N.I.

June 29. At Bombay, William Edgworth, esq., Capt. 3rd Dragoon Guards.

July 5. At Bombay, aged 23, Thos. Henry Trafford, Lieut. R.A.

July 14. Frederick Sims Williams, esq. (p. 250), was author of "Improvements of the Jurisdiction of Equity," Lond., 1852; "Our Iron Roads, their History, Construction, and Social Influences," Lond., 8vo., 1852; "The New Practice of the Court of Chancery," Lond., 1854; "Thoughts on the Doctrine of Eternal Punishment, with reference to the Views of the Rev. F. D. Maurice and the Neoplatonists," Lond., 8vo., 1857; and "The Wonders of the Heavens," second edition, Lond., 12mo., 1861.

July 15. Suddenly, in Dublin, Col. Murray Octavius Nixon, R.A., youngest son of the late Col. Nixon, of the 44th Regt.

July 19. At Spring-bank, Aberdeen, aged 71, Sir Isaac Grant, bart., of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire. See OBITUARY.

July 20. At Kalmar-house, Surrey, aged 37, Charlotte, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sleigh, and dau. of the late Capt. Spellen, R.A.

July 21. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 48, Capt. Niel Snodgrass G. Buchanan, of Knockshinnoch, Ayrshire.

At Norwich, aged 82, Wm. Adair Hodgson Paddon, esq., Retired Paymaster R.N., eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Paddon, Rector of Bradfield, Norfolk, and of All Saints, near Bungay, Suffolk.

At Blandford, John Cyril, only son of the Rev. John Wade Shelton.

At Nyn-pk., Northaw, Herts., aged 56, Mary Elizabeth Jane, widow of the Rev. John Ashfordby Trenchard, of Stanton-house, Wilts., and Northaw.

At Laugharne, Carmarthen, from the effects of a fall, John Trevor Scurlock, esq., of Doctors'-commons, only son of the late Rev. David Scurlock, of Bluncorse, Carmarthenshire.

July 22. At Wiesbaden, John Bax, esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

At his residence, Newark, Notts., aged 81, Capt. Jacob Barth, late Adjutant of the Royal Sherwood Foresters and Notts. Militia.

At Salcombe-Regis, Devon, aged 48, Alethea, wife of the Rev. John Anderson Morshead, Vicar of that parish.

At the Rev. H. C. Knightly's, Combroke, aged 77, Ann, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Philip Story, of Lockington-hall, Leicestershire.

July 23. After many years' suffering at Haslar, aged 79, William Frederick Carter, esq., M.D., R.N.

At Charlesfield-house, by Mid Calder, Mid Lothian, Henry Raeburn, esq., of St. Bernard's.

At Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, aged 34, Ellen Harriet, wife of George Chapman, esq., F.S.A., of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At East Norton, Leicestershire, aged 71, John Hippisley Heycock, esq.

At St. Briavels, Gloucestershire, aged 55, Anna Matilda, wife of Francis Henry Byrne, esq., late Capt. Rifle Brigade.

In Gower-st., Bedford-sq., Louisa, relict of the late Marmaduke Robert Langdale, esq.

July 24. At Brighton, aged 77, Bridget, relict of Sir Patrick Macgregor, bart.

Major-Gen. W. Dunn, Retired Full Pay, R.A.

At Lowestoft, Suffolk, Capt. G. B. Jeffreys, R.N.

At St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, Susanna, wife of Anthony Crofton, esq., J.P.

At Rhyl, aged 81, Sarah, widow of George Stevens, esq., of Old Windsor-lodge, Berks.

At Clifton-pk., Roxburghshire, Charles John Elliot, esq., late of the Madras Army, second son of Robert Kerr Elliot, esq., of Harwood and Clifton.

At St. Gall, Switzerland, Annette, wife of Wm. H. Chichele Plowden, esq., of Ewhurst-park, Basingstoke.

At Hill-house, Ipswich, aged 48, Mary, wife of John Worlledge, esq., Judge of County Courts.

At Mount Bellew, aged 39, Capt. T. A. Grattan Bellew. He had but a short time returned to his residence, having been absent at Madeira and elsewhere for the benefit of his health. The deceased, the second son of the late Sir M. D. Bellew, was born in 1824. From 1852 to 1857 he represented the county of Galway in Parliament. In 1858 he married Pauline, second dau. of the late Henry Grattan, esq., M.P., when he assumed the additional name of Grattan.

July 25. At Paris, aged 49, the Earl of Mornington. See OBITUARY.

At Bessingby-hall, Yorkshire, aged 54, Godfrey Lord Macdonald. His lordship, who was the son of Godfrey, the third Baron, by Louisa Maria, dau. of Farley Edsir, esq., and brother of the Hon. Col. James Macdonald, C.B., Private Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, was born in 1809, and married, in 1843, Maria Anne, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Mr. G. Wyndham, of Cromer-hall, Norfolk. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Somerled James Brudenell, born in 1849.

At Early-bank, Perth, Lady Lindsay.

At Crimble-hall, aged 72, John Fenton, esq. Mr. Fenton was returned to Parliament as the first M.P. for Rochdale, in December, 1832, but at the general election of January, 1835, he was supplanted by the late Mr. Entwisle, who died in 1837. Consequent on Mr. Entwisle's death an election took place, and Mr. Fenton was again returned and sat until 1841, when, from infirm health and other causes, he resigned the representation, and was succeeded by Mr. Sharman Crawford. Mr. Fenton was a Liberal, and a warm supporter of benevolent institutions.—*Manchester Examiner.*

At Brighton, aged 82, Capt. George Stevenson, formerly of the Grenadier Guards.

At Southsea, Mary, wife of Capt. Godfrey Lamplugh Wolley, R.N., and dau. of the late Bryan Taylor, esq., of Bridlington, Yorkshire.

At Bath, aged 65, Jane, wife of the Rev. E. B. Bagshawe, late Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire.

At Dover, suddenly, aged 73, William Clayton, esq.

On board the African mail steamer "Ethiope," near Bathurst, aged 29, Capt. William Rice Mulliner, 3rd West India Regt., late Acting Governor of Lagos, and youngest son of the late Francis Mulliner, esq., of Northampton.

July 26. At his residence, Bert-house, Athy, co. Kildare, Gen. Lord Downes, G.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At Hanover, aged 79, His Excellency General Hugh Baron Halkett, G.C.H. See OBITUARY.

Suddenly, at the Dowager Lady Bateman's, Great Cumberland-pl., aged 43, George Astley Charles Dashwood, esq., late Capt. 71st Highland Light Infantry, second son of the late Sir George Dashwood, bart., of Kirtlington-park, Oxon.

At her residence, Camberwell New-road, Sarah Collier, relict of Capt. Samuel Bartlett Deecker, R.N., of Weymouth.

At her house in Winchester, very suddenly, Harriet, widow of the Rev. Richard Cockburn, Canon of Winchester Cathedral.

In Upper Seymour-st., Hyde-park, aged 91, Elizabeth Mary, widow of Richard Alexander Nelson, esq., Secretary of the Navy.

At West Malvern, Capt. Ernest Hawkins Shewell, of the Bombay Army, son of W. E. Shewell, esq., of Cheltenham.

Very suddenly, while at service in the Cathedral Church of Wells, Wm. Henry Livett, esq., of Trowbridge, Wilts.

At the Close, Winchester, aged 32, Agnes Sarah Blizard, elder dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Borradaile.

July 27. In Great Stanhope-st., Mayfair, aged 77, the Dowager Lady Foley. Her ladyship, Cecilia Olivia Geraldine, was fifth dau. of the second Duke of Leinster, by the only

daughter and heiress of Lord St. George, whose title is now extinct. She was born in 1786, and married, in 1806, the third Lord Foley, who died in 1833, and by whom she had a family of four sons and four daughters.

In Dover-st., Urania, wife of Adm. Sir Edward Tucker, G.C.B.

At Bocking, near Braintree, Essex, Sarah Susanna, relict of the Rev. Charles Wakeham, Rector of Wickenby, Lincolnshire, and Prebendary of Lichfield.

At Dunse, Abercromby Robert Dick, esq., advocate and barrister-at-law, Sheriff Substitute of Berwickshire, second son of Abercromby Dick, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 43, Maria Eliza, wife of the Rev. Edward Hoare.

July 28. At Hamilton-lodge, South Kensington, after a very short illness, aged 66, Constantine Henry, Marquis of Normanby, K.G. and G.C.B. See OBITUARY.

In Onslow-cresc., Brompton, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Andrews, formerly of the 30th Regt.

Off the Island of St. Thomas, on his passage to England, aged 27, Thomas Bruce, Captain 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, eldest son of Thomas Bruce, esq., of Arnot, N.B.

At Barningham, Suffolk, aged 31, Joseph John Fison, B.A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

At Great Fenton-house, Stoke-upon-Trent, Helen Mackenzie, wife of Josiah Dimmock, esq.

At Lackham-house, Wilts., Caroline, widow of the Rev. Archibald Paris.

At Dalbury Rectory, Derbyshire, Caroline Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Cotton.

July 29. At Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, aged 69, Sir Cresswell Cresswell. See OBITUARY.

Aged 59, Mr. William Patten, professor of music, organist of St. Cross, and conductor of the Winchester Choral Society. Mr. Patten in his youth was apprenticed to Dr. Chard, late organist of the cathedral and college, under whom he completed his musical education. As a teacher of music, he was singularly successful in imparting to his pupils sound knowledge, correct taste, and a remarkable precision of execution—the foundation of all musical excellence. The recent creditable performances of the Winchester Choral Society, of which he was a main promoter, are the best testimony to his perfect acquaintance with and his skill in the management of an orchestra, rendered the more conspicuous by the fact of that orchestra being composed chiefly of amateurs. This Society will greatly miss him, together with all those who knew him. By every one he was respected for his amiable temper, his kindness of heart, his genuine love for music, and his zeal in the same; and by many who knew him more intimately in his private character, and specially in the patient fortitude with which he bore a long and trying illness, he was regarded with feelings of the deepest esteem.—*Hampshire Chronicle.*

At Hilliers, Petworth, Harriet, wife of Lieut.-Col. Barttelot, M.P., fourth dau. of the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., of Eden-hall, Cumberland.

In Portland-pl., aged 64, John Labouchere, esq., of Broome-hall, Dorking. He was the brother of Lord Taunton, and head of the banking firm of Messrs. Deacon and Co., of Birchin-lane. Mr. Labouchere married a dau. of James Dupré, esq., of Wilton-park, Bucks., and sister of the member for that county.

At Hornsey, aged 64, Maria Hawes, widow of Robert Ware, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Mr. Baron Gurney.

At Weybridge, aged 74, Thos. Norris, M.D., formerly of Chester.

At Alverstoke, Hants., aged 25, Elizabeth Helen, second surviving dau. of the Rev. R. F. Purvis, Vicar of Whitsbury, Wilts.

At Stodmarsh-court, Kent, aged 69, Edward Collard, esq.

July 30. At Southampton, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Vincent.

At the Dutch-house, Winchfield, aged 75, Henrietta Maria, only dau. of the late Col. Brown, of Amwell, Bury, Herts.

At Buckingham, aged 72, Ann, widow of Edmund Southam, esq., M.D.

At Reading, Susan, dau. of the late Rev. John Thaine Frowd, of Chicklade, Wilts.

July 31. At his residence, Bath, aged 76, Capt. Montagu Montagu, R.N., second son of the late Montagu Montagu, esq., of Little Bookham, Surrey. The deeeased was one of the very few surviving veteran officers who shared in Sir John T. Duckworth's action off St. Domingo in 1806. He entered the navy in April, 1799, on board the "Dryad," 36, and was employed on the Home station until May, 1805, and under Capt. C. J. M. Mansfield assisted at the capture of the French frigate "Franchise," 36, in 1803. He was acting flag-lieutenant to Sir John T. Duckworth in the action off St. Domingo, and was in consequence promoted to lieutenant, March 5th following. He was at the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807, and afterwards served in the West Indies, Channel, and at Spithead; and after further service on the Jamaica station for two years, was invalided in March, 1811. In October, 1812, he became attached to the force on the coast of North America, and after his return to England, in December, 1813, served again at Spithead and at Plymouth. He obtained the rank of commander June 13, 1815, and retired with the rank of captain Jan. 10, 1853. Capt. Montagu was a man of literary tastes, and had published several poetic pieces, mostly translations from the French and Italian.

At the residence of his mother, Boughton Blean, near Faversham, Kent, after a protracted illness from the effects of tropical service, aged 37, Wm. Mackay Ogilvie, surgeon, R.N., third surviving son of the late John Ogilvie, esq., R.N.

At Clarence-house, Southsea, aged 56, Chas. W. White, esq., Staff-surgeon, R.N.

At Brighton, aged 86, Martha, relict of Thos. Carpenter, late of Ilford-house, Essex, author of "The Scholar's Spelling Assistant."

Aug. 1. At Abingdon-house, Kensington, Her Highness the Maharanee Jendan Kower, widow of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, of the Sikhs, and mother of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. See OBITUARY.

In Pall-Mall, aged 54, Henry Forster, esq., of the Foreign Office.

At Paris, Markham John Thorpe, esq., late of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Aged 25, Harriet Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Robt. Evered Haymes, of Stanwick, Northants.

At Haymount, Dunse, N.B., aged 72, John Johnston, esq., Procurator Fiscal of Berwickshire.

At Great Malvern, Anna Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Wrey, The Crescent, Teignmouth.

Aug. 2. At Oldfield-lawn, Sussex, aged 74, Gen. John Oldfield, K.H., Col. Com. R.E. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers as second lieut., April 2, 1806, and became first lieut. July 1 of the same year. He served in North America in 1807-8-9, and became capt. May 1, 1811. He next served as second in command of the Engineer department in the Netherlands from March to June, 1815, and as brigade-major in the corps of Royal Engineers in the Netherlands and France from March, 1815, until the withdrawal of the army of occupation in Dec., 1818; and was present at the battle of Waterloo and capitulation of Paris. He became brevet-major July 22, 1830, and lieut.-colonel November 12, 1831; and was commanding Royal Engineer in Canada from 1839 to 1843. He became brevet-col. November 23, 1841; regimental-col., November 3, 1846; major-gen., June 29, 1854; lieut.-gen., May 10, 1859; col.-commandant of Royal Engineers, October 25, 1859; and general, April 3, 1862.

At Gilmonby-hall, Yorkshire, aged 76, Maria, widow of the Ven. Archdeacon Headlam.

At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of John Guyon, Commander R.N., of Richmond, Surrey.

At Tenby, aged 73, James Pickering Ord, esq., of Langton-hall, Leicestershire.

At Kensington, Jessy Anne, wife of Capt. G. Robinson, of H.M.'s Indian Navy.

At Linden Castle, Stillorgan, aged 34, Capt. Julius Alex. Sartoris, late of the 16th Lancers. He became a lunatic, in consequence of a fall in hunting some years ago, and met his death by jumping from the parapet of his residence.

Aug. 3. Aged 84, Capt. John Wisdom, J.P. co. Dublin.

Accidentally, by a fall from his horse, Clayton de Windt, esq., of Blunsdon-hall, Wilts., and Dinnington, Northumberland.

At Chester, of typhus fever, aged 25, Thomas Henry Hughes, M.D., House Surgeon to the Chester Infirmary, second son of Thomas Hughes, esq., Wrexham.

At Dieppe, aged 25, Matilda Agnes, wife of the Rev. Percival Maurice Shipton, Rector of Halsham, Yorkshire, and eldest twin-dau. of Edward Stanley Curwen, esq., of Workington-hall, Cumberland.

Accidentally drowned while fishing in the Home-park, Hampton Court, aged 11, William Anson, youngest son of James J. Kinloch, of Kair, N.B., and Teddington, Middlesex.

Aug. 4. In Stanhope-street, Gloucester-gate, Catherine Jane Mathew, widow of Col. Edward Warner, and eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Charles Shipley.

In Eastbourne-terr., aged 32, Capt. William Minto Gibbon, Bengal Staff Corps.

At Woodside, Benenden, Kent, aged 79, Sarah Rider, relict of the Rev. Daniel Boys, late Vicar of Benenden and Brookland.

At Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Robert Thomas, esq., and dau. of the late Col. Skyring, R.A.

At his residence, Star-hill, Rochester, aged 67, William Dalton, esq.

Aug. 5. At Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, the Hon. Charlotte Sophia, wife of Frederick Augustine, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lord Blayney.

On board H.M.S. "Trafalgar," aged 26, Lieut. F. H. Blair, R.N., son of Capt. H. Blair, R.N.

At Ouchterard, near Galway, Mary Catherine, wife of T. Doig, esq., late of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and eldest dau. of the late Col. Andrew M'Cally, of the Madras Army.

In Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, aged 68, Georgina, wife of George Hogarth, esq.

Aug. 6. Aged 53, the Hon. Samuel Rodbard Neil Talbot, second son of James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide.

At his residence, Glen Oak, co. Antrim, aged 33, Thomas S. Pakenham, esq., J.P., eldest son of the Rev. Robert Pakenham, Rector of Kildrought, co. Kildare.

At Lewisham, Kent (the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Bishop), aged 93, Margaret, widow of Major Hillary Harcourt Torriano, of the H.E.I.C.'s Corps of Engineers on the Madras Establishment.

At Henley-on-Thames, aged 70, Caroline, wife of Humphrey Jeston, esq., Commander R.N., and dau. of the late James Torre, esq., of Snydale-hall, Yorkshire.

At Haddiscoe, Norfolk, Catherine, dau. of the late Ambrose Palmer, esq., of Burgh Castle.

Aug. 7. At his residence, Grosvenor-square, aged 56, Beriah Botfield, esq., M.P. for Ludlow. See OBITUARY.

At Stonehouse, Plymouth, aged 34, Mary Anne Jane, wife of Col. Blaquière Mann.

At Islington-hall, near King's Lynn, suddenly, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 52, James D. Hulton, esq., J.P. and D.L. of the county of Norfolk.

Aged 37, Thomas Loyd Price, esq., of Chamber-hall, Bury, Lancashire.

Aug. 8. At Maunsell-house, near Bridgewater, aged 61, Sir Frederick W. Slade, bart., Q.C. He was the eldest surviving son of the

late Gen. Sir John Slade, bart., G.C.H., by his first wife, Miss Dawson, of the North of Ireland, was born in 1803, and educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Somersetshire, and Lieut.-Col. of the West Somersetshire Yeomanry. His death was very sudden. He had conducted a case in the Nisi Prius Court at Wells the day before with his usual vigour and ability, and apparently in robust health. Having concluded his day's work, he retired to his country seat; in the evening he complained of fatigue, and the next morning he called in a medical friend, but his ailment appeared to be slight. He, however, had an apoplectic seizure in the evening, and died almost immediately. "Sir Frederick had been on the Western Circuit between thirty and forty years. He went through the usual gradations of the profession, and became a most successful defender of prisoners. As time rolled on he emerged from the criminal into the civil court, and then was called within the bar as a Q.C. His peculiar style was that of great honesty and openness, accompanied by great humour, which soon gained him a considerable practice. He was a most zealous and untiring advocate, and greatly incensed when he discovered anything dishonest or disreputable, sparing not the highest in his remarks in the discharge of his duties. His sincerity, good-nature, and jocularity had gained for him the love and regard of his compeers, and no man at the bar stood higher in the esteem and respect of those who occupied the bench, many of whom had in their time laboured with him. His career has now ended, but his memory will be held in kind remembrance by every man who knew him."

At Lee, Kent (at the house of his brother-in-law, John Pitcairn, esq.), aged 70, Francis Sheppee, esq., of Bedford, formerly Physician-Gen. H.E.I.C.S., Bombay.

At St. James's-pl., aged 43, John Hardiman Burke, Lieut.-Col. 3rd Buffs, of St. Clerans, co. Galway.

At his residence, Trafalgar-sq., Chelsea, aged 75, Charles Henry Phillips, esq., Surgeon to H.M.'s Household.

At Tiddington, near Thame, Oxon., aged 95, Sophia, widow of the Rev. James Edwards, late Vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Aged 44, Robert, eldest son of the late Col. Stickland, of Dorchester, Dorset.

At Woolwich-common, Margaret Young, youngest dau. of the late Major Alexander Young Spearman, R.A.

Aged 69, James William Gilbart, esq., F.R.S., of Brompton-crescent, Middlesex, Author of the "Practical Treatise on Banking." Mr. Gilbart had long held a high position in the city of London as a financier. He belonged to a good Cornish family, but was born in London, March 21, 1794. Failing in obtaining a Government appointment, he became a clerk in a London bank in 1813, one of those banks which failed during the panic of 1825. While a clerk, he took an active part in the Athenian Debating Society, with the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., and Mr. Baron Channell. He was also connected with the Union Society, of which Mr. J. S. Mill and Lord Macaulay were members, and did much to found the City of London Literary and Scientific Institute. He wrote articles for various periodicals—"The Preacher and the Platform" (1822-3), and a clever answer to Cobbett's book on the Reformation, pointing out the various social benefits of the Reformation. From 1825 to 1827 he was a cashier in a Birmingham office, and in 1826 he delivered an interesting course of lectures on the philosophy of history. Mr. Gilbart returned to London in that year, and in 1827 he published his "Practical Treatise on Banking." Shortly after this he was appointed manager of a branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, but retired from that post to take the general management of the London and Westminster Bank, the duties of which he discharged with much ability until 1859. While managing this bank a handsome service of plate was presented to Mr. Gilbart by gentlemen interested in banking business, in recognition of the services he had rendered to the principle of joint-stock banking, and on his retirement from the office of general manager he was elected a director of the company. Mr. Gilbart was the author of many works, among which may be mentioned, "The History and Principles of Banking," "A History of Banking in Ireland," "The Logic of Banking," "Banking and the Currency," "History of Banking in America," "Logic for the Million." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the International Statistical Congress, held in July, 1860, he was appointed one of the committee of the section of Commercial Statistics, and a paper read by him on that occasion, on "The Statistics of English Banks," was printed in the "Transactions" of the Congress.

Aug. 9. At Porchester, Hants., aged 90, Sarah, wife of Major Hurdle, and mother of Major-Gen. Hurdle, C.B.

At Comarques, Thorpe-le-Soken, Captain Runnacles, J.P. for the county of Essex.

At Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, Eliza Augusta, relict of the Rev. J. C. Rea, of Christendom, co. Kilkenny.

At her residence, Cumberland-st., Hyde-pk., Louisa Frances, last surviving child of the late Rev. Edmund Poulter, for many years Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral.

In Upper George-street, Bryanston-sq., of heart disease, aged 38, Commander Charles Henry Walker, Indian Navy.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, Frances Anna, fourth dau. of the late Thomas March Phillipps, esq., of Garendon-park, Leicestershire.

Aug. 10. At Cheltenham, Margaret, wife of Sir Felix Agar.

At Kensington, Jane Parry, wife of Dr.

Edward Davies, Retired Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

At Bridlington Quay, aged 34, Joanna Hincks, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Gage Morris.

At Clarence-house, Margate, Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Allinson, of Long Benton, Northumberland.

Aug. 11. At Balham-hill-house, Surrey, aged 76, Joshua Field, esq., C.E., F.R.S. See OBITUARY.

At 3, Residentiary-houses, St. Paul's, aged 76, John Lumb, esq.

At Calais, aged 21, Peyton, third son of the Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A., Incumbent of Stow-cum-Quy, Cambridgeshire.

At Kingstown, Sadie Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Capt. Thomas Cox, late R.N.

Aug. 12. At Wimbledon, Henry Stormont, son of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B.

At the residence of her brother, East-lodge, Belmont, Brighton, aged 57, Sophia Eliza, widow of the Ven. Richard Panton, D.D., Archdeacon of Jamaica.

In Abbey-st., Chester, aged 81, George Cumming, esq., M.D. See OBITUARY..

In London, from an accident, William Milton Bridger, esq., of the Chantrey, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., J.P., Recorder of the City of Chichester for forty-two years. He was educated at Winchester College as a Commoner, and went subsequently to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took honours. He was called to the Bar in 1817, and became chancery barrister. He married Sophia, daughter of Col. Lowther, of Winchester, whom he survived; he leaves twelve children. Mr. Bridger lived for some time past at Stratford-on-Avon, but formerly at Halnaker, near to Chichester, in which locality he was a considerable land proprietor, and was much esteemed for his liberality to his tenants and his unostentatious charity.—*Sussex paper.*

At Bournemouth, aged 19, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Sellon, R.N.

Accidentally drowned at Liverpool, aged 17, Edward Aldridge, youngest son of the Rev. George Wells, Rector of Boxford, Berks.

Aug. 13. At Dunstaffnage, Argyleshire, aged 36, Sir Angus Campbell, bart. He was the eldest son of Sir Donald Campbell, who obtained the baronetcy in 1836 for his civil services; and he succeeded his father, who was Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island from 1847 to 1850, in the latter year. The late baronet entered the navy, and obtained the rank of lieut. in 1849. He was unmarried, and is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates in Argyleshire by his next brother, Donald. The Campbells of this line are descended from Colin, first Earl of Argyle, and from him his descendants hold the hereditary title of Captains of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage.

At Walpole St. Andrew, near Lynn, aged 48, the Hon. Charlotte Louisa, wife of the Rev. D. P. Calliphronas, Vicar of that parish.

At her residence, Lowestoft, aged 74, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Edward Jermyn, Rector of Carlton Colville.

At Paris, aged 65, M. Eugene Delacroix, a very eminent painter.

Aug. 14. At the Government-house, Chatham, aged 70, Field-Marshal Lord Clyde. See OBITUARY.

At Swinton-pk., Yorkshire, aged 69, Vice-Admiral Octavius Vernon Harcourt. See OBITUARY.

At Christ's Hospital, London, aged 14, Wm. George Lionel, youngest son of the Rev. C. Hawkins.

Aug. 15. Aged 17, Ellen Augusta Lawrance, youngest dau. of Major Stephenson, Paymaster, Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury.

Edmund Davies, esq., of Beryl-house, near Wells. Deceased was secretary to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and treasurer to the Wells Corporation.

Aug. 16. At Knockmullen, Gorey, Ireland, aged 67, Rear-Adm. Richard Owen.

At Portnall-park, aged 28, Henrietta Emma, wife of Col. Challoner, and youngest dau. of the late Jerome, Count de Salis.

At Lowestoft, aged 80, Richard Lambert Jones, esq., of Porchester-terrace, Kensington-gardens.

Aug. 17. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Godley, of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.

At Gravesend, aged 64, Ann, wife of Commander Martin Bennet, R.N.

In Upper Grosvenor-st., Anna, eldest dau. of the late Rowley Lascelles, esq.

Aug. 18. At Brooklands, Blanche Edith, youngest dau. of the Hon. Locke King, M.P.

At Willoughby Rectory, aged 40, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Giles.

At Edge-hill, Liverpool, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., one of the most prominent members of the body of Independents. The deceased was cousin of the late Sir Stamford Raffles, the founder of Singapore, and father of Mr. T. S. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool. He occupied a leading position in the religious, literary, and scientific circles of Liverpool ever since the year 1812, when he became the pastor of Great George-street Chapel, occupying that pulpit for upwards of half a century, having recently resigned his ministry in favour of the Rev. E. Mellor. Since his retirement from his more active ministerial duties, Dr. Raffles preached occasionally in different parts of the county, and his services were eagerly sought after at the opening of new chapels and the induction of ministers of the Congregational body up to within a few days of his death, the immediate cause of which was dropsy.

Aug. 19. At Ponsonby-hall, aged 73, Edw. Stanley, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, July 25, 1863.	Aug. 1, 1863.	Aug. 8, 1863.	Aug. 15, 1863.
Mean Temperature . . .			° 57·3	° 59·9	° 65·0	° 65·1
London	78029	2803989	1452	1514	1402	1320
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	198	243	226	201
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	315	308	305	285
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	223	189	174	188
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	321	364	328	279
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	395	410	369	367

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
July 25 .	918	164	177	159	34	1452	994	898	1892
Aug. 1 .	870	173	225	201	45	1514	1007	934	1901
„ 8 .	827	167	178	176	42	1402	919	853	1772
„ 15 .	803	137	149	169	40	1320	979	930	1909

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Aug. 18, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	2,510 ...	48	9	Oats ...	— ...	0	6	Beans ...	31 ...	34	10
Barley ...	— ...	0	0	Rye ...	10 ...	34	0	Peas ...	115 ...	33	9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	46	3	Oats	23	1	Beans	39	9
Barley	30	7	Rye	34	3	Peas	36	5

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, AUG. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.*	0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.*	4*d.* to 5*s.*	4*d.*
Veal	4*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.*	8*d.*
Pork	3*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.*	4*d.*
Lamb	3*s.*	8*d.* to 5*s.*	0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, AUG. 20.

Beasts	1,140
Sheep	10,580
Calves	678
Pigs	130

COAL-MARKET, AUG. 21.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17*s.* 3*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From July 24, to Aug. 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	58	67	56	30. 04	fair	9	63	77	62	30. 12	fair
25	58	67	57	29. 98	cl. heavy rain	10	63	76	62	30. 09	do.
26	56	65	58	30. 09	fair	11	63	74	62	29. 98	do.
27	59	69	60	30. 15	do.	12	60	69	61	29. 98	do.
28	60	71	60	30. 01	do.	13	60	73	61	29. 88	do.
29	61	73	60	29. 96	do.	14	63	72	62	30. 08	do.
30	60	69	60	30. 14	do.	15	62	75	61	29. 81	do. shrs. fair
31	58	68	60	30. 21	do.	16	61	70	54	29. 67	do. cl. hvy. rn.
A. 1	60	69	61	30. 08	do. cloudy	17	60	65	55	29. 77	do. showers
2	61	73	62	29. 99	cloudy, fair	18	57	58	56	29. 78	cl. hvy. shrs.
3	63	70	61	29. 98	do. rain, fair	19	58	64	56	29. 79	do. showers
4	62	73	63	29. 88	fair, cloudy, rn.	20	58	66	56	29. 98	do. slight shrs.
5	61	69	63	29. 88	do. do.	21	57	67	58	30. 07	fair
6	62	71	63	29. 99	rain, cloudy	22	58	68	61	30. 04	rain, cloudy
7	63	74	62	30. 01	cl. slight rn. cl.	23	58	69	63	29. 83	do. fair
8	63	74	62	30. 09	fair, slight rn.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July and Aug.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	92¾ 3	92⅞ 3¼	92⅞ 3¼	237½ 9	1. 3 pm.	225	19 pm.	108 ¼
25	92⅝ ⅞	92⅞ 3	92⅝ 3	238	par. 3 pm.	———	———	108 ¼
27	92⅝ ⅞	92¾ 3	92⅞ 3⅛	237½	———	———	———	108 ¼
28	92⅝ ⅞	92⅞ 3⅛	92⅝ 3⅛	237½ 9	3 pm.	224	———	108 ¼
29	92¾ 3	93 ¼	93 ¼	237 9	par. 3 pm.	———	———	108⅛ ⅜
30	92⅞ 3¼	93⅛ ½	93⅛ ½	237	par. 3 pm.	———	———	108⅛ ¼
31	92⅞ 3⅛	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛ ⅜	239	1 dis. 2 pm.	224 6	16 pm.	108⅜ ½
A. 1	92⅞ 3⅛	93 ¼	93 ¼	237	2 pm.	———	16 pm.	108¼ ½
3	92⅝ ⅞	92¾ 3	92¾ 3		2 pm.	224	15 pm.	108⅛ ½
4	92¾ ⅞	92⅞ 3	92⅝ 3	237½	1. 2 pm.	———	———	108⅛ ½
5	92¾ 3	92⅞ 3⅛	92⅞ 3⅛	239	1 dis. 2 pm.	225½	———	108¼ ½
6	92⅞ 3⅛	93 ¼	93 ⅜	237½	1 dis. 2 pm.	———	———	108¼ ½
7	92⅞ 3⅛	93 ¼	93 ¼	238 9	1 dis. 2 pm.	———	———	108¼ ½
8	92¾ 3	93 ¼	92⅝ 3⅛	———	1 dis.	———	19 pm.	108⅜ ½
10	92⅞ 3	93 ¼	93 ¼	240	2 dis.	———	———	108¼ ½
11	92⅞ 3	93 ¼	93 ¼	238 40	2 dis. 2 pm.	———	16.19pm.	108⅜ ⅝
12	93 ¼	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛ ⅜	———	1 dis. 2 pm.	226	———	108½ ¾
13	93 ¼	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛ ⅜	———	1 dis. 2 pm.	225	17 pm.	108½ ¾
14	92⅞ 3⅛	93⅛ ¼	93⅛ ¼	238	1 dis. 2 pm.	———	———	108½ ¾
15	92⅞ 3⅛	93⅛ ¼	93¼ ¼	238½	2 pm.	224	19 pm.	108½ ⅝
17	92⅞ 3⅛	93 ¼	93⅛ ¼	———	1 dis. 2 pm.	224½	19 pm.	108½ ¾
18	93 ⅛	93⅛ ⅜	93⅛ ⅜	238 40	1 dis. 2 pm.	224 6	———	108⅝ ¾
19	93⅛ ¼	93¼ ⅜	93¼ ⅜	238½	1 dis. 2 pm.	———	———	108½ ¾
20	93⅛ ¼	93¼ ½	93¼ ½	238 40	2 pm.	———	19 pm.	108⅝ ¾
21	93⅛ ¼	93⅜ ½	93¼ ½	238 40	———	———	———	108½ ¾
23	93⅛ ¼	93 ½	93⅜ ½	239	———	———	———	108½ ¾

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1863.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting for 1863 will be held at Leeds, October 12 to 19 inclusive, under the presidency of Lord Houghton.

The business will commence at the Town Hall, Leeds, on Monday, October 12, at 3 precisely, where the President, associates, and visitors will be received by the Mayor and corporation, and the President will deliver his Introductory Address.

In the evening of each day papers will be read and discussed.

The excursions will be,—

Tuesday, the 13th, to Adel, Farnley Hall, Ilkley (the Olicana of the Romans), and Harewood Castle, under the guidance of Mr. John Jones, the historian of the castle.

Wednesday, the 14th, to Ripon, under the guidance of Mr. C. E. Davis and the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral; to Fountains Abbey, to which, by the liberality of Earl de Grey and Ripon, every facility will be given for its examination, under the guidance of Mr. Gordon Hills.

Thursday, the 15th, to Wakefield, where Mr. Wilson will demonstrate the Wayside Chapel on the bridge; and to Pontefract, over which the President will conduct the Association, and the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne make introductory observations to his paper "On the Honor and Castle of Pontefract."

Friday, the 16th, to Boroughbridge, where Mr. Lawson's most valuable museum will be inspected. The rich antiquities of this place, the Isurium of the Romans (on which Mr. Lawson will contribute a paper), will fully occupy the attention of the Association.

Saturday, the 17th, Kirkstall Abbey will be viewed under the guidance of Mr. E. Roberts; thence the party will proceed to Bradford, Horton Hall, and to Halifax, returning to Leeds in the evening to wind up the general business of the Congress.

Monday, the 19th, to York, where, under the conduct of the officers and council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and with the assistance of a programme (drawn up by the Rev. John Kenrick, M.A.), the several antiquities in York will be pointed out, and the Minster, its crypt, library, &c., will be inspected. The Rev. J. Kenrick, Curator and V.-P. of the Society, will render an account of the unrivalled collection of Roman antiquities found in Yorkshire.

Table d'Hote at the Queen's Hotel, at half-past Six p.m., to which Ladies are particularly and respectfully invited.

Tickets of admission, One Guinea each, for the entire Congress, admitting a Lady and a Gentleman (or Ladies' Tickets, Half-a-Guinea), may be obtained of the Committees or of the Hon. Secretaries; they may also be obtained, either by letter or by personal application, of the Treasurer, T. J. PETTIGREW, 16, Onslow-crescent, Brompton. Each Ticket will give the right to be present at the Meetings, and to attend the Soirees, Excursions, &c., that may be given to the Members of the Association. It will require to be produced at the several places of examination or entertainment.

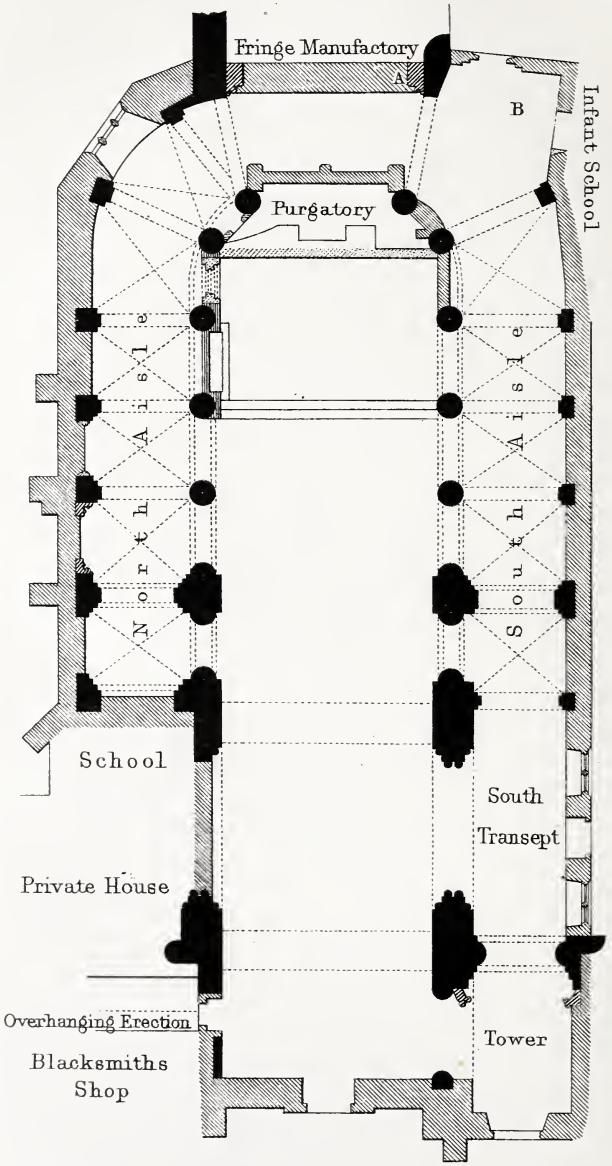
Donations in aid of the Congress, and the illustration of the antiquities of the neighbourhood, and Subscriptions of those desirous of becoming Associates, may be paid either to the Treasurer or the Secretaries.

ERRATUM.

P. 333, l. 22, *for* "poll two votes" *read* "poll two voices."

THE CHURCH OF S. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, SMITHFIELD.

Plan at Ground Floor Level.



Note. *The different Styles are shewn thus*

Norman

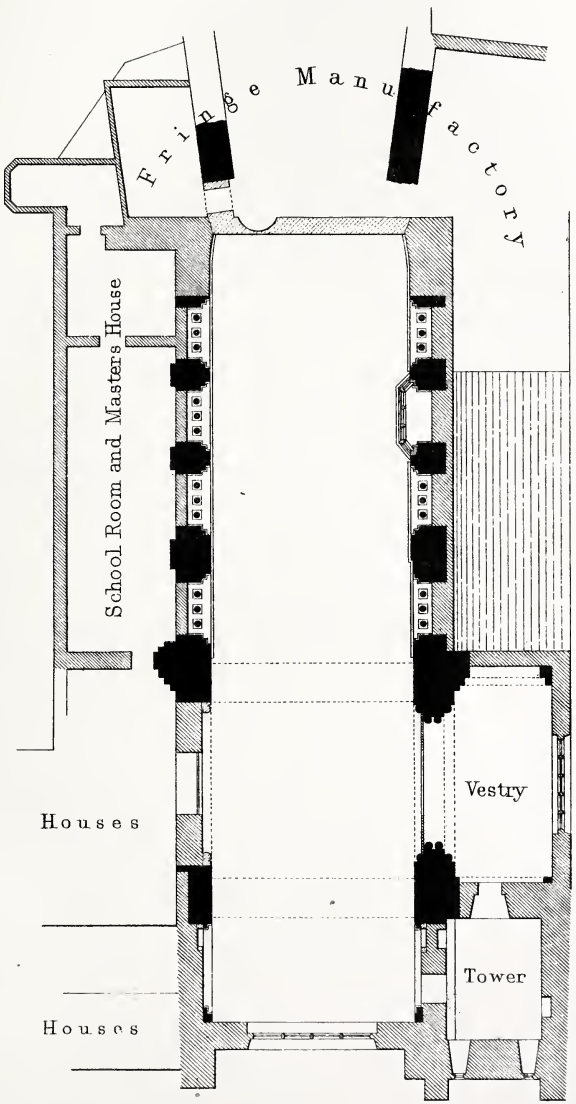
E. English

Decorated

Perpendicular

THE CHURCH OF S. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, SMITHFIELD.

Plan at Triforium Level.



Note. *The different Styles are shewn thus*

Norman

Perpendicular

T. Hayter Lewis, del.

J. R. Jobbins

The Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, SMITHFIELD[a].

As this was one of the earliest houses in England of the Austin Canons, it may be interesting, and may make what follows more intelligible, to begin by giving a short account of them. The Austin Canons, more correctly the Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine, were commonly called the Black Canons, because they wore "a long black cassock, with a white rochet over it, and over that a black cloak and hood." They were great builders, and played an important part in the history of architecture, especially in the twelfth century. Tanner enumerates one hundred and seventy-five houses of this Order in England, and several of these houses had a number of parish churches belonging to them. For instance, the priory of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, founded almost at the same time as St. Bartholomew's, had upwards of twenty parish churches given to it between the time of its foundation in 1122 and the year 1160, and all these parishes had their churches either built or rebuilt immediately afterwards under the direction of these canons, as is evident from the close similarity of style and plan, though each church becomes richer as it gets later in date. The church of Kenilworth itself has been so much altered that we cannot judge by that, but we may fairly take the church of St. Bartholomew as the primitive type. Stewkley in Buckinghamshire, and Iffley in Oxfordshire, are celebrated and perfect examples of the later type, both belonging to the Austin Canons of Kenilworth, and given to them about the middle of the twelfth century.

Although these canons were obliged to live according to the

[a] A lecture delivered in the church, by J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A., July 13, 1863. See GENT. MAG., Aug. 1863, p. 157.

rules of St. Augustine, they were not necessarily priests, and were not monks; their rules were not so strict as those of the monks, and they wore their beards, while the monks were always shaved. The distinction of these orders, however, is not very clear to us. These canons probably studied and practised medicine, as was usual in those days, but their duty, as canons, was to chant the service four times a-day, for half an hour at a time. They did not live each in his own separate house, as the secular canons attached to the cathedrals did; they had much the same buildings as those of a monastery.

The hospital (i. e. the infirmary for lying-in women, and in case of the death of the mother, for the surviving child till seven years of age, which was the original foundation of Rahere) of St. Bartholomew having been built by Rahere about the same time, the priory partook of something of the character of a secular as well as a religious foundation.

Among the privileges granted by Henry I. to the priory was a fair, which became a mart of considerable importance. It had also many parish churches by gifts; the names of some, and of the donors, are recited in the charter of Henry III.; and in a subsequent history of the priory between 50 and 60 are enumerated in London alone. Its property consisted chiefly of farms in Middlesex, Essex, and other counties; but these farms had not always, or perhaps generally, churches connected with them. Henry III., in his 38th year, by charter confirmed to the prior and canons the site of their church and hospital given to them by Henry I., and the churches and lands given to them by the benefactors there specified, and subjected the hospital to the prior and canons, as by the charters of King John and Henry I. This charter was again confirmed by Richard II. (Dugdale, *Mon. Ang.*, vol. vi. p. 291.)

The hospital, or infirmary, was entirely under the government, supervision, and control of the prior and canons; it was, in fact, a benevolent, beneficent adjunct to the priory, not the priory founded for the hospital, or infirmary [b].

The canons had spiritual duties at the hospital and its chapel, now the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, at St. Sepulchre's Church, and at upwards of fifty other churches in London, as

[b] Henry the First's Charter:—"Sciatis me concessisse Eccl'a beat. Bart. & Raheri Priori & Canonicis Regularibus in ea^{n}dem ecclesiâ Deo servientibus, et pauperibus Hospitalis ejusdem Ecclesiæ, quod sint," &c.

vicarii. "Sisters" are mentioned in a document of Edward III., when those of the hospital, brethren and sisters, petitioned the King to be released from paying tenths and fifteenths to his Majesty in consequence of poverty. The priory, under its extensive privileges and rights, had no such demands made upon it. The poor sisters probably acted as nurses to the hospital.

In the deed of sale to Sir Richard Rich (miscalled a grant), on the 19th of May, 1544, the King sells—

"For the sum of £1,064 11*s.* 3*d.* the chief mansion or prior's house, with the appurtenances, consisting of the infirmary, the dormitory, the frater-house (or chapter-house), the cloisters, the galleries (over them), the hall (or refectory), the kitchen, the woodhouse, the garner (or barn), and the prior's stables, all situated within the Close. The church within the great close to be a parish church for ever, and the void ground 87 ft. in length and 60 in breadth, next adjoining to the west side of the church, to be taken for a churchyard."

This was the site of the nave which had been destroyed, and forms the present churchyard. The beautiful Early English gateway at the present entrance from Smithfield is the entrance to the cloister and inner Close, not the doorway at the end of the south aisle of the church, as is commonly supposed; it is too large and too high for a mere doorway at the end of an aisle, and is too far from the church.

The other buildings have been so completely destroyed, and the site so much built over with modern houses, that it is difficult to find even the traces of them. Stone vaults, however, have generally a very conservative effect, and the vaulted substructures under the chief apartments commonly remain long after the state apartments themselves have disappeared. Such vaulted substructures were usual in all mediæval buildings, whether monasteries, or priories, or houses, or castles, or palaces; we find them in almost all the ruins of monasteries, generally better preserved than any other parts, because stone vaults required substantial walls and buttresses to carry them, and they were fire-proof. Accordingly we find here a long range of vaulted substructures popularly called the crypt, but not originally underground, which is of transition Norman character, and belongs to the latter part of the twelfth century, or may perhaps be later, at least part of it. This is marked in some plans as the refectory, but probably was the dormitory [c]

[c] This has always been considered the refectory; the dortery, or dormitory, was behind the east aisle, or Lady-chapel, (?) and the prior's house (very aged persons

from its situation; it is incomplete at the north end, where a chapel is erroneously marked. The vestibule to the chapter-house was probably here, with a passage over it from the dormitory to the church, which was entered at the end of the south transept, as at Westminster and in many other examples, for the night services, without any need to go out of doors, or even into the cloister. This was the usual monastic arrangement, consistent with the principles of common sense; when men had to chant a half-hour's service at midnight all the year round, such precautions were quite necessary.

The cloister is now entirely gone; it had been built or rebuilt in the fourteenth century or in the beginning of the fifteenth, (Stow mentions some buildings in 1410,) and was a very beautiful piece of work, as we see by the drawings of it, and the fragments which have been preserved, consisting chiefly of the fine carved bosses at the intersection of the ribs. The portion which remained fell down in 1834, on the 8th of August; it had long been turned into a stable, while the part of the gallery over it was converted into a dwelling. The transepts of the church were also standing in ruins until 1830, when they were destroyed by fire. Drawings of these are preserved which shew them to have been of Norman work, rather later than the choir, but not much, and they had been altered like the other parts of the church.

The existing church consists of the choir and aisles only, and yet it is one of the most valuable and interesting buildings in England in several points of view. Ecclesiastically, as one of the earliest churches of the Austin Canons in England; architecturally, as shewing the construction and plan of a church in the time of Henry I. before the usual English fashion of a square east end had been introduced, or possibly just at the time when that change was taking place; and historically, as a building of well-ascertained date, and therefore one of the landmarks of a most important but much neglected part of our history—our architecture.

I need not tell you that every nation of modern Europe has its own architecture, just as distinct as its language; and each

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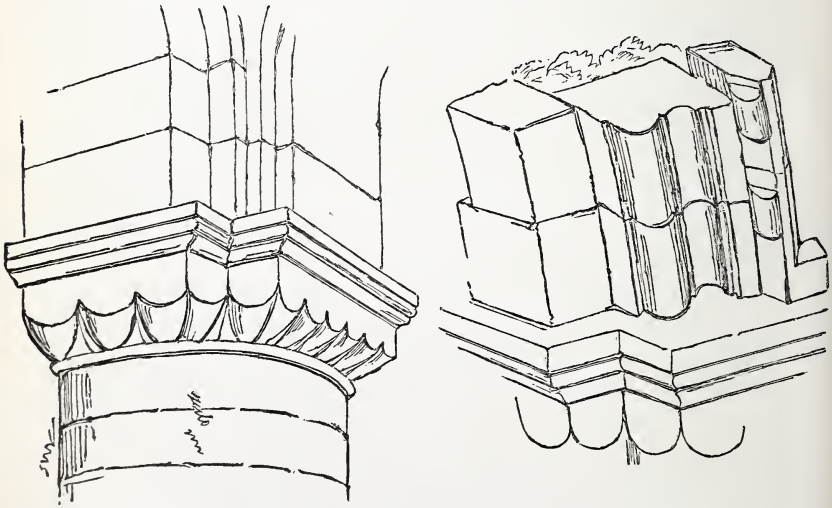
can testify to remains of it, and to tradition) was directly behind Prior Bolton's window, running south backward; the stables were on the site of "Fenton's Buildings." [For this note and much other valuable assistance I am indebted to the Rev. J. Abbiss, M.A., Rector of the parish.]

developed about the same time and in much the same manner. The parallel between the progress of the modern languages and the progress of architecture is most striking and interesting, all having the Latin element in common, but each worked out in a different manner according to the difference of circumstances and of neighbours; each having its gradual development, and its provincialisms. I may add that the English nation is the only one that is ashamed of its own language, its own history, and its own architecture, and thinks it necessary to teach its youth the history of foreign countries to the entire neglect of its own, and sends them abroad to pick up scraps of foreign languages and foreign architecture before they have learned to write decent English or have seen anything of the buildings of their own country.

In the last generation every young architect was sent to study his art at Rome, the worst possible school—a city which never had any real architecture of its own, and which could only teach the art of *sham*, which it practised by sticking marble porticos in the Grecian style in front of its own brick buildings, and veneering the brick walls with slabs of marble. At present the same class are sent to study in France or Germany before they have seen anything of the English cathedrals, the abbeys of Yorkshire, or the mediæval houses of Somerset or Kent, or other counties. Those persons who have really studied the subject, and are acquainted with the architecture of foreign countries and of their own also, generally agree that the mediæval architecture of England—the real English architecture—is quite as good as that of any other country. Many think it superior to any other, as it is certainly more pure and less mixed with other styles.

It is by this general neglect of everything English that we can alone account for the shameful, disgraceful state in which this remarkable church has been so long left, until every one who has any of the feelings of an Englishman or a Christian, and is not blinded by ignorance or prejudice, is quite ashamed to mention it. You may say, indeed, that there is nothing peculiarly English in this early Anglo-Norman church, but it is one of our starting-points; it shews the state of the building art in the time of Henry I., and from what rude beginnings our own beautiful Early English style was developed within less than a century after this church was erected. Nor was England

much behind the Continent in the art of building at any period. It is remarkable that the cotemporary history mentions that this church was built of ashlar masonry, as if that was something unusual and remarkable at that period; and we know that the buildings of Bishop Gundulph in the previous generation were not built of ashlar[d]. It is quite a mistake to suppose that our rich Anglo-Norman style was imported from Normandy at the time of the Conquest, in its finished state. The buildings of Normandy at that period were a little, but a very little, in advance of those of England. The chapel in the White Tower is a fair example of the state of the building art among the Normans both in England and in Normandy during the generation which followed the Conquest; and the Normans were then in advance of most other nations in the art. The present church is an example of the degree of progress which had been made by the next generation. At the time this was built there must have been many persons living who remembered the building of the White Tower; and some of the same masons who had worked under Gundulph in their youth may have also worked on this church in their old age.



Capital of Apse and Voussoirs of Choir, St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.

But the art had progressed considerably: the plain square-

[d] See "The Buildings of Bishop Gundulph," GENT. MAG., Sept. 1863, p. 255.

edged arches with flat soffits of the early chapel had been divided into orders, or recessed and enriched with mouldings, a feature in which England was always richer than any other country;—the billet and the zigzag ornaments are used here;—the plain cubical capitals had been divided into scollops, which was the next step of progress, and the scollops here are rather peculiar,—sculptured foliage or figures had not yet come in. It should be noticed that the vaults in the aisles have no ribs on the groins, each bay is separated by plain round or horseshoe arches with flat soffits and square edges, and not recessed, with the exception of two at the west end of the south aisle, which were probably the last to be built, being connected with the transept; and the wall in this part of the choir is slightly recessed.

There is a great peculiarity about the east end; the arrangement of the transverse arches, or arch ribs as they are sometimes called, indicates that the apse was never completed, but that there was a square Norman Lady-chapel at the east end, rather narrower than the choir. The choir-arches may have been continued, or intended to have been continued, on the semicircular plan within, but there was not any round outer wall. The two side walls of the original Lady-chapel still exist, much pulled about and altered at various times, but still the thick, solid Norman walls remain in the modern building, now a fringe manufactory. The responds or half pillars in the jambs of the arch are of transition Norman character, almost Early English, and the two flat arch-ribs which spring from the angle of the wall on each side abut upon the easternmost of the massive Norman piers, each of which has thus two arch-ribs resting on it, with a narrow triangular space between; the one arch-rib being nearly in a straight line with the wall of the Lady-chapel, the other following the curve of the apse. The straight arch-rib carries a thick Norman wall above, across the triforium gallery, which was thus cut off by the vestibule to the Lady-chapel, as at Gloucester. This seems to shew that there was a change of plan during the progress of the work, and that the apse was never completed. It is certain that there are no foundations in the places where the two eastern piers of the apse ought to have been; but it is stated in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii., that under the east aisle "is a crypt or charnel-house, now full of bones, called Purgatory, *dug*

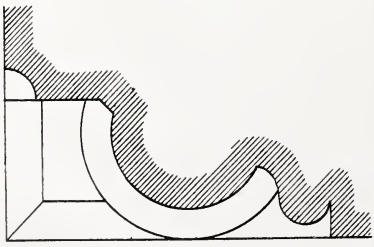
below the foundation of one of the pillars," which may account for the disappearance of these foundations. A Lady-chapel is mentioned in a charter of the twelfth century, and is represented in the very curious original seal of the priory, engraved in *Archæologia,* vol. xix. p. 49, which is evidently the original design for the church, and has a square east end. It is also stated in the *Vetusta Monumenta,* vol. ii., published in 1789, that "here, till within a few years, were the twelve apostles or saints painted on the wall."

The triforium gallery was a large and important part of the edifice; it was of the same width as the aisle below, and nearly of the same height, with windows at the back, as in the cathedrals of Durham, Peterborough, and many other large Norman churches of the same period. Unfortunately, the stone vault which has saved the aisle below was not repeated above, and the wooden roof has been destroyed. Part of this triforium gallery has subsequently been taken possession of as private property and applied to various purposes, in total oblivion of the rule of *De solo ad cœlum,* which applies just as much to churches as to other buildings, and this was as completely a part of the sacred edifice as any other. The incumbrance still remains, in defiance also of the law of *Nullum tempus occurrit, aut Ecclesiæ, aut Regi.* The chambers which had been built out of it on the south side of the choir were destroyed by a fire in 1830, and have not been replaced; the eastern part is still part of the fringe warehouse and manufactory, and a school-room has been made out of part of the north side. The whole of this gallery ought to be restored to the church of which it forms a part, and a valuable feature.

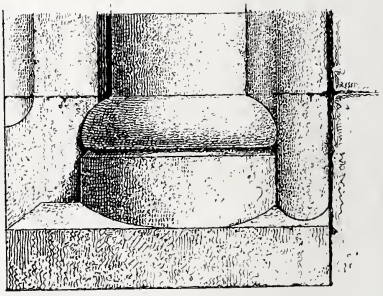
Across the semicircular end of the choir a straight wall was introduced in the fifteenth century, where the modern reredos now is. A few feet eastward of this is a brick wall with two arches recessed in the outer face of it, and a moulding introduced over them, and small corbelling at the angles, in imitation of Early English work, but all executed in brick and plaster. This is probably of the time of Charles I., when the tower was rebuilt. The dark space between these two walls has long been called "Purgatory," because it was used as a bone-house. The wall above them has been rebuilt in the vilest modern brick-work, with windows of the "glorious Georgian era," (as our grandmothers called it,) but the



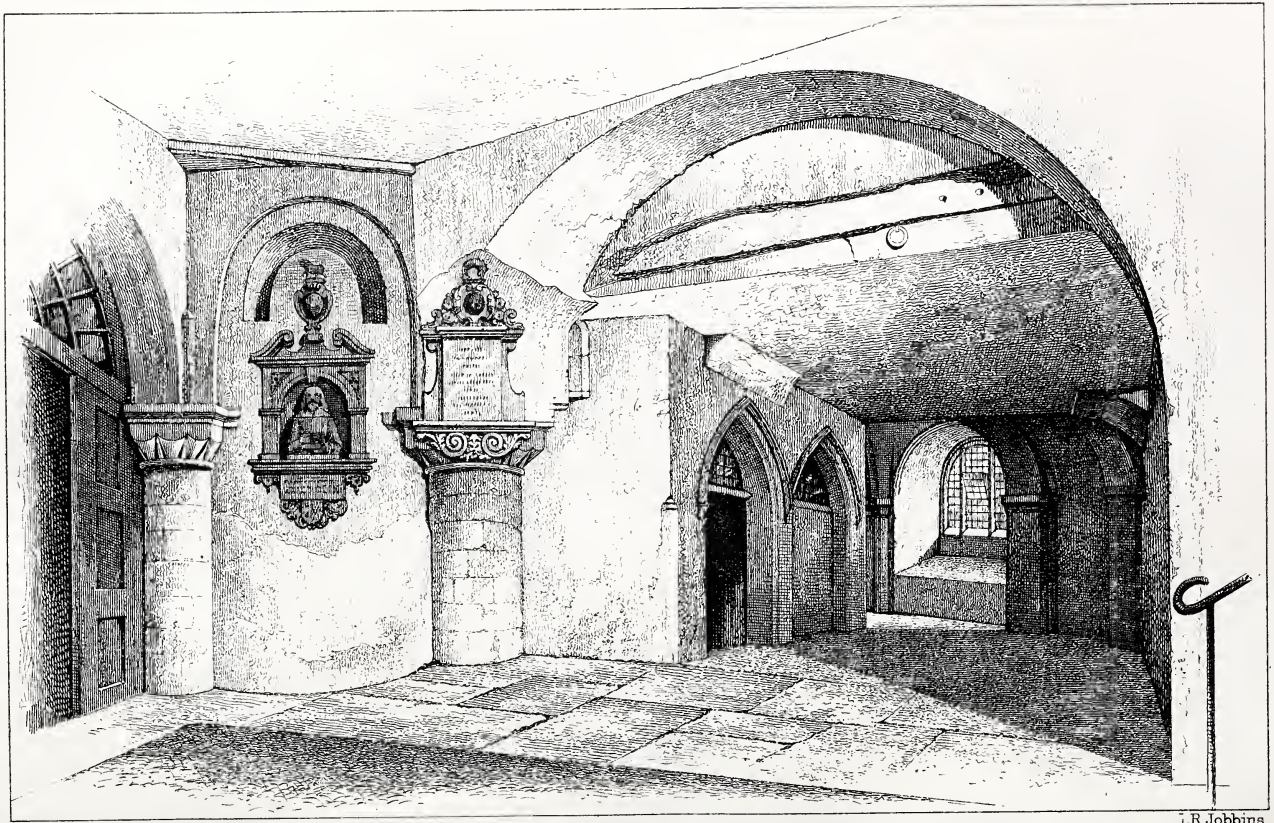
S. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, SMITHFIELD.
View of the present Interior.



Plan of Jamb.



Plan of Jamb at A.
on Ground Floor Plan



T. Hayter Lewis, del. J.R Jobbins

VIEW FROM B. ON GROUND FLOOR, LOOKING NORTH.

jambs of the Perpendicular windows have been suffered to remain.

The history of this church and of the religious community which possessed it has been given so fully and in such minute detail by Mr. Hugo, that there is no need of my occupying your time with many remarks on this part of the subject. The founder was Rahere [e], who, it is said, had led a sinful life in his youth but had repented of it; and to prove his new-born piety and zeal, according to the fashion of his age, he made a pilgrimage to Rome to visit the spot where the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul are said to have been martyred. On his way home, another Apostle, St. Bartholomew, appeared to him in a dream, and directed him, in expiation of his sins, to found a priory of canons of the Order of St. Augustine, and a hospital [f], in some swampy meadows in the neighbourhood of London, called Smethefelde, then the place of public execution and of great shows [g].

The hospital, which was originally only an adjunct to the Priory, is now a great hospital, but it has become so from retaining its endowments from Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and being placed under the care and management of the Lord Mayor and London authorities, and much increased by them and the public. The priory which formed part of the same establishment was unfortunately sold by Henry VIII. for a thousand pounds, and abolished, instead of being converted into an establishment of surgeons and nurses for the hospital, as it might have been with great advantage.

The buildings of the priory having, by this gross abuse of power, become private property, were gradually destroyed, as we have seen [h].

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[e] See note at the end of this lecture.

[f] The manuscript in the British Museum runs thus:—"This treatise shall express the wonderful, and of celestial counsel, gracious foundation of our holy place, called the Priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, and of the Hospital of old time belonging to the same."

[g] In Smithfield the Lord Mayor Walworth afterwards earned the dagger in the city shield.

[h] It was the custom in the middle ages to denounce a special curse upon all those who should hereafter apply to private use property that had once been consecrated and set apart to the glory of God and the use of His Church. This curse was that *the eldest son* of the holder of such consecrated property should never arrive at years of maturity, or succeed to his father's property. There are persons who believe that this peculiar curse still attaches to the families who have grown rich on

The church is said to have been founded in 1123, in the time of King Henry I., Pope Calixtus II., William (Corbell, or Corboyle,) Archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard (of Beauvais) Bishop of London, who consecrated the eastern part and shortly afterwards the cemetery[1]. Three Greeks of noble family, probably merchants from Byzantium, or possibly monks, as they are said to have been in search of the relics of saints, are also said to have visited the spot, and prostrating themselves on the ground worshipped God and prophesied the future importance of this hospital. The remarkable circumstance of the presence of these Greek princes at the foundation of this English hospital and priory, opens a wide field for probable conjectures.

At that period, Byzantium was still the centre of the fine arts, including the art of stone-carving or sculpture, which had taken refuge there during the anarchy which prevailed over the greater part of Europe in the ninth and tenth centuries. Although the eleventh century was one of great progress and development, it is probable that Byzantium was still in advance of other parts of Europe at the time this church was built. The lines of commerce which had been established from that centre to the most remote districts for conveying the produce of the East to Western Europe, were carried inland as far as practicable, and over the hills, in order to avoid the pirates who infested the northern seas and inlets. The Mediterranean was still protected by the galleys which formed the naval police of the Byzantine empire, and the products of the East in their progress westward for the English markets were conveyed to Narbonne or other ports at the foot of the Pyrenees by that sea, and thence by way of Perigueux and Limoges, crossing the Loire at Angers, and so to the ports of Normandy. This ancient route of Eastern commerce continued to be used for a long period, and may still be traced by the line of fine churches, and Mr. Scott has pointed out that the Byzantine influence may be traced on this route, even as far as in some

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the spoils of the Church, and some curious instances were collected by Sir Henry Spelman. His work was republished a few years since with additional examples brought down to our own day. I am not aware whether the family of Sir Richard Rich was one of these; nor whether the present owners of the property in St. Bartholomew's Close have experienced this effect.

[1] Respecting the exact date see note at the end of this lecture. There is some contradiction in the authorities as to the exact year.

churches in Normandy. The Byzantine princes who were present at the ceremony of the foundation of St. Bartholomew's probably travelled by this route,—did they bring any knowledge of architecture with them? and were they consulted by the founder? Some persons fancy that Byzantine influence may be traced in the slightly domical vaults of the aisles, and the horse-shoe arches which separate them, but they appear to me to be of the usual Anglo-Norman character. These are the earliest parts of the building, and may safely be assigned to the date of the original fabric, between the foundation in 1103[k] (?) or 1123 (?) and the granting of the royal charter in 1133, when Rahere himself had become the first prior of his new foundation. During the first few years it is probable that the choir had been completed and opened for service, and some of the domestic buildings had been completed sufficiently for the canons to be able to reside there, though they would probably be incomplete; the nave would be left to a subsequent period, when funds were available for that purpose. It does not appear to have been built until the thirteenth century, or at least not finished, as the beautiful entrance doorway is clearly of that period; and there are remains of some fine Early English work in the fragment of the south aisle of the nave which remains, sufficient to indicate that there was a lofty Early English nave.

The triforium arcade, or blind-story, of the choir is somewhat later in character than the aisles, but belongs to the original work; there is not more than ten years difference in style between them. The roof has been destroyed. The clear-story has been so much altered that it may almost be said to be destroyed; it seems to have been originally Early English, as shewn by the passage in the thickness of the walls passing across the sill of each window, which was only stopped up about thirty years ago. The arches of this passage may still be seen, of that peculiar form now called by the appropriate name of the shouldered arch, being exactly of the form of a man's shoulders, with his head cut off; it is not strictly an arch at all, but a flat lintel carried on corbels; still the name is one easily remembered, and therefore useful. This peculiar form is common in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, rare

[k] See note at the end of this lecture.

in the twelfth, and scarcely met with at all in the fifteenth. These windows have been altered in the fifteenth century; the arch-mouldings and dripstone belong to that period, but the jambs with the passage through them must be earlier. There never could have been a vault over the central space, nor was one intended or likely at that period. The builders did not arrive at sufficient skill or courage to carry a vault over so wide a space until after the middle of the twelfth century. Had a vault been intended at a later time, buttresses to carry it would have been provided.

The central tower was not square, the arches across the choir and nave being wider than the others and round-headed; those of the two transepts are narrower and are pointed. The same arrangement occurs in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, and other churches of the period of transition, about 1180; the mouldings also agree with that character, shewing that the choir only was finished in the first instance, the transepts, the tower, and the nave following in order as funds came in. The central tower must have been altered, if not rebuilt, in the fifteenth century, as the corbels of the arch of the north transept have been inserted, or reworked with Perpendicular mouldings. The richly-ornamented arched panels at the angles of the tower of transition Norman work are merely ornamental to fill up the space left void by the spandrels, and they are of the same age as the small sunk panels filled with Early English foliage by the side of them. Whether the choir was originally separated by a solid wall at the west end or not is doubtful, but that was a common arrangement in monastic churches, as Mr. Freeman has shewn[1]; the choir of the monks was often quite independent of the nave for the parishioners. It is expressly stated in the grant of Henry VIII. that the parishioners always "had their parish church, and enough remained," &c.[m] St. Bartholomew-the-Less was the chapel to the hospital, and served by a canon from the priory. Such a parochial chapel was usually by the side of the entrance-gatehouse of an abbey, as at Peterborough, Malling, Abingdon, and many others.

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[1] Gent. Mag., July, 1860, p. 66 *et seq.*

[m] Stow makes a distinction between the old parish church [the nave] which was pulled down, and the choir which was granted in its place. (Survey, p. 421.)

The one bay of the nave which remains is valuable to us in several ways, it appears to have been the only bay that was built in the Norman period, in order to support the central tower now destroyed, and the work was then carried on in the Early English style of the thirteenth century. Of this period the two clear-story windows have been fortunately preserved, as models from which to restore the others. They are rather late in the Early English style, each of two lights, with a circle in the head belonging to the best period of the art, and the tooth-moulding is used as a stringcourse under them.

The present tower, I need hardly say, is of brick, of the time of Charles I., with some old materials used up in it[n]. The date of 1628 is given in the inscription. The old central tower of "stone and wood," that is, of stone with a wooden roof, was taken down at that time, and the present tower built on the one bay that remains of the south aisle of the nave. It is so hideous that I think it must have been altered in the Georgian era; nothing so hideous as this was likely to be built in the time of Charles I., when good taste had not entirely died out.

The tomb in memory of the founder, on the north side of the altar, is part of a chantry chapel of the time of Richard II., which occupied part of the north aisle behind the early Perpendicular screen in which this tomb is inserted. This was the chantry of Roger de Walden, Bishop of London, who died in 1406[o].

On the opposite side of the choir is an oriel window projecting from the triforium, with the well-known rebus of Prior

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[n] The "steeple" was pulled down to its very foundation in 1628, "and a new one rebuilded of brick and freestone, and very richly and fairly finished. Also the east aisle and some other parts very defective, were repaired and beautified at the cost and charges of the parishioners. The charge of this year, 1633, amounting to £698 and upwards. Richard Glover, Richard Toppin, Churchwardens."—*Stow's Survey*, p. 238.

[o] "Upon his monument this epitaph was inlaid in brass:—'Hic jacet Rogerus de Walden, Episcopus Londinensis, qui, cum in utraque fortunâ plurimum laboravit, ex hac vita migravit 2 die Novem., Ann. Dom. 1406.

'Vir, cultor verus Domini, jacet intra Rogerus
Walden, fortuna cui nunquam steterat una.
Nunc requiem tumuli Deus omnipotens dedit illi,
Gaudet et in cœlis, plaudet ubi quisque fidelis.'"

Weever, Fun. Mon., p. 434.

This Bishop was Archbishop of Canterbury, but was superseded by Arundel, Henry the Fourth's Archbishop: the latter, with more than usual liberality, obtained after a short time the bishopric of London for his rival Walden.

Bolton (a bolt in a tun) carved in front of it. This must have been the front of a seat made in the triforium, like the royal seat of the time of Henry VIII. in the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and had a communication with the prior's house behind it. The founder's tomb has also been attributed to Prior Bolton, but the work is quite different from his oriel, and considerably earlier.

The Report which has been made by the architects and freely circulated, with the plan attached to it, renders it quite unnecessary for me to enter into any further details; and I can only hope that I have not wearied you, and that by calling attention to the especial interest which attaches to this venerable fragment of a once important establishment, I may have succeeded in arousing the spirit of an Englishman, among some of my auditors who are able to act upon a good impulse, and will not allow it to rest, but will prove the continuance of that spirit by aiding in this restoration.

In the city of Dublin a worthy citizen, Mr. Guinness, the well-known brewer, has undertaken and carried on for some years the entire restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the removal of the houses which blocked up the east end, at his own sole expense, and if public rumour does not exaggerate, at the cost of not less than £120,000. Is there no citizen of London who possesses one-tenth part of the public spirit and good taste of this liberal Dublin gentleman? The state of St. Patrick's Cathedral ten years ago, disgraceful as it was to the city of Dublin, was not half so disgraceful as the state of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, now is to the city of London.

During the last ten years the city of Paris has expended no less than £500,000 on the restoration and bringing into view of the churches and other public buildings of Paris, which are rightly considered in France as historical monuments of the glory of the country and the nation. The state of the public buildings of Paris ten years ago was not half so disgraceful as that of the public buildings, the historical monuments of London, now is. Has not the city of London a tenth part of the public spirit and good taste of the city of Paris?

I am indebted to T. Hayter Lewis, Esq., architect, for the excellent drawings which illustrate this lecture.

W. Chappell, Esq., F.S.A., has favoured me with the following interesting note respecting Rahere, the founder of the priory, and the real date of foundation.

Among the companions of Hereward who defended the Isle of Ely against William the Conqueror in 1070, were four *præclarissimi milites* named Ulric. They were distinguished as Ulric the White, Ulric the Black, Ulric surnamed "Gruga" (from some kind of beast), and the fourth, in whom we are more particularly interested, called "Rahere," or the Heron. The reasons for two of the surnames are given in the *De Gestis Herwardi*. That of Rahere arose from an adventure at the bridge of "Wrokesham," where he rescued four innocent persons from Norman executioners, who, at first sight, had supposed him to be only a heron[p]. As Rahere succeeded in "frightening the guards" before he attacked them, we may assume that he was not merely disguised, as was usual in Anglo-Saxon strategy, but had some additional contrivance to terrify Norman soldiers. Was this Rahere the "man of singular and pleasant wit" who afterwards founded the priory and hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield? Authorities differ as to the date of the foundation. Stow gives it as "1102, in the third year of the reign of Henry the First," and the frequently quoted *Liber fundationis ecclesiæ et prioratus S. Bartholomæi* (Cotton MSS. Vesp. B. ix.) as 1123; yet this latter authority adds, "when Henry the First was 30 years of age, and about the third year of his reign," thereby contradicting its previous date, and so far agreeing with Stow. The editors of Dugdale's *Monasticon* (Cayley, Bandinel, and Ellis) regret not having "been so fortunate as to meet with a register of St. Bartholomew's priory," and quote this manuscript without comment upon the discrepancy in the dates. The article is not written with their usual care, for they say "Rahere is supposed to have lived till 1213," yet the manuscript states that he died in 1143, and that, about a year after, he was succeeded in the priory by Thomas, Canon of St. Osyth. Malcolm[q] quotes the manuscript in his *Londinium Redivivum*, as a "beautifully poetic legend," but without naming its age. The Latin original is of the fifteenth century, and the translation of still later date. No earlier writings are therein cited. The sole

[p] "Et istius socius fuit quidam Uulricus Rahere, vel Ardea, inde sic cognominatus quoniam ad pontem de Wrokesham quadam vice erat, ubi adducti sunt 4 fratres, innocenter damnati ut crucifigerentur: carnificibus perterritis quod dicebant eum esse ardeam, ad invicem illudentes illum; pro quo enim innocentes viriliter erepti sunt, et inimici eorum nonnulli occisi."—*De Gestis Herwardi Saxonis*, c. 19. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary gives "*Hragra*, a heron."

[q] Malcolm makes a new king of England, "William Rothy." The manuscript has "William Nothy;" a curious translation of *Willielmi nothi*,—'William the bastard.'

authority is tradition (*sicut accepimus a senioribus nostris*), and the object of the manuscript seems to have been rather to give an account of dreams, and of miraculous appearances and cures, than of mere mundane history.

If Stow's dates be correct (and we may suppose that he had some better authority than these monkish legends) there is great probability that Rahere the defender of Ely and Rahere the founder of St. Bartholomew's are one and the same person. Surnames were not hereditary in those days, and it is not very probable that this peculiar name should have been given to another. Supposing then that Rahere was twenty-eight years of age when in Ely, he would have been sixty when he founded the hospital, and might well have lived twenty or twenty-five years longer. Both accounts make him to have been a man of very cheerful disposition, and, according to the old song, "the merry heart lives long-a." Perhaps, after all, 1123 was the date of the completion, and not of the foundation, of the priory.

The following is Stow's account in his "Annales of England," under the year 1102 (edit. 1592, pp. 186, 187):—

"This yeere the Priorie and hospital of S. Bartholomew in Smithfield was begun to be founded by Rahere (a man of singular and pleasant wit, and therefore of many called the King's jester and minstrel) in a place which before had ben a marish ground, a common laistaw of al ordure and filth, and the place where felons and other trangressors were executed. This Rahere joyned unto him a certain old man named Alfune, that had (not long before) builded the parish Church of S. Giles nigh a gate of the citie of London, then called Creeples gate. This man he used as a counseller and companion in his building of the Church and Hospitall, and the one of them, to wit Rahere, became the first Prior of that Priorie, and the other, to wit Alfune, became hospitaller or proctor for the poore, and went himselfe dayly to the shambles, and other markets, where he begged the charitie of devout people for their reliefe, promising to the liberall givers (alleadging testimonies of holy Scripture) reward at the hands of God."

[With respect to the date it should be observed that such a building at that period would probably be quite twenty years in building, and the two dates may be those of the first foundation and of the consecration of the choir (*ecclesia*) when completed. The earlier date is more consistent with the architectural character, which follows immediately on that of the White Tower, whereas by 1123 we might expect more progress to have been made, as we find at Durham, Winchester, and other places. On the other hand, the names of the prelates living at the time will only agree with that year. Calixtus II. was Pope from 1119—1124. There was no William Archbishop of Canterbury in the twelfth century excepting William Corboil, 1122—1136; and Richard of Beauvais was Bishop of London only from 1108—1127. The probable explanation of the difficulty is that the choir was consecrated in 1123, and the other buildings not completed until 1133, the date of the Charter, but the work may have been begun as early as 1103.]

MODERN VIEWS OF OLD ENGLISH HISTORY.

By Prof. George Stephens, F.S.A.

As all know, our heads and our homes, our high places and our groves, are full of idols. Vulgar errors swarm everywhere. We explode some, but others start up in their room. Now and then, when they become a nuisance, we rise up manfully, wielding Thor's hammer, and slash and slay to right and left; and then we have an interval of repose.

English history has been troubled and perplexed by a cloud of these assumptions and mistakes, and it is time to see whether we cannot do battle with some of them. This is the more necessary as they have lately appeared in an attractive form, and may otherwise again become accepted axioms.

Professor Worsaae has just published an elegant and eloquent compilation on the Danish Conquest of England and Normandy[a]. Here he boldly systematizes and repeats all the common dicta as to the character of the English state and people in olden times. Professor Worsaae is a champion worthy of our steel. The influence of his name is great. He will not object to our vindicating our own land and people from views which we consider to be mere libels and unfounded distortions.

In this work the Danish antiquary asserts that the Angles, Jutes, Frisians, Saxons, and other tribes who wrested England from the Romanized Britons and their allies or neighbours, were Germans, not Scandinavians. This is contrary to all history and to all tradition. The "Germani" and "Germania" of the Latin writers meant, as well we know, anything, almost the same as "Barbari" and "Barbaria," and was sometimes used by our own writers in the same sense. The word "Saxons" was a convenient appellation which included all sorts of clans, both Saxon (not German) and Scandinavian, while the other peoples who took part in the conquest could not, for reasons manifold both geographical and political, be in any sense "Saxons," still less Germans.

But Professor Worsaae can only make this assertion by the help of yet another, still more reckless—by rejecting the testimony of all our annals and of all tradition both in England and Scandinavia. He announces that English history from the fifth century downwards to a point not named is mere myth and fable. But because Alexander

[a] "Den Danske Erobring af England og Normandiet. Ved J. J. A. Worsaae." (Kjöbenhavn, 1863, 418 pp., with a map.)

had a hanging neck, why should we all go with our chin awry? Yet so it is. Half the world are copiers and imitators. Because Niebuhr shewed, or attempted to shew, that the oldest Roman traditions, some five or six hundred years before any written documents, were fabulous, therefore everybody followed in his track and tried to prove that everything is a myth. We are not now allowed to believe in our own grandfather. In fact, I myself have long given him up, and I hope soon to be able to prove that my own father is, or was, or will be, "a fable and a myth." This was the great mistake of Kemble, the English Germanizer, and of Lappenberg, the German expounder of English history. They advanced arguments infinitely silly and futile, in short awaking "roars of laughter," to prove that Hengist and Horsa never existed, and could not be the names of men, and that three (the three ships in which they and their men came over) was a "mythical number," and so on, although those same names have subsisted in the same district, West Scandinavia, to this very day, and although three ships are as good as thirty or three hundred, or four or forty, for a visit and a tradition of this kind. The people in the "Mayflower" went over to New England in one ship. But then that is a myth, long since abandoned by all judicious German critics and their English echoes. Of course Kemble and Lappenberg have long since been ridiculed and shelved on these points by English scholars, but Professor Worsaae writes in happy ignorance of so great a heresy. The testimony of Nennius (i.e. St. Gildas) to the great features of England's occupation is that of a Christian and a Kymrian, an enemy of the heathen invaders, and yet it agrees with that of our Venerable Bæda, a Christian Angle and the first scholar of his age. The former uses Welsh traditions and documents, the latter appeals to public monuments (with inscribed runes), written records, and the information furnished by kings and bishops, the very highest authorities in Church and State. The former flourished (A.D. 471) not fifty years from the date of the invasion of Kent (in 428); the latter, who died in 735, only three or four long lives from the same event. Even supposing that Bæda had no written documents, which is contrary to the fact, it is quite a mistake to test historical accounts by generations of thirty years. Events go down by lives, and by the lives of the longest livers. The statements of the oldest liver are handed down and onward by the oldest people, and from eighty to one hundred years is no extreme age for the oldest persons in a large district. As to the immediate descendants of the heroes and mighty captains who had gotten them splendid kingdoms in a new land, knowing nothing even of the names and deeds of their immediate forefathers, why the thing is absurd. A common sailor or soldier will often tell us about his family for two or three hundred years back. These chieftains had not only home, and family statements, and monu-

ments, but they had carved remains and the songs and sagas of their people. The historical Icelandic Sagas were not written for hundreds of years after their composition. And memory, tradition, was something very different in old days, when there was little or no "literature," to what it is now. We now can scarcely remember our own names, because we know that everything is in writing or in print, and the memory becomes wonderfully enfeebled accordingly. Formerly people had prodigious memories, and often have so still under the like circumstances, without referring to the well-known fact that they had officials, chiefly high-born men,—Scalds, Bards, Annalists, and what not,—whose duty it was to remember, who were highly paid for remembering, and who became famous and prided themselves the more they could remember.

At page 10 Professor Worsaae adds:—"That the Angles were one people with the Saxons, and that they were thus a German and not a Scandinavian race, is indubitable from their local names, their personal names and their language, as well as from their graves and antiquities." After all the clashings, and rivalries, and bloody wars of two thousand years between these said Angles and Saxons, it is certainly rather cool to turn round and inform us that they were one and the same people. But it is still more refreshing to hear, that because the Angles were Saxons, they therefore were Germans; for all the world knows that the Saxon tribes were in all things nearer to the Scandinavians than to the Germans, and are so still, so much so that a Saxon-speaking (Platt-deutsch) peasant far easier understands a Dane than a German (High-German). But this desperate paradox is as recklessly supported. They had, forsooth, the same names and language. This is intelligence indeed. We never before heard of any one who knew what the names and dialects of the manifold and variously-speaking Scandinavian and Saxon peoples were in the third and fourth, and fifth and sixth ages after Christ, how far they agreed and how far they differed. At that early period the differences could not be very great; they are not so even now in their great features. So of their graves and antiquities. Such things agree and differ in every province of the same land, from the many tribes and tribal customs, and nothing is idler than to fix "nationality" from the accidental finds in half-a-dozen graves, of whose diggers and occupants we know nothing. The whole argument from the graves, repeated further on by Professor Worsaae, is a great mistake. We simply deny his assertion that nothing has been found in the Kentish graves similar to the remains in Scandinavia. On the contrary, the *Inventorium Sepulchrale* of Faussett and other works offer very many striking examples of absolute identity. As we have said, such things agree and differ everywhere, and we might as well say that Denmark was "German" as Kent, if we are merely to follow the many features of greater or less resemblance in the "graves and antiquities."

But we are also told that the Angles and other tribes in England were a base and demoralized people, and that they therefore fell before the "Danish" invaders of the ninth and following centuries; while the latter are described as a noble and chivalrous race, the source of everything good in our national character.

To this we answer, that these invading hordes were not "Danes." They were chiefly Scandinavians, adventurers from all the High-Northern lands, but also from other quarters. This is plain from all the details in our original historical materials. That the "Danes" in some places predominated is very true; but the name "Dane," like that of "Saxon," as having become better known, was often indiscriminately used, just as "Northman," "Norman," "Goth," "Frank" (still used in the Mediterranean for all Europeans), and so many others. Instead of a thousand citations we will take one, from an excellent writer, Florence of Worcester. Usually he confines himself to the general expressions "Pagani," "Barbari," "Dani;" but *Ad Chron. Ap.*, an. 867 (Deirorum), he distinctly specifies what he means, and we there have:—"A paganis, videlicet Danis, Norreganis, Suavis, Goutis, et quarundam aliarum nationum populis"—("by the pagans, that is the Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Goths and Jutlanders [of Scandinavia, for there were no other Goths in England at this period], and several other folk-clans").

Next we assert, and we defy contradiction, that these matchless "Danes," who so easily swept away the "demoralized" Anglo-Saxons, were in no way superior to the clans they attacked. They were cruel, bloody ruffians, and threw England back some centuries, in spite of all their efforts after they had become Christians, that is, "base and demoralized." They were mercenary to a degree, were little troubled with conscience of any kind, as little as pirates and buccaneers in any age, were guilty of every crime—infanticide, rape, murder, burnings-in, the slaughter of old men, and women, and children, polygamy, and a thousand more such heroic virtues. True they were hardy and brave, but so were the English, who were equally of Northern descent with themselves. By necessity they were more used to the sea. Panics often seized the English, but panics also seized the "Danes" often enough in their own lands; and, as we all know, a famous and gallant Scandinavian race was once governed by a dog, set over them by a tyrant. The "Danes" were usually successful simply because they were the more numerous and the attacking party. Wherever they could land in force against a small commune, in a country broken up into a hundred small kingdoms, and earldoms, and folkdoms, isolated and disunited, they gained the victory. Of course they did. So should we or anybody to-morrow under the like circumstances. And English victory was of no avail, for the English soldiers had fallen; but fresh troops of savage marauders landed and hounded the few survivors to

death. Wherever there was a chance for the natives they fought as well as the pagans, nay, they often defeated these "invincible Danes" with immense slaughter. Exactly the same thing took place in Scandinavia itself. For several centuries the Scandinavian states, or parts of them, for they were as little united as England, were continually changing hands. They fell into the power of any adventurer, "royal" or not, from within the same land or from a sister kingdom or province, who could gather a fleet and army, concentrate his efforts, and strike a heavy blow on one spot. And as to "demoralization," the Scandinavian annals give melancholy pictures of this from the old times, all the middle age through, down to the Reformation and after. Truly these writers should not throw stones. They and we all live in glass houses. The simple fact is, that the incessant waves of Northmen which broke and dashed with such fury on the coasts of Gaul, and Britain, and elsewhere in the ninth and tenth centuries were, and ought to be called, the last Folk-wandering, the last swell of that same wonderful shaking of the nations in the North which had cast such endless swarms of adventurers over all the Roman empire, and which had so largely remodeled Europe. The bloody wars for unity in Scandinavia, which ended in melting the whole into three kingdoms—Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, scattered away and drove to other lands whole populations of warlike and reckless heathen pirates and emigrants. They fell like locusts on the South and West, and there was, for the moment, no resisting them.

But we are again informed that "the demoralized English" sold their own people into slavery, and even into heathen slavery. They did so not unfrequently. They were chips of the old block, often still Christians only in name. But the very same thing took place regularly among the high-minded Northmen. They too sold their kin and neighbours, war-prisoners and debt-prisoners,—for debt at this period everywhere ended in slavery,—to anybody that would buy them, and these Scandinavian slaves crowded the slave-markets of all the nearest lands. The point and plot of many a Saga turns on this very fact. And, in those wild times, how could it be otherwise? Even now, what deeds of lust and blood are continually perpetrated among ourselves, half-hidden by the film and gloss of our so-called civilization!

Professor Worsaae says that Normandy was altogether or chiefly "Danish," and consequently that its offshoots and conquests were so too. This is altogether gratuitous. It is contrary to all evidence and tradition. Everywhere in his reasonings and combinations for "Danes" we must read Scandinavians and others. They were mostly Norwegians and Danes. The Swedes were more numerous in the East, that is, in forays against Russia and Finland, and the southern shores of the Baltic. As to William's army being exclusively or chiefly

"Danish," nothing is more unwarranted. We are expressly told in the old books that they were adventurers from all quarters—free lances, soldiers of fortune, roving bands and recruits levied from all the islands and coasts reached by his emissaries or attracted by the smell of plunder. The blessing of the Pope cast a dim halo of religion about this army of cut-throats, but it did not alter its character. They were not even Normans, large numbers of them, and if they had they would not have been "Danes." The settlers in Normandy had no women with them, and in one generation the Scandinavian mother-tongue was nearly forgotten. They spoke French—"Anglo-Norman;" and by intermarriage and intermixture the ruling classes were as much "Danes" as we are now in England. So much for all the high-flown phrases used by Professor Worsaae about these wonderful "Danes." They were substantially Frenchmen, but with provincial peculiarities and qualities. But powerful as the invading host was, and marshalled as it was, and under such a leader,—like Napoleon, talented, and selfish, and relentless, —such an attack could not but succeed, taking place as it did—the gallant English King having just lost the flower of his troops in a great victory gained against his brother and the Norwegian King. Of course the leaders and picked men against whom Harâld fought were Normans, and of course they had certain advantages, personal, military, and political. It was the will of God that a new element should be added to the already largely composite character of the English nation. We may have gained some good blood from it, but we paid a desperately high price for the same, and have no desire to repeat the process.

Among other curious arguments to prove what is "Danish" and what not in England, Professor Worsaae remarks that *thorp* is an intensely Danish name of places, and that it is immensely common in the Dane-law (north and east of Watling Street), but that it does not occur in the "Saxon" provinces. This is a good example how careful we should be in such reasonings. The fact is, that such words as the *tun* ('town,' 'homestead') and *thorp* cited by Professor Worsaae are common to all the Scandinavo-Germanic lands. If any one word is more universal than another among the Saxon and Germanic peoples it is just this *thorp*. But just therefore it ought to abound in the "Saxon" provinces in England. If not there, then these Saxons were not Saxons. If common in the Dane-law, then its inhabitants were Saxons or Germans. The truth is that *thorp* is frequently found in Kemble's Old-English Charters in the "Saxon" provinces. It would have been a miracle if it had not. So with most of the other words pointed out as "decisive" of race. They were common to Northmen, Saxons, and Germans, or at least to Angles and the other Scandinavian tribes.

To recapitulate. Can anything be more preposterous than the common assertion, that the mere fact of a certain amount of innocent, if not

actually beneficial, Christianity and civilization should have changed the Northmen who occupied England in the fifth and sixth centuries into cowards and vagabonds in the ninth and tenth?

Can we not all see that the second Scandinavian irruption in the ninth and tenth centuries was successful, because England had no chance, broken up as it was into numberless petty and rival clans? And afterwards, what nation could stand under such leaders as Ethelred the Unready and his miserable crew?

But these same "gallant" and "immaculate," and "heathen" and "Christian" Danes, if Danes they were, in the Dane-law suffered the very same defeats and misfortunes from similar inroads, and were as easily smashed and subdued by the Norman William. And the Normans themselves were continually defeated on their own soil.

All these assertions, then, are mere historical trifling and groundless boasting.

This being the case, Professor Worsaae's book is, in our opinion, a failure. It goes on false assumptions, and is a mere panegyric of Denmark, which at that time did not exist as a united power. Still the work is so lively and entertaining, and contains so much instruction, that we heartily recommend it to the careful perusal of our readers—for doubtless it will soon be given them in an English dress.

Temple of Jupiter Urius.—An archæological discovery of great interest has recently been made on the Bosphorus by Dr. Millengen, one of our most eminent local physicians and *savants*. On the second promontory of the strait from its Black Sea mouth, on the Asiatic side, which is familiar to our local readers as that crowned with the picturesque remains of the old Genoese fort, this gentleman some weeks ago discovered the ruins of the ancient and classic temple of Jupiter Urius, which Gibbon wrongly places lower down on the site of the present Castle of Asia. A short preliminary tracing of the foundation having convinced Dr. Millengen that his discovery satisfied all the conditions of the topography of Strabo, Herodotus, and the other old writers who describe this famous Chalcedonian shrine, he communicated with the authorities of the British Museum, and offered to conduct a series of excavations at its cost and on its behalf. The proposal was readily accepted, and Sir Henry Bulwer was instructed by Earl Russell to request the necessary permission from the Porte. This, however, the latter has declined to give, but it has generously offered to execute the excavations at its own cost, under the immediate direction of Dr. Millengen. Classical antiquaries may therefore expect some very interesting results from this discovery of our countryman, than whom no one is more competent to make the most of it in every interest of scholarly archæology.—*Levant Herald.*

THE "TOWER EARL" OF DESMOND.

A Chapter of Secret Irish History.

The Desmond branch of the Geraldines has supplied to the "Romance of the Peerage" many of its most striking episodes. Few of them are more curious than that of the so-called "Tower Earl," sometimes also styled "Queen's Earl," of Desmond. A most interesting series of documents, published some months since[a] from the original papers in the State Paper Office and in the Carewe manuscripts at Lambeth, has thrown an unexpected light upon the private history, hitherto very imperfectly understood, of this ill-starred youth—one of the many political puppets moved by the great master of statecraft, Sir Robert Cecil. The story, as unfolded in these papers, forms so curious a chapter of the secret history of the ancient relations between the English and Irish races in Ireland, that we are sure an outline of the leading facts will prove no less interesting to the general reader than instructive to the historical student.

In order that the position and claims of the Tower Earl of Desmond may be fully understood, a brief genealogical explanation is necessary. James Fitzgerald, the "Tower Earl of Desmond," was the son of Gerald, who is popularly reckoned as the sixteenth Earl of Desmond. This Gerald was the child of the second marriage of his father, James, the fifteenth Earl. James, however, had an elder son, named Thomas Roe, or Red Thomas, by a former wife, whom he had put away on the convenient plea of near consanguinity. He had at the same time declared her son illegitimate; but Thomas Roe, notwithstanding this act of his father, was recognised as legitimate by the Crown, and had actually been summoned to the third Parliament of Philip and Mary as Earl of Desmond; but with the clan of Desmond the will of the old Earl, James, disinheriting Thomas Roe, had more weight than the Parliamentary recognition of his title, and Gerald was by them acknowledged as the legitimate Earl. Accordingly, Gerald maintained himself at the head of his clan till the year 1583, when he fell in the well-known rebellion of that year, which led to the attainting of his title and the forfeiture to the Crown of all his vast estates, which, to the amount of 600,000 acres, were divided among English settlers.

At the time of his father's death, James, the subject of this narrative, was in his thirteenth year. He had been born in England under happier auspices, and the Queen herself had condescended to become his godmother; but, on the news of his father's rebellion, his person had

[a] In the Dublin Review, vols. l. and li.

been secured, and he had since remained a close prisoner in the Tower. As the title had been attainted, he was known simply as James Fitzgerald, or, in the curious orthography of the only memorial of the first years of his imprisonment which has been preserved,—the long series of apothecary's bills which chronicle his early maladies,—"Mr. James Garolde."

It will be remembered, however, that the claim of James's father to the title of Earl of Desmond was by no means plain. The heir of his father's elder brother, Thomas Roe, was still alive. Now Thomas Roe, although declared illegitimate by his father and set aside by his father's will, was, by every principle of English law, the true heir of the title and the estates. The plea of consanguinity, on which, with the semi-barbarous licence of the age, the Earl had chosen to repudiate his first wife, even if it were juridically established, did not suffice by the English law to dissolve the marriage; and although Gerald, the son of the second marriage, had succeeded in enforcing the submission of his clan and in securing the acquiescence of the English Government, which had little interest in undertaking to champion the claim of his feeble rival, James FitzThomas, nevertheless it is impossible to doubt that this very James FitzThomas was, in law and justice, the true Earl of Desmond. The bold and clear-sighted chieftain, Hugh O'Neill, then in the first flush of his celebrated and successful expedition into Munster, was not slow to perceive the advantage to his cause which might be derived from the assistance of James FitzThomas's claim; and one of his earliest proceedings, on reaching the Desmond country, was to summon James FitzThomas into his presence, and to offer him the alternative of assuming at once the title of Earl of Desmond, or of making way for his younger brother, who was ready to assert the claim, and whom O'Neill was prepared to support with all his power. The early career of James FitzThomas had been of a nature to break his spirit and to dull his ambitious aspirings. With a firm consciousness of his own right, he had been overawed by the vigour and determination of his more daring uncle, Gerald; nor had he ventured, till the fall of that uncle, to take any steps for the vindication of his inheritance. Unhappily for his hopes of success, a numerous and powerful party at court had a deep interest in his exclusion. The crowd of English "undertakers," among whom the forfeited Desmond estates had been parcelled out, held these grants, of course, solely in defect of his title. If Thomas Roe, his father, were the true Earl of Desmond, then the attainted rebel, Gerald, had been but an usurper. The attainder could only affect the person of Gerald himself. It could not have any effect upon the estates, which were rightfully another's and had been held by Gerald without a true title; and if the attainder of Gerald failed to touch the Desmond inheritance, what became of the grants which had

been made upon the presumed forfeiture of that inheritance to the Crown, and of the needy adventurers who had flocked in at the first intelligence of this rich prey, and among whom the Desmond acres had been prodigally parcelled out?

It will easily be understood, therefore, that the modest petition of James FitzThomas, accustomed through a dependant childhood to look upon his claim as hopelessly overruled, had met with but little favour at the court. Far from the forfeited lands being restored at his demand, even the slender fragment of these paternal lands which had escaped confiscation, and had been allotted to him during the life of Earl Gerald, was already coveted by those who had shared in the larger spoils of his uncle; and the helpless youth, baffled for years even in the modest expectation from the justice of England which he permitted himself to entertain, was but too well prepared by misfortune and despair to accept without hesitation the offer of the impetuous and hitherto successful northern chieftain. He assumed the title of Earl of Desmond, and is still known in popular tradition, no less than in history, as the "Sugan Earl"—the "Earl of Straw."

The claim of the Sugan Earl, if not enthusiastically supported, had met at least a general acquiescence from the Irish party. At one time he was able to take the field with eight thousand men in his following; Florence MacCarthy, with an equally powerful train, was but waiting the opportunity to join his forces; and the insurrection in Munster had begun to assume so formidable proportions, that the President, Sir George Carewe, made no secret, in his communications with Cecil, of his fears for the stability of the English power in that province.

This preliminary explanation will furnish a clue to the sequel of what has hitherto seemed a strange and complicated story. It was at the crisis here described that the political expedient of which the "Tower Earl" became the unwitting instrument, was suggested to Cecil by the straitened President of Munster. Through the long years of a sickly childhood and a languishing and inglorious youth, this unhappy heir of the Geraldines had been kept a close prisoner in the Tower. The earliest notice of him supplied by the State Papers is the letter of the Earl of Leicester to his father, June 17, 1573, accepting him, while still a child, in the name of the Queen, into special patronage, in compliance with his father's request; nor is he further mentioned until, after his father's death, the Lords Justices of Ireland, in whose hands he was a prisoner, fearing the responsibility of a prisoner of "so great charge," and recollecting that "manie escapes have been made hearhense," petition, July 9, 1584, to have him removed into the Tower of London. From this date until the year 1600 he was detained in close confinement. During all these years he does not himself appear to have made any sign, if we except a single most piteous

letter to Cecil, June 17, 1593, when he had been nine years a prisoner in the Tower, and, in his own bitter words, "only by being born the unfortunate son of a faulty father, had never since his infancy breathed out of prison." But the accounts laid before the Privy Council by the authorities of the Tower, a few of which have been preserved, offer a glimpse of his melancholy history. Alas, almost the only record of these weary years of the heir of Desmond is the long string of apothecary's bills, stretching from 1588 down to at least 1596, and comprising medicaments for almost every "ill that flesh is heir to." Two or three other items, it is true, appear; as "his diett and other chardges;" the "wadges of his scholemaster;" the "dyet of his servaunt;" "fewell and lights," &c. But the weight of the "chardges," both in their number and in the time over which they extend, lies in those of the "surgion" and the "apotecarye." It would be tedious, although it certainly is also instructive, to go through this curious list of "plaisters for the backe;" "linyments for the side;" a "quilte for the head;" "acornes and barberys for a stich;" "perfumed lossenges for the eares;" "julips for the lyver;" "fomentacons for the stomack;" "oyntment for the syde;" besides innumerable "pilles," "syrops," "consurves," "pourgations," "cordyall drinkes," and all the other devices of the old-fashioned pharmacopœia. It will be enough to say that the entries would appear to imply, from the prisoner's childhood upwards, a state of health such as to render it difficult to imagine how he was even kept alive till the period at which he first figures in public affairs.

For a time had at length come when the hitherto neglected and forgotten youth might be made to play an important part in the politics of his hereditary country, and to render a valuable service to English interests in Ireland. The greatest cause of alarm for Sir George Carewe in the aspect of the Munster rebellion in 1600, lay in the expected junction of the Geraldines and MacCarthys under their respective chiefs, Florence MacCarthy and the newly-acknowledged "Sugan Earl." Now Carewe well knew that the Sugan Earl had been accepted by his clan solely in default of the long-imprisoned and almost-forgotten heir of their great idol, the Earl Gerald, whose memory was held sacred as that of a martyr to the national cause; and he believed that, if that heir were but restored to his country and reinstated in his rank, he would rally round him, without an effort, all the affectionate loyalty of the hereditary followers of Desmond. Already, while the Royal Commissioners, Power and St. Ledger, held the command in Munster, Sir George Carewe had submitted this suggestion to Cecil; but, from the considerations which were detailed above, Cecil at once dismissed the idea. To have reinstated the heir of the attainted Earl would have been to have laid hands upon the rich inheritance which, through his

father's attainder, had fallen to the Crown, which the Crown had long years ago distributed among its needy followers, and which was now the mainstay of English domination in Munster. Cecil did not even venture to mention the proposal to the Queen; Carewe was armed, instead, with extraordinary powers, and hurried off to Ireland to take into his hands the conduct of the Government which had now become so critical.

In assuming the command, his first step was to obtain from the retiring commissioners a report upon the state of the province. It was such as to confirm all the apprehensions which he had expressed to Cecil. The force at his own disposal was, it is true, larger than had ever before been entrusted to a President of Munster, but this fell far short in numbers of the native army which he was sent to encounter. The main strength of these native troops, too, consisted in the Desmond following, which was sure, in case of emergency, to receive the support, although yet not positively declared, of the MacCarthy. True to the traditionary policy of *Divide et impera*, Carewe, in the actual presence of the crisis, reverted still more earnestly to the counsel which he had already, while in London, urged upon the Secretary. In a most characteristic letter, he confesses to Cecil that the task which has been imposed upon him may almost be said to be impossible; and declares that he "verylie beleves all the treasure of England will be consumed in the worke, except other additions of helpe be ministred unto ytt." He professes his trust that he is "in a fayre way towards the finishinge of it;" but he assures the Minister that it "will receyve some speedye and roughe impedimente, unlesse his advice in sendinge of younge Desmond thither be followed;" and he skilfully contrasts the character and antecedents of this youth, who by his long imprisonment and habits of inaction had become spiritless and amenable to authority, and who had been brought up in the Protestant religion, with that of the "Countrefaict earle" (so he styles the "Sugan" Earl), who "had been nourished in villanie and treason, and is the greatest piller (Tyrone excepted) thatever the Pope had in this kingdome." The latter, he urges, is a known and formidable foe; the former, even if he should prove a traitor, can offer no greater cause of alarm than "the malice of a weake rebell."

The concluding suggestions of Carewe in this letter are eminently characteristic of the time and of its policy. He advises, with an air of magnanimity which might at first deceive, that if the youth be sent to Ireland at all, he shall come as a free man, and without any mark of a prisoner; and also that he shall enjoy the name and title of an earl. But, when he comes to the vital question of the estates, the traditional craft of the English colonist re-appears. He does not speak his advice openly, merely referring to the opinion which he had previously expressed; but it is not hard to supply what his cautious reticence has left

unwritten. One thing is plain—the estates are not to follow the title; and there needs but little power of imagination to conceive what Carewe's advice must have been, as to "what lande was most convenient for the Earle to have, *and least dangerous, if he should be ill-disposed;*" and to conjecture what course such a counsellor must have suggested in order "to prevent any harm the yonge Desmond might do, if he should prove inclined to do ill."

With all Elizabeth's antipathies to the Desmond, and all her fear of that formidable name, the necessity of the case left her no choice but to acquiesce in Carewe's proposal. It was a curious compromise between policy and cupidity—an attempt to secure, by the cheap expedient of a title and a name, the prestige of the Desmond influence among the Irishry, without at the same time depriving the English colonists of the substantial prizes in the Desmond lands and heritages, to which their sole title had been the forfeiture of that once dreaded name. It was an expedient similar to that which readers of Scotch history will remember in the "Tulchan[b] bishops" of James VI. The young Desmond was in truth sent to Ireland as a "Tulchan earl."

Still more curious is it to trace, in the correspondence now brought to light, the crafty devices by which the experiment was fenced round against the possible danger of treason or bad faith on the part of the unhappy youth who was selected as its instrument. It was not enough that he was sent under the charge, and strictly held under the surveillance, of an ancient commander in the wars, called Captain Price, of a discreet gentleman, Mr. Crosbie, and of the notorious Miler Magrath, the conforming Archbishop of Cashel; it was not enough that his allowance and his entire establishment were of the most limited kind, and strictly withdrawn from his own immediate control: even powerless as he was thus rendered, his movements were still to be watched with the most jealous scrutiny. Cecil writes to Carewe, that although the name of Earl of Desmond was permitted to be publicly given to him, yet *the actual patent was for the time to be withheld*, until "her Ma^tie^ shal see som imprest of other men's promises:" and, even with all this precaution, Carewe is strictly warned that "whensoever he fynd any cause too doubt the earl, he must never feare too laie holde of him;" a formal immunity being given to him beforehand, that "they will never blame him, but will take yt for a thynge that was necessarie, *quoniam ipse dixit.*"

[b] *Tulchan*, Scottice, a stuffed calf-skin made to represent a calf, and used for the purpose of deceiving the cow, from which her own calf has been taken away, but which, in the presence of this substitute, freely submits to be milked, under the impression that she is suckling her own offspring. The 'Tulchan bishops' were titulars who held the titles of the various Scottish sees, the revenues being appropriated by court favourites and powerful nobles under grant of the Crown.

To his warden and governor, Captain Price, were entrusted a series of instructions to be by him from time to time imparted to his charge. They will be read with mingled feelings of amusement at the petty details to which they descend, and of wonder at the depth of craft and forethought which they disclose. The Captain was instructed privately as to how he was to indoctrinate his pupil, "(1.) Touchinge his dysposinge in marriage; (2.) touchinge his servants and retinewe; (3.) that he contayne himselfe moderate in matters of religion, &c.; (4.) that he at his first cominge do fashion himselfe in some convenient measure agreeable to the Irish nacion; (5.) several cautyons for the frugall management of his estate; (6.) particular admonitions to hold himselfe humble, gratefull and loyall towards her Ma^tie^; (7.) priuate instruens for his present and future course of lyfe in general and in pticular for his correspondence, and his dependencye here and in Ireland."

And it is amusing to observe, from Desmond's very earliest letters to Cecil, on the one hand, how faithfully the Captain acted up to these instructions, and on the other, how the youth chafed and fretted under the petty restraints of which he found himself the victim.

It soon indeed became manifest to Cecil that the new-made Earl was one whom "a meane fortune wil never contente;" "a disposition," he adds, "with which the Queen was not mutch pleased;" and each new communication from Ireland, even before the departure of Desmond from London, but served to increase the apprehensions of the Secretary that, if this dangerous youth "shold ever be suffered to meddell with the undertakers' lands, his teeth would water till he should have devoured them all."

In truth, it would appear that at one time, while the party was still at Bristol awaiting a favourable wind, the question was seriously considered whether it might not be safer to countermand the expedition altogether, and recall Desmond to London. Cecil's letter to Carewe is so curious an exhibition of the crooked statecraft of that period, and illustrates so remarkably the traditionary character of that dark and subtle policy of which Cecil was the representative, that we shall transcribe a few sentences. Referring to news which he had that very day received from Ireland, and which reported some notable success of the Queen's arms in Munster, Cecil puts it to Carewe whether, in these circumstances, "ther be so great a piece of worke left behind for this yong gent, as that yt might not be don without him. I praie you therfor," he adds, "lettus be as wise as serpents, though we bee as symple as doues, and yf, uppon his cominge over, you fynde noe great taske to be don bye him, rather take a true and a wies wai, and mak suer of him y^t^ he cannot escape; and aduertis hither what you thinke: for take this from me uppon my life, that *whatsoever you doe*

to abridge him w^ch^ you shall saie to be don out of providense, shall *never be ymputed to you as a fault*, butt exceedingelie comended bye the Queene, for God doeth knowe y^t^ the Queene hath ben the most hardliedrawen unto yt y^t^ cold be, and hath layde yt in my dysh a duson tymes, 'Well I praie God you and Carewe be not decaued.' Besides Sr, yt shalbe an easie matter for you to coller whatsoever you shall doe in that kynde by this cours: You maie ether apostate *sombodye toseke to withdrawe him, who maie betraie him to you;* or, *rather then fayle*, ther maie be *some founde out ther to accuse him*, and it maie be sufficient reson for you to remand him or toe restrayne him!"

Such were the cold-blooded and treacherous instructions under which this ill-fated youth was placed at the disposal of Carewe!

The party sailed from Bristol for Cork, on the 13th of October, 1600; but the young Earl, who suffered so dreadfully from sea-sickness, that he declares to Cecil that "whilest he lives he shall never love that eliment," begged to be landed at Youghall, which he reached on the evening of the 14th. His first reception proved that Carewe had not over-estimated the feeling of the people towards the heir of the Desmond. He tells Cecil that, on the Earl's first landing, he was met by an eager crowd, who received him as in triumph, and that "he had like to be overthrowen even by the kisses of the old *calleaks*" (hags) who flocked to welcome him; and Crosby writes that 'there was so greate and wonderfull allaceryty and rejoicying of the poeple, both men, women and children, and so mightie crying and pressing about him, as there was not onlie much a doe to followe him, but also a great number overthrowne and overrun in the streates, on striving who should com forth unto him." Crosby adds that he never before witnessed such enthusiasm, and could only liken it to the scenes enacted at the election of a king or the triumph of a conqueror.

The next day there flocked to him from all parts of the country, lords, gentry, and commons, to "congratulat his comynge," and to bear him escort in his progress. He proceeded by Cork, where he seems to have met but scant courtesy from the mayor (of whom he complains bitterly to Cecil), to Mallow, the residence of Carewe, the Lord President. Thence he passed to Kilmallock, the ancient seat of his forefathers and the stronghold of the Desmond interest. His progress through the country and his arrival at this town were one continued triumph; a mighty concourse of people filling the streets, doors, windows, and even the roofs of houses, to welcome him as he passed along to the quarters of Sir George Thornton, the military commandant. This was upon Saturday, October 18. And the young Earl appears to have tried to carry out honestly his part of the compact under which he had been sent to Ireland, by using all means to impress his friends with favourable dispositions towards the English rule. In his own

quaint phrase to Cecil, he "tooke them hand over head, and preached to them her Highnes's clemencie." He adds that they "promised faythfully with ther mouthes," and expresses a hope that they may prove "truely settled in their hearts."

But unluckily, both the simple Earl, and the more far-sighted politicians who had chosen him as their puppet, had overlooked one most important element in the supposed influence with the native population which they expected to be exercised by the presence of Desmond in Ireland. They had calculated, and, as the event proved, justly, on the feeling of clanship which it would be sure to evoke in his favour; but they forgot that, with the Irish, there was another principle equally powerful, and even more jealously sensitive, than that of clan—the principle of religion. The war which then filled Munster with alarm, was a war of religion, quite as much as of race. Now in a conflict of creeds, a Desmond, in the popular notion, could not be imagined as taking any side but one. Nor did it ever enter into the minds of the Irish to conceive that the son of the martyr of Irish nationality and of the national faith of Ireland would have resumed his inheritance and re-erected his standard, except as the champion of the old faith in Ireland. Accordingly, on the morning of the Sunday which followed the arrival of Desmond in Kilmallock, a vast multitude assembled to escort him, with a kind of feudal triumph, to join with his devoted clansmen in that ancient worship, which was but the dearer and more honoured because it was proscribed. What, then, was the grief and indignation of the assembled multitude when they found their long-expected chief, instead of joining with themselves in the old national worship, turn aside to the despised and new-reared 'conventicle,' which to their eyes was the monument at once of their own insulted creed and their enslaved and oppressed nationality! The suddenness of the blow for a moment struck them dumb; nor was it until the return of the young Earl and his retinue from church that the full storm of grief and rage burst forth. The cheers and jubilations of yesterday were exchanged for a tempest of hooting and railing, mingled with wild lamentations in the expressive vernacular language over the shame of the once-honoured Desmond, and passionate appeals to their degenerate descendant to return once more to the faith of his fathers.

The appeal, it need hardly be said, was lost upon Desmond, who, whatever may have been his own feelings, had been sent to Ireland expressly as a representative of Protestantism, and whose movements and dispositions in their regard were the object of unceasing surveillance to the emissaries of Cecil, under whose charge he had come to Munster. Far from his giving any sign of a tendency to return to the ancient faith, it became known that the renegade Archbishop Miler Magrath was one of his retinue. The eyes of the Irish were at once opened to

the scheme by which it had been hoped to act upon their hereditary attachment to the Geraldines.

From that fatal Sunday at Kilmallock the spell was broken, and the unworthy heir of the once-loved Desmond sunk in their view into the mean and dishonoured tool of the Saxon—an idea which is embodied in the historical designation by which he is still known, the "Queen's Earl of Desmond." From this day forth, too, the Lord President Carewe awoke to the failure of his own experiment. The hootings and imprecations of Kilmallock at once revealed to him the folly of hoping to enlist the national sympathies, even for a Desmond, so long as that Desmond was wanting in what constituted an essential element of the loyalty of the clansmen, community of creed with those whose allegiance he had come to claim. Strangely enough, Cecil, who had not come in to Carewe's plan without much hesitation, was now slow to give it up as hopeless. He had great misgivings, it is true. "There is daiely prophecies," he wrote to Carewe, December 15, "that yong Desmond's sendinge over was merelie idel, that good it can do none, butt harme yt may doe very muche;" and he confesses that he "never shutts his eyes, butt with feare att his wakinge to heare som ill newes of him." Yet, nevertheless, he hesitates as to calling him back to England; and the same dark and crooked policy which we saw in his first instructions is observable in the suggestions as to the management of the poor youth, now that he had come to Ireland, which are contained in his later letters to Carewe. Carewe is directed, so soon as he shall perceive that the tool has done all the work which can be expected from him, to devise some plea whereupon to induce him to seek of his own accord to be permitted to return to England. He is to manage it so as, if possible, to make this one step a "tie upon the followers and defenders of Desmond." In a word, the correspondence on this subject fully realizes all that historians have written of the dark and tortuous courses by which this wily statesman loved to attain his ends.

The correspondence furnishes a hint or two as to the causes of his anxiety about Desmond, which he so touchingly bewails to Carewe. A short experience of the young man's character and that of his associates had enabled Carewe to report to him that neither "Desmond nor any of his owne people shoulde trouble the raynes of his bridle;" and soon afterwards we find Cecil himself, full of alarm at some reported matrimonial scheme of the young Earl, directing Carewe to find means privately to discover whether it can be true that Desmond is so vain as to think of marrying a certain "widdowe Norreys." In another of his letters are hints of warnings to be given to Desmond to "lyve frugallye," and "to keep his expenditure within £500 yerlye;" expressions of apprehension that he will "never much lyke an Irish lyfe, beeing tender and sicklye;" and instructions to the Lord President to hold out

hopes to him that "when he hathe don anye good, he shall com over and marrye in England." And as the simple youth caught eagerly at this proposal, and immediately inquired into the particulars of the proposed alliance, the Secretary continues, without committing himself to details, to keep alive the young man's expectations, at the same time that he tantalizes his curiosity, by vague hints of a "maid of noble familie, between eighteen and nineteen yeers of age, and no courtier." Who the lady was, and indeed whether the design of such an alliance for the young Earl was really entertained, or whether it was merely invented by his crafty patron to amuse his hopes, it is now impossible to ascertain.

These anxieties, however, were not destined to trouble the rest of Sir Robert very long. The poor youth's career in Ireland was as brief as it was inglorious. The only fruit for English interests which it produced was the acquisition of the fort of Castlemaine,—a fortress built in common by the Geraldines and MacCarthys,—which was surrendered by the constable, Thomas Oge; and the surrender of which was intended by Cecil to be "used to the world as an argument that the Queen got som thinge good for herself as well as for the earle" by this ill-starred expedition. But it is plain that, from the date of this unlucky exhibition at Kilmallock, Carewe was but counting the days till he should be able to rid himself of what could only be regarded as a standing monument of his own abortive scheme. There was no necessity for recurring to any of the dark expedients suggested by Cecil. The poor youth had not acquired such importance as to render it necessary to "apostate one who might betray him;" nor did any dangerous indications present themselves to justify Carewe in finding out "some one to accuse him." The scheme fell of its own accord; it perished in truth by its own weakness. The correspondence does not even enable us to trace with precision the date at which the fallen aspirant left Ireland, or in what company he returned to the English court. If his return were hastened through the allurement held out by Cecil in the vision of "the maid of noble family between eighteen and nineteen years of age," he arrived in England only to find that vision vanish in the air. One letter to Cecil, after the date of his return, exhibits the same feeble and spiritless servility which breathes through his earlier correspondence, its main purpose being an humble petition for a portion of the lands of James FitzThomas in Ireland. This letter is dated at Greenwich on the last day of August, 1601; and the only subsequent notice of the unhappy youth is the formal report to the Privy Council, that, in consequence of the decease of the Earl of Desmond, the company allowed for him has been discharged. This notice is dated January 14, 1602; so that it may be concluded that his death occurred in the first days of that year.

It is hardly wonderful that in these unhappy times the death of such a personage should, by popular report in Ireland, have been attributed to poison. But the evidence as to the previous state of his health, supplied in the papers now published, sufficiently explains his early dissolution, without recurring to this gratuitous supposition. This most curious and important correspondence goes far to dispel, at least, this one among the many clouds of mystery which had hitherto hung over the fate of the "Tower Earl of Desmond."

Pompeii.—A recent communication from Naples says,—"Five fresh rooms have been laid open in that part of Pompeii which had been uncovered this year, not far from the Forum. I have visited those rooms, and was astonished to find in them a number of pieces of bread, which must have been wrapped up in napkins, the tissue of which is still in a perfect state of preservation. There has also been found a pretty seal, having for the motto the words ANI. MO., which M. Fiorelli, the learned inspector of the excavations, tells me was a proper name—Anicelus Modestus. M. Felix Padiglione, the persevering artist who is reproducing Pompeii in cork, at one-hundredth of its natural size, has just added considerably to that work, which travellers may see in the small museum of odds and ends which have not been sent to that at Naples. It contains specimens of all the small bronzes, terra-cottas, utensils, and other articles of private life which form the riches of the Neapolitan galleries. The excavations at Pompeii, carried on with so much zeal and intelligence since the union of Naples to Italy, reflect the highest honour on the Government."

Greek Vases.—The Museum of Naples has been lately enriched by the addition of two very fine painted Greek vases, which were found in the excavations carried on at the entrance of the new street leading from the Cathedral to the Via dell' Orticello. It appears that at the depth of 100 palms there was discovered a Greek tomb near the ancient city walls, a part of which was examined last year. The two vases now found, together with others of less value, are of the Nola manufacture; one has the form of a crater, the other of an amphora with figures. These vases are for the present placed in the room occupied by the mural paintings. The first-mentioned vase is 27 centimètres in height; the second is 38 centimètres, and is ornamented with yellow figures on a black ground. In front is Minerva with ægis and lance, and another female figure with a caduceus in her hands. They stand on each side of an altar on which they are making a libation, and on which the flames are burning. On the reverse is a female figure enveloped in a large peplus, turning off to the right. Near the figures are traces of letters, and under the foot of the vase there is a name scratched.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF BARBADOES AND JAMAICA.

No. I. Barbadoes.

There are probably few of our colonies more carefully *mis*represented, and consequently less known, than those in the Caribbean Sea. For many years past public attention has been so slightly directed to the West India islands, that an apology seems required when one introduces the subject. No good artist has as yet made familiar to Northern eyes the grandeur and marvellous beauty of these tropical scenes, although, now and again, some thin volume about our neglected interests slightly stirs the surface of popular attention with "governmental theories" and "colonial practice," the "decay of the *white*" and the "*growth* and claims of the *brown* man."

But the West Indies, although they may have lost much of their political and commercial importance, retain their historic interest, and offer to the genealogist interested in the seventeenth century an almost totally unexplored field of investigation. Their parish registers, wills, and monumental inscriptions would probably afford much valuable information on the subject of social and family history during that century, when, as is well known, men of birth and distinction left the mother country to avoid religious and political intolerance, or to repair their fortunes.

A cursory glance at the "Peerage and Baronetage" will probably suffice to shew, that at least thirty hereditary titles have originated in these islands, while the landed gentry are largely recruited from the same locality,—facts the more remarkable when we consider the prejudices of the present generation[a].

The parochial and other records of Barbadoes are especially rich in historical names, and it is to be regretted that no arrangement has ever been made to have copies of them (at any rate up to the year 1750) deposited in England, where they would form a valuable addition to existing fragmentary records at the State Paper Office, and be preserved against the recurrence of such destruction as overtook many of them during the hurricanes of Barbadoes, and elsewhere from the yet more insidious dangers of the Vestry.

Of these islands the most important are Barbadoes and Jamaica.

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[a] In 1661 the following Barbadian gentlemen were created Baronets, viz., John Colleton, James Modiford, James Dray, Robert Davers, Robert Hacket, John Yeamans, Timothy Thornhill, John Witham, Robert Legard, John Worsum, John Rawdon, Edwyn Stede, and Willoughby Chamberlayne.

The former, even to the present day, has managed to retain its English tone to a much greater extent than the others; a peculiarity due possibly in some measure to the attention which has invariably been bestowed on those institutions which are more peculiarly characteristic of the mother country. The architecture of her churches is assimilated to models familiar at home, and the quaint tower and belfry of St. James, rising above clumps of leafy trees, are quite worthy of some old-fashioned rural parish in one of our counties.

There is scarcely one of the eleven parishes[b] of Barbadoes that does not contain at least a few interesting fragments of the past; at the same time, the greater number of monuments are of course to be found in the cathedral church of St. Michael,—Christ Church is also remarkable for its monuments,—not indeed the present church, but the old burial-ground between it and the sea. St. John's is noted as being the burial-place of the supposed last of the Palæologi, and the other parishes are more or less interesting.

The early landowners, or "planters," used to be particular in their funeral arrangements, and most of the better families interred their dead in leaden coffins, enclosed in cedar or mahogany.

Family vaults were also common. That of the Chase family at Christ Church, just mentioned, is the locality of a very remarkable (so-called) *spiritual* phenomenon. The mausoleum of the Colepepper family, in a quiet recess on the brink of Hackerstone's Cliff, in the parish of St. John, is singularly picturesque, and commands one of the most beautiful of sea views.

Many of these tombs have from time to time been broken open and rifled, particularly those in private cemeteries. In Jamaica, more especially, where estates often lie at an inconvenient distance from the parish church, there was always a place of sepulture, generally near the mansion, but screened by trees. Even at the present day one may frequently catch glimpses of old tombs, matted with ferns and a flowery undergrowth, among the deep shades of the mango and wild tamarind and pimento trees of St. Ann's, and likewise in other parts; now the taste for a less durable, but more ornamental, tomb is beginning to shew itself, in the at present common mediæval compositions that are intended probably to serve only a temporary purpose.

Jamaica, although in some respects as careful and imitative as her rival, was always more or less deficient in *amour propre;* and her population having absorbed the greater portion of the "roughs" then afloat in the Spanish waters, seems to have offered few social inducements to the more respectable settlers to remain after accomplishing the grand

[b] St. Michael, St. George, St. Philip, St. Peter, St. James, St. Lucy, St. Andrew, Christ Church, St. John, St. Joseph, St. Thomas.

object of securing wealth sufficient for the re-establishment of their families in England.

Sometimes death overtook those prudent worthies and the well-paid servants of Government, and there being no lack of means in the hands of the executors, the island gradually became enriched with costly monuments.

The cathedral churches of Kingston and Spanish-town are crowded with fine monuments, but there are comparatively few in the other parish churches [c], and those generally not anterior to 1750. In many instances, particularly of later dates, the armorial sculptures on such monuments are not to be depended on, and therefore, although the epitaphs are useful records as regards dates and names, they are too often illusory in respect of family descent. In annotating, therefore, one ought not to forget that very excellent *names* are common in the lists [d] of rebels of an inferior grade sent from England and sold to the loyal settlers.

The following rolls comprise all the monumental inscriptions of Barbadoes from the earliest period to the year 1750. After which date it seemed unnecessary, with a few exceptions, to pursue the task of copying; the object being rather to secure the preservation of the much effaced inscriptions of the preceding century.

The monumental inscriptions of Jamaica have been carefully collected down to the year 1750, subsequent to which limit they have been more or less abbreviated as they gradually lose the interest attached to antiquity, and acquire a complimentary prolixity, which, being quite conventional, ceases to answer any practical purpose.

A few extracts from the valuable collection of papers relating to Barbadoes at the State Paper Office may tend to throw a light on some of the accompanying monumental inscriptions.

There is a curious account of the order of march, from Fontabell to the "towne of St. Michael's," on the 23rd April, 1685, "for proclaiming our Gratious King James the Second." The regiments of foot were commanded and led as follows:—

"1. Major Phillip ——, Colonels Ricd. Elliot and Jno. Fryer (Frere ?).
"2. Major Geo. Lillington and Colonel Thomas Holmes.
"3. Major Abell Alleyne, Lt.-Col. Wm. Sandiford, and Col. Jno. Waterman.
"4. Major Wm. Lewgar (Legard ?) and Col. Jno. Sampson.
"5. Major Samuell Smith and Col. Thos. Colleton.

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[c] There are now twenty-two parishes in Jamaica, being an increase of ten on the original number in 1651; viz. St. David, St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth, Port Royal, and Clarendon.

[d] State Paper Office.

Regiments of Horse.

"1. Major Jno. Berringer, Lt.-Col. Ml. Terrill, and Col. Jno. Farmer.
"2. Capt. Jno. Leslye and Major Richard Winter.

"The justices of the peace.
"The clergy. The lawyers in their gowns.
"Next a noise of trumpetts, &c.
"His Excellency the Governor of the Island.
"The King's Life Guards of Horse.
"His Maj'ies Regiment Royall of Foot Guards, commanded by the Honble Coll. Edwyn Stede.
"Geo. Hannay, Provost Marshall."

H.M.'s ship "Diamond," in Carlisle Bay, saluted during the ceremony.

In connection with Monmouth's rebellion we find, dated Nov. 25, 1685, an "Invoice of the Western Rebells shipt from Weymouth" (for Barbadoes), in which occur some peculiar names, such as Gaich, Cumet, Mader, Follet, Jewell, Dolbeard, Duck, Pine, Forcey, Estmond, Guppy, Bovell, Pester, Cordelion, Venner, Osborne, &c. The invoice is signed by "George Penne[e]."

It was customary to sell such persons as slaves for ten years or longer.

There is also on record, about the same period, a receipt granted by Mr. John Rosse for one hundred prisoners, to be transported from Taunton. The latter were persons in humble life, and yet (shewing how deceptive genealogies based on mere *nominal* and *local* coincidences are) we find among them Austin, Chamberlayne, Osborne, Mountstephen, Bellamy, Pearce, Bennet, &c.

On March 25, 1685, there is the account of the sale of sixty-seven rebels, who were delivered by Capt. Gardner, of "The Jamaica Merchant," to the following masters in Barbadoes, viz., Colonel T. Colleton, Mr. Nicholas Prideaux, Mr. Abel Allen, Mr. Edward Harlestone, Captain Thomas Morris, &c. Among the former were Walter Taaffe, Peaceful Knowles, &c.

In Sir W. Booth's list of prisoners sent to Barbadoes in 1685 occurs a somewhat rare name—"Richard *Edgar*, of Mosterton, Dorsetshire." There are three Edgar wills only on record in the diocese of Winton.

The following is a specimen of the style of information connected with contemporaneous history. In the examination of Christianus Gardner (Barbadoes, Aug. 8, 1688), he declares:—

"That about 8 months ago, being at the Coffee house in St. Michael's towne kept by the widow Hales, with severall in company, ... they talked of the tryall of Mr. Cornish of London, amongst which one of the Company sayed, that one of the persons summoned to be of the said Cornish's jury desired to be excused, for

[e] For further particulars vide Locke's History of the Rebellion of James Duke of Monmouth in 1685.

that he had had great dealings with the said Cornish, but the said Cornish desired he might be one of the jury. The Attorney Generall thereupon declared that he ought not to be of the jury, and that the king had liberty to except against him. . . . . It was also said by one of the Company, that one John Price summoned of the said Jury urged that he was on my Lord Russell's tryall."

Old Tombs in St. Michael's Cathedral Church.

N.B. *To obviate the necessity within a limited space of frequent reference, it may be briefly stated that amongst the authorities quoted are the works of Sir B. Burke, Edmund Lodge, Sir R. Schomburgk, Calendars of State Papers, Barbadian MSS. at the State Paper Office, &c. The notes marked* (*) *are contributions*[f]. *Many of the inscriptions are abridged, as there is no object in preserving mere epitaphial conventionalities.*

1. "Honorable John Peers, Esq. . . . . Hester, dau. of Sir Thomas . . . . of Herefordshire . . . . Frances, dau. of His Excellency Sir Jonathan Atkins, ob. 1685."

(*) Sir Richard Peers, of Barbadoes, married a daughter of James Hawley, Esq., of Brentford, and sister of Henry Hawley, Governor of Barbadoes. Sir Richard was Governor of Barbadoes in 1631; he was afterwards a Member of the Provisional Council in 1639—1651, and 1660. John Peers, who died in 1685, was a son of Sir Richard; he was, with Colonel S. Barwick, appointed a Commissioner to take oaths in the Plantation. In 1673 he held no less than 1,000 acres of land in Barbadoes. By his first wife, Hester, he had issue, John, Richard, Margaret, and Elizabeth; and by his second, Thomas, Frances, and Anne wife of Capt. Hale. Henry Peers was a member for St. George's in 1706; Speaker of Assembly in 1733; Lieutenant-General and Governor of the island in 1740, in which year (Sept. 4) he died.

In 1649 Samuel Atkins had a warrant to ship horses to Barbadoes. — (C. S. P.)

2. "Lieut.-Col. John Merring, Esq., one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Hon. Court of Exchequer," ob. 28 Aug., 1711, æt. 49.

3. Mary Miles, wife of John Miles, 1695.

4. John Frewen, ob. 1669, æt. 44.

Among the licences to go abroad (S. P. O.), Feb. 1633, Francis T(F?)rewin, aged 26, is named as one of the passengers on board the "Bonaventure," for St. Christopher's. He appears to have been a native of Plympton, of which locality was also his companion Matthew Archer. The suggestion may be thrown out that John Frewin was his son. It is quite possible that the latter may have been a member of the Worcestershire family of the same name.

5. Captain John Moody, ob. 1673.

Sir Henry Moody, second and last baronet, sold the family estate of Garresdon, Wilts., and emigrated to New England, where he is supposed to have died, s. p., in 1662.

6. Jacob Kopkee, ob. 1722, æt. 36.

7. Dorothy, wife of Mr. James Shepherd, Merchant, ob. 7 July, 1736, æt. 53, 2 m. 23 days.

(*) His son, James Shepherd, married, 1743, Barbara, dau. of William Jones, Esq., son of Nathaniel Jones, by Barbara his wife, daughter of Robert Stroud. He was Baron of the Exchequer in Barbadoes. She died March 11, 1768, leaving an only child, Dorothy, born 1744, and married Jan. 12, 1762, to Alexander Bruce, Esq., M.D., third son of the Hon. James Bruce, of Garlet, N.B.

8. Robert Hoyle, 1698.

9. Robert Hooper, 1700.

10. Allan Lyde, Merchant, 17 Jan. 1680.

Lyde (Ayot St. Lawrence, Herefordshire), descended from Cornelius Lyde, of Staunton Wick, Somerset, born in 1641; the last male heir, Lionel Lyde, was created a baronet in 1772.

Allen Lyde was probably of this family, which had many connections with the Western colonies in the seventeenth century.

Stephen Lyde, fourth son, and Lyonel, fifth son, of Cornelius above mentioned, were planters in Virginia.

(*) Three Lydes (Edward, John, and

[f] It is proposed to extend the annotations very considerably at some future period.

Silvester) were transported for being concerned in the Rebellion of 1685.

11. Richard B. . . . . ob. 1685.

12. Henry Carter, 1753.

13. Captain Jeremiah Eggington, Merchant, of Salop. (No date, but very old.)

14. Robert Moore, æt. 37, ob. 8 Sep. . ,

This name is said to have been altered from More to Moore. Colonel John Moore, who emigrated from Barbadoes and settled in Jamaica towards the close of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century, is said to have been the son of Thomas More (by his wife Mary Longueville), a younger son of Sir Edward More, the first baronet, of More Hall, Lancashire, but there were so many persons, emigrants and transported rebels, of this name in the seventeenth century, that it would be difficult to *elect* a pedigree among them without more special information on the subject.

15. . . . . sons of Thomas and Mary Wither; also, Thomas "Withers," Merchant, ob. Feb. 18, 1755, æt. 43.

16. Humphrey Brockton, Merchant, ob. 1673.

17. Mr. Barnard Hannington, ob. . . . July, 1755.

18. Edward Jurdain, organist, ob. Dec. 28, 1722; Elizabeth Jordan, his widow, ob. Sep. 30, 1737, æt. 65.

19. "Mr. Edward Crisp, Merchant, eldest son of Nicholas Crisp, Merchant, in Bred Street, London, in ye kingdom of England," ob. 14th of Jenvary, 1678, æt. 50; also, Mr. Thomas Yeats, ob. 2nd March, 168½; also, Mrs. Mary Yeats, wife to the above mentioned persons, ob. 25 Aug., 1682.

Arms: On a field . . . [g] a chevron charged with five horse-shoes, points downwards.

The arms should be — Argent, on a chevron sable five horse-shoes or.

The founder of this family was Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt., of London, great-grandson of Ellis Crispe, Esq., of Marsefield, Gloucestershire, Alderman and Sheriff of London in 1625.

Sir Nicholas had a son, Ellis, who by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir G. Strode, was father of Sir Nicholas Crispe, of Hammersmith, who was created a baronet in 1665. This latter gentleman was a merchant of vast fortune and great consideration; he was a staunch Royalist, and advanced large sums to King Charles I. "All the succours which the King had from beyond seas came through his hands." He raised, at his own expense, a regiment of horse for his master's service, and on the failure of the Royal cause he retired to France, but subsequently returned.

Sir Nicholas died in 1665, and the baronetcy was continued in his family until the death of his great-grandson, Sir Charles Crispe, in 1740, when it became extinct.

20. "Exuviæ Mariæ Uxoris Ed. Chearnley, 2 Decembris, anno 1723."

21. Agnis, wife of Joseph Ward, ob. Jan. 12, 1713; James Pemberton, "son on this merchant," ob. June 29, 1736.

Arms: On a field . . . . a cross moline charged with a mullet: impaling, On a fesse voided wavy three bulls passant between three annulets within as many crosses potent.

22. "Francis Bond, Esq., born in Bodmyn, Cornwall, 1636," ob. Aug. 3, 1699.

Arms: On a chevron three crescents.

Probably a son or other near relative of Denis Bond, Esq., of Lutton, a staunch Parliamentarian, and M.P. for Weymouth from 1654 to 1656.

23. Alexander Sandford . . . .

Arms: Semée of nine cross crosslets, three falcons' (?) heads erased, 2 and 1. Crest: A talbot's head. Impaling, A fesse nebulée between three mullets.

24. Helena Rich, nata 25 July, 1664, died 20 Nov. 1665; William Rich, natus 25 Dec. 1666, ob. 1667; Robert Rich, Nat. 21 Nov. 1668, ob. 17 Sep. 1670.

(*) Robert Rich, of Barbadoes, living in 1682, married Helen, daughter of the Rev. — Thornborough, and granddaughter of the Right Rev. John Thornborough, Lord Bishop of Worcester.

25. Robert Hooper Armiger, 1700.

Arms: . . . a fesse charged with

[g] No tinctures where *blanks* are shewn.

three annulets, between two moles passant. Impaling, ... per fesse indented.

26. Captain Christopher Bradbury, 14 Aug., 1685.

27. Captain John Rainsford, ob. Feb. 3, 1710.

28. Elizabeth, dau. of .... Smith, wife of ... ob. 1680, æt. 15.

(*) Smith, = ...

William, = ... of St. Philip's, Barbadoes, born abt. 1681.

Elizabeth, = Theodore Walrond, ob. 1706.

Wm. born 1715.
Elizabeth, born 1703.
Mary, born 1705.
Frances, born 1707.
Anne, born 1710.
Prudence[h], born 1712.
Christabel, born 1713.

In Ligon's history of Barbadoes (1657) there is a pleasing account of the almost exceptional humanity of Colonel Walrond to his servants and slaves.

Elizabeth Smith married Col. John Forster, of Egham House, Surrey, who died 1731. She married, secondly, Dr. H. Barham, of Jamaica, and had with other issue Samuel Warren Forester, married Sarah Warren Walrond, daughter of Thomas Walrond, Esq., second son of Anthony Walrond, Esq., of Barbadoes.

29. Edward Pearce, ob. 19 Dec., 1725.

30. ... Garrett, October, 1729, æt. 60.

31. Dora Boelle, ob. Aug. 6, 1723.

32. Robert Miln, son of David Miln, ob. 1699; also, David, 2nd son of David "Milne," 1705.

33. Thomas Shawe and Elizabeth Shawe, 1713, æt. 42; also, Elizab. Booth, widow, ob. Feb. 12, 1721, æt. 67.

Arms: A chevron between three covered cups. Crest: A chough.

34. Susan Barrett, dau. of Richard and Martha Barrett, ob. 9 April, 1665; also, John Pennell, sonne of Thomas and Susan Pennell, ob. July 9, 1665.

Arms: Or, on a chevron three fishes haurient, in chief a label.

The Barretts of Shortney, Notts., bear "three spear-heads."

35. "Hon. Colonell William Sharpe, Esq., anno 16 ... ætatis suæ 53."

Arms: Within a border engrailed three birds' heads[i] erased. Crest: A scimetar erect.

(*) His son, William Sharpe, Esq., of Waltham Abbey, died Oct. 7, 1724. He had been twice Governor of Barbadoes. His will was proved in London April 2, 1722.

Mrs. Barbara Sharpe, wife of William Sharpe, was daughter of Sir Thomas Mompesson. Their son, Thomas Sharp, married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph French, Esq. Her sister Keturah married the Hon. James Bruce, Chief Justice of Barbadoes.

36. Phillipp Allen, Tamasin Allen, 1669.

37. John ..... ob. 1715, æt. 63.

38. Jonathan EVILER, ob. 1682.

(*) Robert Fuller was settled in Barbadoes prior to 1657, and died there in 1666. He came from Kinsale, co. Cork, and left issue in Barbadoes, Robert, Jonathan, and William.

39. Colonell John Hassitt.

40. Christopher Halkett, ob. 1678; his dau. Elizabeth, ob. 1679; Captain Gregory Halkett, born at Lyme Regis, Dorsett; also, Martin Bentley, son of Martin and Mary Bentley, ob. 1724, æt. 30.

41. Elizabeth Crouch, ob. 25 May, 1747, æt. 52.

There was a well-known Alderman of London of this name in the seventeenth century. Vide Heraldic Coll. Harl. MSS.

42. Joseph Boulstrod, son of Edward Boulstrod and Mildred his wife, born 18 Feb. 1644, in the parish of Little St. Bartholomew, London, ob. 1675.

43. "Lt.-Coll. Christoph. Jacson, Esq., lies here underneath interred, who departed this life the 9th day of Jan., $169\frac{5}{6}$, æt. 87."

44. Samuel Laroque Bruce, 1799.

(*) He was third son of the Hon. Joseph Osborne Bruce, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1756 till 1761, by Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of General Samuel Barwick, son and heir of Governor S. Barwick, and grandson of the Hon. James Bruce[k],

[h] Vide will of Anthony Walrond, Esq.

[i] Eagles or falcons (?).

[k] This gentleman held many high offices under Government; vide Peerage; Landed Gentry; GENT. MAG., 1749; Scott's Mag., 1749, &c.

Esq., of Garlet, grandson of Robert Bruce of Kennet.

45. Major-General Lord Clarina, 1796.

Coronet and crest: *(obl.)*

Major-General Lord Clarina is stated in Burke's Peerage to have died in 1810 (?). The crest *should be* "a bull's head."

46. "Mr. William Godman, Merchant, son of Rev. Henry Godman of the kingdom of Gt. Brit., ob. August 1, 1710, æt. 37; 22 years a resident."

Arms: Ermine, on a chief a lion passant. Crest: A bird rising.

Godman, of Leatherhead, Surrey, granted 1579, bore, Per pale ermine, and Ermine, on a chevron indented or a lion passant vert. Crest: On a mount, a black-cock with wings displayed, all proper.

47. "Here lies interred Colonel Edward Chamberlaine, who was born in the county of Leicester in England, and married Mary, dau. of Edward Butler, of Stratford, in the county of Bedford, Esq., ob. 23 July, 1673, æt. 50."

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, An inescutcheon between seven stars; 2 and 3, A chevron below three escallops: impaling, Between two bendlets engrailed, three bells or covered cups. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet an ass's head.

Colonel Edward Chamberlain was father of Butler Chamberlain, whose son, Sir Willoughby Chamberlain, of Barbadoes, was knighted 1695, and died 1697. Mary, his widow, married George Greene, Esq., of Barbadoes, and, secondly, Sir John Witham, Bart., and died 1687, leaving a numerous issue.

Sir Richard Dutton, in 1684, complains to the King that Sir John Witham detained cargoes and imprisoned merchants for purposes of extortion; and that he also, at a public-house, *threatened to hang* a member of council *by court marshall* in time of peace.—(S. P. O.)

March 10, 1684. Sir John Witham's wife declares that she has made over her estate to her children by her former husband, "Colonel Edward Chamberlaine deceased."—(S. P. O.)

Monuments in St. George's Parish Church.

48. Mrs. Francis Jordan, wife of Mr. Thomas Jordan, born 27 June, 1757, ob. 18 . . . .

49. Sarah Bascomb, ob. 30 Oct., 1777, aged 74; also, Sarah, wife of Griffin Bascom, ob. 12 Oct., 1798, æt. 52.

50. Ann Sawyer, ob. 1691, æt. 30; also her brother, Valentine Wilee, ob. Nov. 10, 1691, æt. 29; also, Robert Wilee, ob. 1691.

51. Ann Trussler, dau. of Jacob Mercy Trussler, ob. June 15, 1780, æt. 23; also, her father, 1785.

52. Edward Dayrell, ob. Sept. 16, 1789.

53. Grant Ellcock, ob. Dec. 11, 1774, æt. 60.

In 1688, in a "list of papers delivered to ye Gov'r per Ben. Skutt," we find the following names in connection with a charge against William Pendleton for threatening the life of his "Unkle Skutt:"—affidavits of S. Bateman and Mr. Hollingsworth; mittimus of Justice Wiseman; depositions of Messrs. Ellison[1], Richard Turner, John Howlett, Rowland Tryon, *Cholmeley Elicock*, Jonathan Osborne, &c.

54. Mrs. Dorothy Freere, daughter of Richard and Mary . . . . , of Kent Church Court, Herefordshire, born Jan. 26, 1734, mar. Sept. 13, 1756, died June 11, 1789.

55. Hon. John Freere, Esq., ob. Jan. —, 1766, æt. 60.

(*) The Freres of Barbadoes came originally from Suffolk. Mary, daughter of John Frere, who was Governor of Barbadoes in 1720, married Joseph Pilgrim, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1734, left issue (the Rev.) John, of New Windsor, Berks., who married Keturah, daughter of the Hon. James Bruce.

Government House in Barbadoes is named "Pilgrim" after this family; and about the middle of last century a branch of the Barbadian family of Archer settled in Jamaica, and so named one of their estates there. Robert Archer, of Barbadoes (married to the

[1] He was Provost Marshal of Bridgetown, and had a daughter married to Robert Archer, Provost Marshal.

daughter of Provost Marshal Ellison), was styled Provost Marshal of the Army in 1679, &c.

56. Susannah Freere, ob. Jan., 1759.

57. Hon. Thos. Applewhaite, ob. June 14, 1749, æt. 59; also, Mrs. Elizabeth his wife, ob. 11 April, 1750.

58. Francis Butcher, ob. 1777, æt. 65.

59. Edward Claypool, ob. 11 Sept., 1699; also, Sarah and Elizabeth Claypool, his daughters, &c.

The Claypole family was powerful during the Commonwealth, Elizabeth, a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, having married, in 1645-6, John Claypole, Esq., of Norborough, Northants., Master of the Horse to the Lord Protector.

60. (very old), "Arabella, wife of George Pe . . . ."

61. . . . Durd Lewis, Phys., ob. 1692, æt. 40.

62. Alex. Anderson, son of Alex. Anderson, ob. Oct. 11, 1730, æt. 32.

63. (marble—no date), Dr. Samuel Sedgwick and his family.

64. George Hall, ob. Nov. 20, 1742, æt. 31; also, Hannah Spooner, wife of John Spooner, and dau. of George Hall, ob. Jan. 5, 1759.

65. Mary Partridge, wife of Samuel Yard Partridge . . James Grassett.

66. Charles Sawyer, son of Ann Sawyer, ob. 1701, Nov. 2, æt. 18.

67. Dr. John Battyn, ob. Jan. 7, 1692; William Battyn, Esq., his grandson; also, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Berce, and dau. of Dr. J. Battyn.

Dr. John Battyn was father of A. Dottin Battyn, Esq., who married Mary, daughter of William Dottin, Esq., great-grandfather of the late A. R. Dottin, Captain 2nd Life Guards.

68. Drax Shetterden, ob. May, 1699, æt. 29.

69. Rev. John Carter, 1796.

70. Katherine, widow of Hon. Richard Worsam, ob. Aug. 25, 1769, æt. 52.

71. Rev. Thos. Falcon, ob. 1762, æt. 33.

72. Hon. Richard Salter, ob. Aug. 6, 1776, æt. 66.

Arms: On a chevron engrailed three crescents between three doves close. An escutcheon of pretence: Quarterly, 1 and 4, A saltire between four spears erect; 2 and 3, Three fishes hauriant.

Richard Salter was the son of the Hon. Timothy Salter, of St. George's.

73. Hon. Thos. Applewhaite, ob. 14 June, 1747, æt. 59; also, Elizabeth his wife, ob. April 11, 1750, æt. 59.

74. Hon. Henry Peers, ob. Sept. 4, 1740, æt. 57.

The Hon. Henry Peers left two daughters, one of whom married Tobias Frere, and the other John Lyte.

75. Edmund Keyzar, 1795.

76. Hon. Bury Freere.

Arms: . . . . two leopards' heads or, affrontee, between two flanches or.

77. Christian, wife of John Gibbes, and dau. of Reynold Alleyne, ob. 1780, æt. 77.

The Alleynes settled early in Barbadoes. Captain Reynold Alleyne was one of those officers whose estates were forfeited by order of Lord Willoughby in 1657.

78. Joseph Jordan, ob. 29 March, 1752, æt. 63; Elizabeth his wife, Sept. 6, 1761, æt. 66; Edward, son of Dr. Jos. Jordan, Aug. 15, 1780; Mr. Walker Jordan, 1781.

(*To be continued.*)

EARLY CHRISTIAN ART, ILLUSTRATED BY IVORY CARVINGS[a].

The pictorial representation of objects of interest is so inherent a principle in the human mind, that it is not surprising that the early Christians should have endeavoured, from the first, to embody their ideas in visible delineations. Placed, however, as they were, in the midst of the enemies of the faith, it was quite necessary, in the infancy of Christian art, that this should not be done openly. It was therefore necessary either that the representations which they executed should be of a character to deceive their enemies, or that, if direct representations of events were made, they should be placed out of view of the multitude. Hence the early Christians were compelled,—

1st, to resort to the use of symbolical figures, which under the guise of common objects conveyed Christian ideas; or,

2nd, to transform Pagan subjects capable of representation into Christian ones; or,

3rd, to place their directly Christian representations out of sight of the public in the Catacombs.

I. The *symbolism* of the early Christians consisted in the employment of simple objects which were invested in the mind of the believer with sacred ideas. Thus the Dove became the symbol of the human soul, and we accordingly find figures of this bird drinking out of a vase, representing the human soul drinking the waters of salvation. The Ship became the emblem of the Church, the Palm-branch the symbol of martyrdom of a Christian, the Anchor, the Lamb, and the Vine were also used, and still oftener the Fish, IXΘYΣ, a word formed of the initials of the Saviour's name, ΙΗΣουΣ[b] χριστος Θεου Υιος Σοτηρ, and the Cross in its different forms, as variously represented in the Eastern and Western Churches, and either simply or conjoined with the letters forming the abbreviation of the name χριστος, χρς', as employed on the Labarum of Constantine, and subsequently in conjunction with, or as a substitute for, the invocation "In nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi," with which it became the custom to commence all documents, and

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[a] Outline of a paper read before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, Dec. 3, 1862, by Professor Westwood.

[b] In the Middle Ages the Greek form of the name of Jesus was often written in Roman letters, and thus when contracted became IHS, or ihs; and the bar indicating contraction being joined to the middle letter, especially when Gothic letters were used, the whole assumed a form which the Jesuits converted into a contraction of the words "Jesus hominum salvator," surmounted by a cross.

which is still retained by Roman Catholic bishops as a prefix to their names, and is also even used as the "mark" of illiterate persons.

The adoption of the four animals of Ezekiel (which are now clearly shewn by the sculptures of Nineveh to have been borrowed by the Jews from Babylon) as the symbols of the four Evangelists, took place at an early period of Christian art.

The signification of Nimbus, and its various forms, radiated, simple, cruciferous, and square, were then described, as well as that of the Aureola enveloping the whole body of the sacred personage represented.

II. The adoption of Pagan subjects, and the transfer of them to Christian events or principles, has been the subject of much controversy. The works in which this view was especially developed were alluded to, especially Marangoni's *Delle Cose gentilesche e profane trasportate ad uso ed Ornamento della Chiesa*, 4to., Rome 1744; and Raoul Rochette's *Tableau des Catacombes de Rome.*

There can, indeed, be little doubt that the figures of Orpheus surrounded by the beasts which he had attracted to him by the sounds of his musical instrument, were intended to represent Jesus Christ, to whom all souls were drawn by His teaching; in fact, the false writings of Orpheus, abounding with allusions to Christ, were in circulation among the early Christians.

The representations of the Agape, or love-feast, was in like manner intended to represent the Last Supper of our Lord and the Eucharistic feast. In the figures of Pluto and Proserpine the Christian saw the Saviour and His holy mother. The Good Shepherd bearing the lost sheep on his shoulders, was directly emblematical of our blessed Lord: so also the figure of a shepherd surrounded by the genii of the four seasons, was understood as the representation of Christ and the four Evangelists: (so also a mound with four rivers represented the Gospels of the Evangelists gushing forth from the mountain of Divine truth). In times, in fact, when agriculture was of so much importance, the shepherd became a personage; and Pausanias mentions a famous Greek statue of a shepherd at Tanagra, and adds that on the festival of Mercurius Kriophorus, the handsomest young man of Tanagra went in the procession with a sheep on his shoulders.

In the very common representations of Jonah and the whale the uninitiated saw Hercules armed and cast up after three days' incarceration in the bowels of a gigantic animal, or Jason cast up, armed, by the dragon which had swallowed him; (according to St. Jerome and Pomponius Mela, the bones of Jonah's whale were preserved at Joppa); whilst lastly, the figures of Noah in the Ark reminded the classical student of Deucalion and the Deluge.

III. The preceding subjects needed no concealment when represented, but it was only in the Catacombs that direct representations of Scripture

events could safely be made. The subjects of Old Testament history most frequently found here delineated are—

The Temptation of Adam and Eve in Paradise.

Abraham's Sacrifice of Isaac.

Moses striking the Rock, or recovering the Tables of the Law.

Daniel in the Lions' Den.

The Three Children in the Fiery Furnace.

The chief New Testament subjects are:—

Christ seated in the lap of the Virgin.

The Adoration of the Magi.

Christ disputing with the Doctors in the Temple.

Christ healing the Paralytic, who is represented carrying his bed, but which is often mistaken for Samson carrying off the gates of Gaza.

The miracle of the Water changed to Wine.

The miracle of the Loaves.

The miracle of Sight restored to the Blind.

The Raising of Lazarus.

Christ seated between St. Peter and St. Paul, or in the midst of the Twelve Apostles.

Neither the Sufferings of Christ, nor the Crucifixion are represented in the Catacombs; and D'Agincourt, who investigated the pictorial decorations of these subterraneous structures, affirms that he never met with the representation of a martyrdom.

The *Sources of Early Christian Art* were then touched upon. In addition to the Wall-paintings of the Catacombs, the interior of churches, cloisters, and buildings connected with monasteries (after the open profession of Christianity was sanctioned) were decorated with frescoes and other paintings representing sacred subjects, most of which of an early date have, however, entirely disappeared. Mosaics also were used for a similar purpose, and these being of a more enduring character, have survived to our days wherever the buildings to which they were affixed have remained. Of Stone Sculptures of a Christian character very few indeed now remain, of an age previous to the twelfth or thirteenth century. The miniatures in Illuminated Manuscripts are of the utmost interest and value; scarcely any, however, are known to exist previous to the time of Charlemagne, the earliest MSS. of the Scriptures being quite destitute of drawings. Ivory Carvings, however, afford the materials of a consecutive history of Christian art, from the times of the Roman Consuls to the present. Even some of the later Consular ivories exhibited Christian details in their compositions, as shewn in the paper on Classical Ivories read before the Ashmolean Society by the lecturer, on the 4th of June, 1862[c].

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[c] Gent. Mag., July, 1863, p. 14.

An extensive series of casts in fictile ivory, copied from almost all the finest and best-known early Christian ivories, were exhibited by the Professor in illustration of the preceding rapid sketch of early Christian art, and it was suggested that such a series ought to find a place in a Museum like that of the Ashmolean Collection, belonging to a University where Biblical learning formed so large a share of the course of academical education. A Christian museum had been formed in the Vatican, and another had been established within the last few years in connexion with the University of Berlin, by Dr. Piper, of which a short description was given.

Among the casts now exhibited were:—

The diptych of Monza, with figures of "David Rex" and "Scs' Gregorius."

The great angel of the British Museum, with a Greek inscription.

The great ivory book-covers of the cathedral of Milan.

The great book-cover of the Vatican library, containing a figure of Christ of the earliest type, young and beardless, treading upon the lion and dragon, supported on each side by an angel, surmounted by two angels on the wing, exactly as represented on the pagan sarcophagi, supporting an elaborately ornamented Maltese cross, and below, accompanied by the adoration of the Magi, (in Phrygian caps,) and the Magi before Herod.

The great book-covers of the Paris library, with very early representations of the scenes of the life of Christ.

The diptych of Aix-la-Chapelle, with scenes preceding and following the Crucifixion.

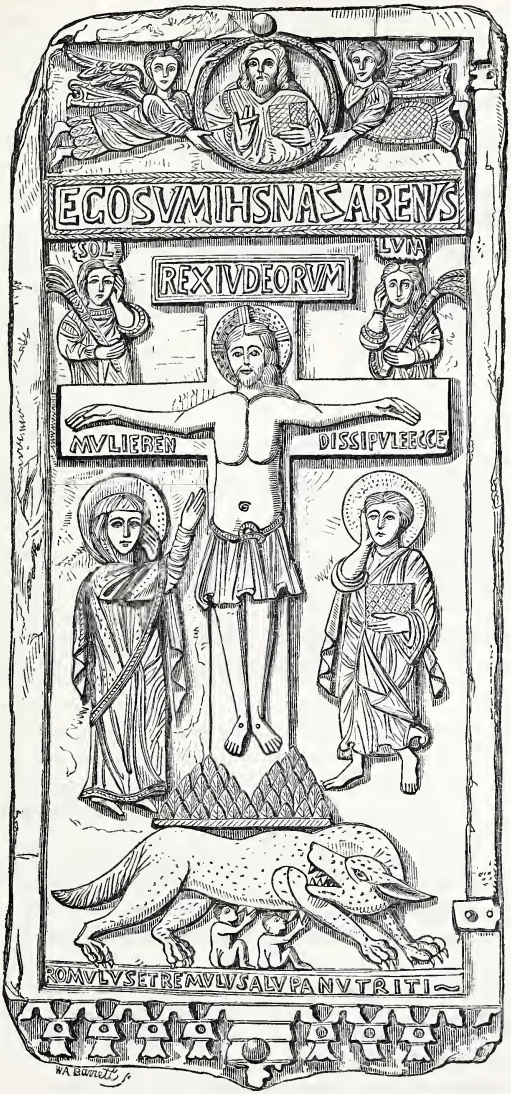
The Vatican diptych, one leaf containing a representation of the Crucifixion, with Romulus and Remus, (a reduced figure of which is given on the opposite page); and the other leaf containing a figure of the Virgin and Child, with two cherubims and saints, inscribed—

CONFESSORIS DNI' SCIS' GREGORIUS SILVESTRO FLAVIANI
CENOBIO RAMBONA AGELTRUDA CONSTRUXI
QUOD EGO ODELRICUS INFIMUS DNI' SERVUS ET
ABBAS SCULPIRE MINISIT IN DOMINO. AMEN.

The diptych of Milan, with scenes of the Passion.

The long diptych of Darmstadt, with figures of Christ and St. Peter.

The casket of Brescia, one of the most interesting, and at the same time most excellently executed, of the earliest Christian ivories. It contains representations of Christ and His disciples, the scene of the *Noli me tangere*, the good shepherd guarding the door of the flock from the wolf, the hireling fleeing in the distance; the scenes of Jonah's history, the tower of Babel, the cock of St. Peter, the fish, the brazen



One Leaf of the Vatican Diptych.

serpent, &c. Here Christ is represented young, beardless, and without a nimbus, as in the most ancient wall-paintings in the Catacombs.

The diptych of the Louvre, the finest known example of Byzantine work in ivory, representing the Crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John, and the Emperor Constantine and Empress Helena.

The Byzantine tablet, probably executed on the marriage and coronation of Romanus IV., A.D. 1068, now in the Bibliothèque Impériale, Paris.

In addition to the above, various pieces were exhibited in order to shew the different manner in which the same subject had been treated by Christian artists at different periods and in different countries, such, for instance, as the portraiture of the Saviour and the Crucifixion, and which afforded at the same time an excellent idea of the religious feeling of the period.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF IRELAND.

The following Memorial on this important subject has been recently presented to the Treasury:—

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the undersigned, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society,

Sheweth,

That Memorialists have, since the year 1841, been engaged in efforts to promote a correct knowledge of the historic documents and memorials of Ireland, by the publication of many historical works, the value, accuracy, and importance of which have been recognised by the highest and most learned authorities in Great Britain and abroad.

That the extension of true historical knowledge is much impeded by the present state of the Public Records of Ireland, which lie dispersed in various offices and depositories at Dublin, some of which are difficult of access, some defectively arranged, and others insufficiently provided with calendars and books of reference.

That, in the present state of imperfect arrangement, the safety of said Public Records depends, in a great measure, on the integrity and vigilance of those in charge of them, who, for the most part, are engaged in duties connected with other business of a different character.

That, in addition to their historical importance, said Public Records are of high legal value in connexion with the Revenues and Rights of the Crown and the public.

That, Parliament having of late years sanctioned the expenditure of large sums of money for the concentration, arrangement, and calendaring of the Public Records of Great Britain, and for the erection of a suitable building

at London for their reception, Memorialists beg to call your Lordships' attention to the importance of adopting similar measures with regard to the Public Records of Ireland.

That Memorialists, therefore, pray that your Lordships will take into consideration the propriety of concentrating all the scattered Public Records of Ireland into one general Public Repository at Dublin, where they may be classified and calendared, and placed under such arrangements as may conduce to the public benefit and convenience, so that, as in the Public Record Office at London, and in the General Register House at Edinburgh, legal and historical inquirers may obtain the fullest assistance in the production and use of the Records they require.

That your Memorialists further pray that the execution of any Measures taken by your Lordships, with reference to the concentration, arrangement, and calendaring of the Public Records of Ireland, may be entrusted to Scholars of tried ability and known skill in this department of learning, so as to ensure the fullest possible advantages to the Public.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

President of the Society.
LEINSTER.

Vice-Presidents of the Society.
KILDARE.
DUNRAVEN.
TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
CHAS. W. RUSSELL, D.D., President, Maynooth College.

Members of Council of the Society.
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JOHN C. O'CALLAGHAN.
W. H. HARDINGE, M.R.I.A.

Honorary Secretary of the Society.
J. T. GILBERT, M.R.I.A.

19, *Dawson-st., Dublin, June* 29, 1863.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Rev. W. FOX, of Brixton, has deposited in the Newport Museum a British urn containing burnt human bones, which he recently excavated at the very edge of the cliff opposite Brixton. It was inverted upon a flat piece of clay resembling a tile.

The repairs at Arreton Church have recently brought to light a narrow window of the original Norman church, as well as other architectural features which enable us to understand the plan of the ancient structure. Wall paintings have also been found; but unfortunately they are in a very shattered condition.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* Gentleman's Magazine *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Rochester Meeting, July 28—Aug. 4.

(*Continued from p.* 311.)

Thursday, July 30. Visit to Knole, the Mote at Ightham, &c.

A numerous party proceeded by special train[a] on the Chatham and Dover railway to Sevenoaks, where vehicles were in readiness to take them to Knole, the Wilderness, the Mote at Ightham, Old Soar, St. Leonard's Tower, Malling Abbey, and Leybourn; the return was effected by the North Kent railway from Aylesford.

Knole is a magnificent palace in a splendid park, but in an archæological point of view it is not of very high interest. The present house is almost entirely of the time of James I. and later, though a fine example of the houses of that class. It consists of two large quadrangles very similar to some of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, especially Wadham College, only of about double the extent. The hall is a very fine one of its class, with a good open timber roof, and preserving the old arrangements. The fire-dogs in the hall belong to an earlier building, and are very remarkable. The house is full of ancient furniture, some of it of the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, but the greater part of the time when the house was rebuilt; and some of it prepared to receive a visit from King James I., and left unaltered ever since, especially the silver furniture of his bed-chamber. The walls of the whole house are covered with pictures, a well-known and remarkable collection, including a valuable series of historical portraits; these were admirably explained and their merits pointed out by Mr. George Scharf, perhaps the person most competent to do justice to them. The house is on the site of a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, and the gatehouse of the fifteenth century has been preserved, now forming the connection between the two quadrangles. This tower is remarkable as illustrating, in a manner to be easily remembered, the time when all idea of fortification in houses was abandoned, and the distinction between real fortifications and sham ones. It was built by Archbishop Bourchier about 1460, and was duly provided with machicoulis, evidently intended for use to protect the entrance, and not merely for show; the openings between the corbels might have been used for throwing down stones or other missiles on the heads of assailants attacking the door. But the next archbishop, Morton, in the time of Henry VII. threw out

[a] We regret to have to remark that the train was full half an hour behind its time in starting, and the accommodation was very indifferent, though the fare charged was high.

an oriel window, for convenience and ornament only, directly under these machicoulis, thereby rendering them perfectly useless. It was, therefore, in the time of Henry VII. that all idea of continuing the old method of fortification was abandoned.

The Wilderness is entirely a modern house, the seat of the Marquis Camden, where the party was hospitably entertained by the noble Marquis as President of the meeting.

The drive from the Wilderness to the Mote is one of peculiar interest from the rich and varied scenery presented on each side of the road. When the Mote is approached there is a sharp descent into a deep valley amid hills covered with trees, with meadows, cottages, and farm-houses here and there. A path half-way down the hill conducted many of the party through the fields into the garden, which presents much the same appearance as it must have worn many centuries since. To say it is a charming place is saying nothing, for this can be said of many a spot; but the Mote is a unique gem unequalled in the county, and perhaps in England [b]. Major and Mrs. Luard with much courtesy and kindness received their visitors, whose stay unfortunately did not permit them to examine fully the many interesting features of this venerable pile of buildings.

In the hall Major Luard read a paper, of which the following is an abstract:—

"The first person we hear of in connection with the Mote is Ivo de Haut, who flourished, according to Hasted, in the reign of Henry II., and to other authors in those of King John and Henry III.

"Both Phillipot and Hasted leave that family in the uninterrupted possession of the Mote down to the reign of Richard III., but the Rev. Lambert Larking found amongst the Surrenden papers the will of Sir Thomas Cawne, whose effigy lies on the north side of the chancel of Ightham Church [c]. I had always wondered why he had been buried there, historians merely stating that he possessed property in the neighbouring parish of Seal, called Nulcombe. However, his will proves that he owned the Mote, and he leaves it to his son, then aged 6, at such time as he shall arrive at the age of 21. The date of the will is supposed to be about 1374. How long the Cawnes held the Mote and how it returned to the Hauts there is no record to shew. Richard Haut, who was in possession at the time when Richard of Gloucester became King, espoused the cause of the Earl of Richmond, and was consequently attainted; Richard III. giving the property to his adherent Sir Robert Brackenbury. He fell at Bosworth Field, and the first act of Henry VII. was to restore the property to the Hauts, who had suffered so much in his cause; but this was in the person of Edward Haut, who, I conclude, must have been son to Richard the attainted. What became of Richard, history saith not.

"In 1521, Sir Richard Clement, described as of Milton, in Northamptonshire, becomes possessor of the Mote by purchase. His first wife dies in 1528, and we find in the chancel of the parish church a brass to his and her memory, but the date of his death remains a blank; one is therefore ignorant of it, as well as of the place of his sepulture. In 1544, when Sir Christopher Allen buys the property, the second wife having a life interest therein, we know that he is dead. The family of

[b] The views of the Mote by Mr. Fairholt in "The Archæological Album" convey an excellent idea of the chief features of the place.

[c] This tomb is a very remarkable one, the window above it forming part of the design: the style is early Perpendicular, another example of the gradual introduction of that style at an earlier period than has been generally supposed.

Allen did not remain long in possession, for in 1592 Sir William Selby, of Branxton, in Northumberland, brother to Sir John Selby of that ilk, buys the property; and it remains in the possession of the Selbys down to 1773, when, on the death of the last male heir, it goes into the female line. A Mr. Thomas Brown, taking the name of Selby, and his son Mr. Thomas Selby, who died in 1820, left it by will to the present possessor, Prideaux John Selby, Esq., of Twizell House, Northumberland. So much for the history of its inhabitants; if some part of that history remains in obscurity, we may safely say the same as to its architectural history. We can from the different styles guess the dates of erection of parts of the old Mote, but of the parties by whom the alterations were effected there is no record to shew.

"In the first place, Mr. Parker tells us that there are no remains whatever of the ancient residence of the Hauts—that the probable date of the hall and the contemporary parts is about 1340[d]. Be it so; but who were then in possession? Was it a Cawne or a Haut? Then, again, the present chapel? (for there was a chapel coeval with the hall above the crypt.) We find the emblems of the Tudors and of Henry the Eighth's first queen, Catherine of Arragon, portrayed on the ceiling, and on one poppy-head the arms of Sir Richard Clement, and on another his arms impaled with those of his first wife. The same emblems that we find on the ceiling are on the large window in the great hall, coupled with the royal arms. The Hauts were connected with Henry the Seventh's queen through the Woodvilles. From that circumstance and from his having been restored to the property by that King one would be inclined to give him the merit of having inserted that window; but then the chapel?—I think we must assign both to Sir Richard Clement, which fixes the date between 1521 and 1528. We see much of his work about the tower, for we there find his arms on the windows, and again impaled with those of his wife; and I think there is much to lead one to the conclusion that Edward Haut was a needy man and Sir Richard a wealthy man. I would now say a word on the subject of the wife of the second Sir William Selby, Dame Dorothy, who was a Bonham, an heiress of Malling. Her arms are found impaled with those of her husband on the grand chimney-piece in the large drawing-room, as well as in another room. There is a tradition that she discovered the meaning of the anonymous letter written to Lord Monteagle warning him not to attend the Houses of Parliament at the time of the Gunpowder-plot; and I would point out two things on the mural monument to her memory in the parish church that would almost infer this. One is the inscription recording her many virtues and death. It runs thus:—

D. D. D.
To the precious name and honour
of
DAME DOROTHY SELBY.

She was a Dorcas
Whose curious needle turned the abused stage
Of this lewd world into the golden age;
Whose pen of steel and silken ink enrolled
The acts of Jonah in records of gold—
Whose art disclosed that Plot, which had it taken,
Rome had triumphed, and Briton's walls had shaken.
In heart a Lydia, and in tongue a Hannah,
In zeal a Ruth, in wedlock a Susanah;

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[d] Mr. Parker may have put the date of this building a few years too early; the probability is that it was built by Sir Thomas Cawne, whose tomb on the north side of the altar in the parish church has been already mentioned.

Prudently simple, providently wary;
To the world a Martha, and to heaven a Mary.
Who put on immortality in the year { of her Pilgrimage 69 / of her Redeemer 1641.

"I beg you particularly to remark these two lines—

'Whose art *disclosed* that Plot, which had it taken,
Rome had triumphed, and Briton's walls had shaken.'

The dame was a worker in tapestry, and had it said 'described' instead of 'disclosed' one might have supposed that it was a piece of tapestry-work that was referred to. The other circumstance that might be considered as partly substantiating the tradition is the subject on an incised slab that is introduced on the monument behind the dame's head.

"The Pope is represented seated at table, in conclave with two cardinals, a monk, a friar, and an individual represented with a cloven foot, who is in the centre, and seems to be the life and soul of the party. They are giving instructions to Guido Fawkes. You then see two ships in full sail for England; and at the right-hand corner are represented the Houses of Parliament, with the vaulted cellars, in which are placed barrels of gunpowder with faggots laid over them, and Guy Fawkes with lanthorn in hand is advancing towards them.

"The unravelling of the hidden meaning of the letter is attributed to the King. He of course would have taken the credit to himself whoever explained the letter."

After Major Luard had read the above paper, Mr. Parker shewed the company round the mansion and explained the different parts in an architectural point of view. A description and engravings of it will be found in Mr. Parker's work on "Domestic Architecture." One feature which attracted much attention was the stone arch to carry the roof of the hall, in place of the principal timbers. The two side principals are of wood, and the central one only of stone, with the same mouldings on all three. The opening for the smoke louvre was also pointed out, the present fireplace being of the time of Henry VIII., when the great window was also inserted and the new chapel built. The original house of the fourteenth century can still be made out nearly entire, with the cellar and the old chapel over it. One of the original windows of the hall remains at the back, though long blocked up. The gatehouse belongs to the work of the time of Henry VIII., and other additions were made at that time. The stables and farm buildings surround another large quadrangle on the opposite side of the moat, but are of a later time.

From the Mote the party proceeded to Old Soar. This is now a farm-house, but is on the site of a manor-house of the time of Edward I., of which one wing remains; the present modern brick house stands on the site of the hall and the offices; the wing which remains contains the chambers for the lord and his family. The two principal chambers which remain are the cellar, or store-room, and the solar, or lord's chamber, which has a fireplace and windows of the original period, though mutilated. At the two external angles are towers, nearly square, but rather oblong, joined at one corner only to the house, and just sufficiently connected to allow of a doorway through at the angle in the upper story; the lower chamber, which is vaulted, and has no internal communication with the house, was used probably as a cellar only; the upper chamber in one of these towers

has loopholes instead of windows, and seems intended chiefly for defence, this side of the house having been probably the most exposed to attack. The upper chamber in the other tower is the chapel, and contains a very elegant early Decorated piscina; the window at the end has been destroyed, and a modern doorway made through it. There would be in all probability two similar projecting towers at the other two angles when the house was perfect, so that the complete plan would be a parallelogram, with the hall in the centre, the family apartments at one end with two towers, which is the part preserved, and the offices at the other end, with other two towers now destroyed. A plan and view of the building will be found in Mr. Parker's work on "Domestic Architecture."

From Old Soar the party proceeded to Malling, passing by Offham-green, where the ancient quintain-post has been recently renewed, it having become decayed. At West Malling they inspected the old Norman keep called St. Leonard's Tower, described in Mr. Parker's paper on the "Buildings of Bishop Gundulph" in our last number (p. 256). Some of the party were then conducted to the church to see the restoration of the chancel, by the young lady who has executed the painted glass for the windows with her own hands, and much credit is due to her. Lord Talbot de Malahide took the opportunity of thanking her for her zeal, good taste, and skill. They next proceeded to Malling Abbey, where the rest of the party had already assembled. Here a little interesting discussion took place, in which Professor Willis and Mr. G. G. Scott joined, as to whether some rude pointed arches in the west front could be original or not: it was decided that they are not. All agreed that the rich upper part of this very remarkable west front is late Norman work, very curiously and ingeniously dovetailed on to the early Norman work of the lower part, which is very plain and rude, the only attempt at ornament being sunk panels. The remains of the south transept were thought to be probably part of Bishop Gundulph's work.

From Malling the party proceeded to Leybourn, and inspected the ruins of the castle, which Mr. Parker explained: he considered it to have been built by Sir Roger de Leybourn (of whose life Mr. Burtt had given them an excellent account[e]), in the latter part of the reign of Henry III., before he went to the Holy Land with Prince Edward. The most perfect part of the remains are the gatehouse with its two flanking towers, in which the loopholes are good examples of that period, with part of the wall of inclosure; within which the position of the hall, with its offices at one end and chambers at the other, can be traced, as was pointed out by Mr. Parker, though a small portion only of the walls remain; in them the recess in the wall to receive the door of the hall when open was pointed out, and at the end the remains of the doorways to the buttery and pantry, with the passage between them, and the outer door leading to the kitchen.

They then proceeded to Leybourn Church, where they were much amused with the account of the discovery made by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, a few years since, of the tomb for the heart of Sir Roger de Leybourn, who died in the Holy Land, and whose heart was sent home to be buried in his parish church. The tomb is exactly like a

[e] Gent. Mag., Sept. 1863, p. 303.

handsome double piscina of the time of Edward I., but in the place of the two basins are two small stone vases or shrines in the form of the model of a chapel; in one of these a leaden vase with the remains of a heart was found, the other was empty and quite clean; it had never been used, because the widow who erected this tomb for the heart of her husband, and then intended her own to be interred by the side of it, afterwards changed her mind, married again, and was buried elsewhere.

From Leybourn the party proceeded to Aylesford station, and returned to Rochester in the evening.

Friday, July 31. Meetings of Sections. Prof. Willis's Lecture on the Cathedral.

The Marquis Camden presided at the Guildhall, and among those present was M. A. Maury, specially deputed by the Emperor of the French to attend the congress, his Majesty having directed that distinguished archæologist to attend the meetings of the Institute for the purpose of hearing the lecture by Dr. Guest, Master of Gonville and Caius College, on "The Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain." That lecture, however, had been delivered[f] before the arrival of M. Maury in this country, but its purport was communicated to him.

The first paper read was by the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, F.R.S., Dean of Chichester, on "The Life and Times of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester." Dr. Hook traced in ample detail the history of this prelate and his connection with Rochester, the see of which he held from 1077 to 1107, a portion of which period he was, *de facto,* Archbishop of Canterbury, after the death of his friend and patron Lanfranc. Gundulph, however, is principally known as the builder of the White Tower of London, the Castle at Rochester, and Malling Abbey. The theory of his having built Rochester Cathedral is now abandoned by archæologists, Dr. Hook being of opinion that he only erected a very small portion of that edifice,—namely, the crypt,—while there are no reliable grounds for deeming him the builder of Rochester Castle. This remarkable prelate, more perhaps than any other individual of the time, stamped his character on the age in which he lived. At the close of the paper, the Bishop of Oxford proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Hook, many of the incidents in whose life his Lordship gracefully compared with those in the life of Gundulph.

The next paper read was by Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., on "The Buildings of Bishop Gundulph," which has already appeared in our pages[g]. This was to have been followed by a paper by the Rev. W. Stubbs, M.A., on "The Early History of the See of Rochester, more particularly in its Relations to that of Canterbury," but in the absence of Mr. Stubbs a paper was read by Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., on the *Textus Roffensis*, which is still preserved in the cathedral library at Rochester. Mr. Black's paper exhibited deep research into the history of the work, the authorship of which has given rise to a considerable amount of conjecture, many contending that it was the work of Ernulph, who died in 1124, while others deem that Bishop Ascelin was its author. Mr. Black, however, is disposed to give its authorship to Humphrey, precentor of the cathedral, who lived in the twelfth

[f] Gent. Mag., Sept. 1863, p. 307.

[g] Ibid., pp. 255—268.

century, and who was the author of several documents now preserved in the British Museum.

The remaining paper was that by Professor Willis, on "The Architectural History of Rochester Cathedral and Conventual Buildings." This was a most valuable contribution to the Institute, and was looked forward to with considerable interest.

The Professor exhibited a ground-plan, and also a section of the cathedral. He said that there is no doubt that an entire Norman church existed on the present site, but not extending so far eastward; the present crypt retains a portion of the western part of the Norman crypt. The examination of Mr. Ashpitel in 1854 shewed that this church did not terminate with an apse, but was square-ended. The Professor entirely ignores the claim of Gundulph to having erected the present nave, the building itself proving beyond dispute that it was erected at different periods. There is little doubt that the whole cathedral was formerly of the Norman style, but the only portion of Norman now remaining is in the nave, the remainder being of the Early English style. The only portion which he was disposed to attribute to Gundulph was the crypt, and possibly the great lateral tower, but "certainly not another stone." The Norman portion of the nave he was disposed to assign to Ernulph, who built the crypt at Canterbury, as well as a portion of Peterborough Cathedral, when he was abbot, before his removal to Rochester. The documents shew that the choir was erected by William de Hoo, out of the offerings at the shrine of St. William, who was murdered by his servant when on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, being afterwards interred in Rochester Cathedral, and subsequently canonized by the Pope.

Taking the cathedral as it now stands, we have, going from east to west, first, an Early English presbytery, including two transepts; the former, as regards the north and south walls, with piers constructed so as to dispense with exterior buttresses, is well worth examination. This is the earliest specimen of the Early English portion of the cathedral; it appears to have been, with its crypt, the work of Helias, and may be set down at about the year 1200.

The choir between the two sets of transepts was constructed next. On examination, it is evident that this is fitted on to the presbytery, not the presbytery to it; it is therefore later. William de Hoo constructed it out of the offerings to the shrine of St. William, before the year 1227, when the choir was entered.

The remainder of the Early English part of the church to meet the Norman nave, including the south-west transept, the north-west transept, and the contiguous work, was finished in time for the whole church to be dedicated in 1240; but the Norman nave was never pulled down, as was perhaps intended.

There were two fires, the last in 1179; but the nave does not seem to have been greatly injured. The pillars are all unlike, except that they are twins, each being like that opposite to it.

Two bishops, St. Paulinus, who came with St. Augustine to England, and Ithamar, the first English Bishop of Rochester, who died in 655, were buried in the cathedral, and their tombs remained in the presbytery down to the time of the Reformation.

After the afternoon service at the cathedral, Professor Willis accompanied a party round the building to explain its more remarkable

features. He placed himself under the tower at the north-west corner of the transept, and looking towards the Norman nave, said,—

"You will observe that the piers are not, as at Romsey Abbey, built one after another at following dates, but seem to have been erected all at once: they answer, as already stated, each to that over against it; but otherwise are all dissimilar, so as to give the appearance of a set of patterns, such as is presented in some of our cathedrals where different persons have been suffered to insert memorial windows without any reference to harmony or congruity. The tower outside to the north of the cathedral I am willing to allow may very probably have been built by Gundulph; but any one who scans this nave with an intelligent eye will clearly perceive that the work is of a more refined and advanced character than his times would present, and therefore it must be assigned to a later date—to a period in the reign of Henry I., after the death of the prelate. The Norman clearstory is, you observe, gone; and the shafts running upwards stop short; the fires which occurred may probably account for much in this part of the church."

The Professor now proceeded to remark upon the eastern or Early English portion of the building. He said:—

"I consider this part of the structure presents many features of interest and beauty; and I would especially advert to the northern façade of the transept at the north-east of the nave (where the stained glass is inserted to the memory of the late Archdeacon King), as presenting a good piece of architectural composition: not that this is by any means one of the earlier parts of the present cathedral; for I consider [here the Professor advanced to the east of the choir, nearly opposite St. William's Chapel] the presbytery at the extreme east end was clearly the first part that was erected, when in the time of Helias it was determined to supersede the old Norman church by an improved edifice. Here you will observe the late use of the billet-moulding in Early English work. A minute examination of the walls north and south shew where the next portion of the building, viz. the choir, was added and adapted to the existing structure by William de Hoo after no considerable interval of time. The jointure of the walls shews that the westernmost structure is of later date: moreover, the details of the architecture in the triforium and elsewhere exhibit as you advance westward a progressively subsequent age. It is remarkable that the choir is closed from the aisles by solid walls. Beneath the present stall-work I find the original Early English benches which served in place of after arrangements, before misereres were invented. Emerging from the choir beneath the central tower we look to the north transept as the part of the building which comes next in point of date, whereas the south transept exhibits in the windows and otherwise a changing style, and what look like mullions."

The Professor next proceeded to the crypt, the westernmost part of which alone is allowed to be Gundulph's; where not only the round arches but the ruder masonry point to his period. Leaving the crypt, the party went out by the south transept door into the garden of the house now occupied by the Master of the Temple, where the remains of the cathedral cloisters are to be seen. Here a pause was made to contemplate Mr. Cottingham's work on the outside face of this transept, and the Professor observed:—

"Mr. Cottingham, in spite of the period at which he lived (and he repaired parts of this cathedral some forty years ago), shewed skill as a constructor: we must consider, before we criticize severely such a work as this outer face of the transept, the ignorance of the artisans who carved the details; for at that time there were no workmen who had had any experience in Gothic mouldings. Whether this will

account for that entire want of appreciation of the style which appears in the execution of those mouldings, may perhaps be doubted: at all events, no one can excuse the extreme depression of the gable. It was Mr. Cottingham who mended the figure on the jamb of the chapter-house doorway in the ridiculous manner in which it now appears. It was a female figure representing the Church that was broken; Mr. Cottingham, seeing the flowing robes, imagined it must have been an ecclesiastic, and put on a bishop's head.

"In this cathedral the nature of the ground has caused the cloisters to be erected so as to adjoin the choir in a more easterly situation than is usual: you observe the remains running southward from the eastern part of the church—they may be traced for some distance; but the monastic remains about the cathedral are too inconsiderable to repay any extended investigation."

The sections re-assembled in the evening at the County Court, when Richard Morris, Esq., read a paper on "The Dialect of Kent in Early Times." At the conclusion of this paper, Mr. Hartshorne remarked that in the long list of words given as peculiar to Kent, he could recognise none that he had printed, many years since, in a work on the dialect of the midland counties. Mr. Roach Smith observed that, on the other hand, he found some common to the Isle of Wight; and this suggested a further inquiry on the subject. Bede states that Kent and the Isle of Wight were peopled by the Jutes; and if we find a greater analogy in the dialects of the two than between Kent and any other part, the historian's assertion has the greater weight; and especially may we trust him if the graves of the Saxons in the Isle of Wight and those of Kent should be found to contain objects, shewing closer kindred and connection than between those of Kent and the Saxon sepulchral remains in other counties.

Mr. John Ross Foord next read a paper on "Old Rochester Bridge and the adjacent Site [h]." He observed that the bridge had been built at the cost of a single individual, Sir Robert Knolleys, about the year 1392. The cost of such a bridge at the present day would exceed £70,000. Few, he said, who passed over that old bridge thought of the benefit derived from Sir Robert's liberality, and as few reflect on the advantages derived from the estates given by others for the support of that bridge. The new bridge, which had cost £150,000, had been built and would be maintained entirely from the means derived from those estates, without taxing the public. There being no record as to how the foundations of the old bridge had been constructed, it might be acceptable to the members of the Institute to have some information on the subject. The foundations to support the piers, &c., were constructed by driving piles of elm timber, shod with Swedish iron, into the bed of the river, at this part mostly chalk. These piles were about 20 ft. long, driven close together, and forming platforms about 45 ft. in length and 20 ft. wide. Mr. Foord described the construction of the starlings outside the platform, with half-timber piles, secured by ties, enclosing a space of about 95 ft. long by about 40 ft. wide; the space between these piles and those of the platform was filled with chalk, the top and sides of the starlings being covered with elm plank. A course of flat-

[h] Remains of what appeared to have been the pilings of a Roman bridge were found by Mr. Ball (contractor for clearing the bed of the river), opposite the main street of Rochester.

bedded stones of Kentish rag, about 8 in. thick, was laid over the piled platform, and on that the masonry was built—a solid mass, the mortar being nearly as hard as the stone. The number of piles removed from the old bridge was about 10,000; the quantity of timber, about 250,000 cubic feet; and the total quantity of dressed stone, rubble and chalk, about 300,000 feet cube.

Having described the structure of the old bridge, Mr. Foord referred to some discoveries made in preparing the site of the new Crown Inn [i], consisting of the foundations of former structures. In various parts of the excavations Roman pottery had been found. He also stated that on excavating the solid sand, at a depth of about 9 ft. from the surface, the vertebræ of a whale had been found; he conjectured that at some period the fish had been cast ashore and died there.

The last paper read was by Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq., on "The Monumental Remains in Rochester Cathedral."

Saturday, Aug. 1. Excursion to Leeds Castle, Maidstone, &c.

A very large party proceeded by the North Kent Railway to Maidstone, and thence by road to Leeds Castle, visiting also Battel Hall and Leeds Church. Mr. Parker and the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne described the chief features of each place, but as the castle was some time since fully described in the Gentleman's Magazine [k], it is unnecessary to say more on that head. Battel Hall is a manor-house of the fourteenth century, much mutilated and turned into a farm-house. The most remarkable feature is the handsomely-carved stone cistern and lavatory of the time of Edward II. or III., which is engraved in Mr. Parker's work on "Domestic Architecture," and a remarkable painted panel, apparently the reredos of an altar of the fifteenth century, now built into the wall over the fireplace in a bedroom. Leeds parish church is a very remarkable one, the original parts of which are of early Norman character. The tower-arch attracted much attention, the west side of it under the tower having very much the appearance of the Anglo-Saxon arches, the stones of the capitals being left square, with a very massive and rude appearance; but on more careful examination, though much concealed by a hideous gallery, it was clear that on the eastern side these capitals were cut into regular Norman mouldings and ornaments, and that the west side was left unfinished. Leeds Priory, to which this church belonged, was not founded until the time of Henry I.

The party returned to Maidstone, where they were handsomely entertained in the Town Hall by the Mayor and Corporation. The Mayor (G. Edmett, Esq.) took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Wickham and other leading members of the Corporation; and among the company present were the Marquis Camden, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Neaves, Sir Frederick Smith, M.P., Sir John P. Boileau, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Rev. Professor Willis, Mr. Parker of Oxford, Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. B. Ferrey, Rev. F. D. Murray, Rev. J. F. Russell, Rev. H. M.

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[i] Gent. Mag., Sept. 1863, p. 300.

[k] In the account of the Maidstone Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society in 1861. See Gent. Mag., Sept. 1861, pp. 291, 292. The ancient buildings of Maidstone, Allington Castle, &c., are also fully described in the same report. See pp. 282—287.

Scarth, Rev. E. Venables, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Bensted, Mr. Pretty, Mr. H. Wickham, &c., beside many ladies.

After luncheon the party proceeded to inspect the church of All Saints, the palace, the college, and adjoining buildings, which were described by Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Parker; they next proceeded to Chillington House, where the Charles Museum and the Museum of the Kent Archæological Society are deposited, inspecting by the way the vaulted cellars under the premises of Mr. Marsh, bootmaker, at the corner of Gabriel's Hill. Mr. Parker, after a careful inspection, pronounced this to be work of the early part of the fifteenth century, or a fine specimen of the merchants' storehouses of the time of Richard II., and conjectured that it had been the lower story,—a sort of store-house, built of stone for safety, as was not uncommon in those days,—and that the upper stories were of wood. Having reached the Museum, Mr. Roach Smith was called for, who proceeded at once to describe the various local antiquities, which are of considerable interest. The great majority of his audience were, however, soon withdrawn by Mr. Hill to complete the excursion programme; but Mr. R. Smith proceeded, with the assistance of Mr. Pretty, the curator, to explain the varied contents of the cases, which include the Roman remains from the villa at Hartlip, recent discoveries at Canterbury, and the remarkable contents of a walled cemetery in Lockham Wood excavated by Mr. Charles and Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe, no account of which has yet been printed. This was, no doubt, the burial-place of a family of distinction, from the number of glass vessels found in it, with urns, iron lamp-stands, &c. The principal of these were deposited in amphoræ, the tops of which had been broken off in order to admit the vessels containing the burnt bones. The kind attention of Mr. Pretty (whose courtesy on all occasions is well known) concluded in inviting his visitors to take tea.

The party next proceeded to Allington Castle, and afterwards returned to Rochester by the North Kent Railway.

In the evening the museum was lighted up, and a conversazione held, which was well attended.

Monday, Aug. 3. EXCURSION. MEETING OF SECTIONS.

AT the early hour of 7 A.M. Mr. Bensted accompanied the Rev. E. Hill and a party from Aylesford to the Celtic remains in its neighbourhood. The chief of these is Kit's Coty, by the side of the high road from Rochester to Maidstone; and what is called the "Lower Kit's Coty," an overturned chamber about midway between the former and Aylesford. Mr. Bensted also pointed out the monolith called the "Coffin Stone," and the stones at the spring-heads at Tottenden. A map on a large scale shewed these and other monuments, some of which have been destroyed within the last forty years, as, for instance, a tomb discovered in 1822. Near this the map indicated an upright stone called the "White Horse Stone." Mr. Bensted gave a full account of all these remains so far as time would admit.

At ten o'clock the MARQUIS CAMDEN took the chair at the Guildhall, and was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Gibraltar, Lord and Lady Darnley, Lord Neaves, and Mr. Beresford Hope, &c. M. Maury was also present.

Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper "On the Mint of Rochester."

The Rev. E. Venables read a letter from Mr. Thorpe to Mr. Roach Smith on the names of places in Kent, and their relationship to the names of places in Germany and Holland, and also a translation of a curious document relative to a suit by Queen Eadgifu, widow of Edward the Elder, and mother of Edmund and Edred. It relates to a grant of lands at Meopham, Cooling, Lenham, Peckham, Farleigh, Monkton, and Aldington, to Christ Church, Canterbury. The Queen's father, Sigholm, being in want of money, borrowed thirty pounds of a nobleman named Goda, giving Cooling as a security. Sigholm being killed in the war, Goda retained the land, asserting that the money had never been paid, though the Queen states it had been returned long before. "After the decease of my son Eadred," she says, "I was despoiled of all my lands and chattels; and two of the often-named Goda, Leofstan and Leofric, took from me the above-mentioned lands, Cooling and Osterland; and came to the boy Eadwig, then recently raised to the throne, and declared that they had a greater right to those lands than I. I therefore continued deprived of those lands until the time of King Eadgar," &c. This document names one of the *Derings*, a family still connected with the county, the present Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering being the possessor of Surrenden and one of the members for East Kent.

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., delivered an extempore address—"General Considerations on the Church Architecture of South-Eastern England." He remarked that neither Canterbury Cathedral nor New Shoreham Priory had any influence on the character of the architecture of the counties, not even on that of Rochester or Chichester Cathedrals. This gave rise to reflections on the peculiarity of this corner of England, through which the main intercourse with the Continent passed, being so emphatically English in its church architecture. This was not so wonderful in the case of Surrey and Sussex as of Kent. He described characteristics of many churches in Kent *Per contra*, he had discovered an instance of the architecture of Kent influencing that of France in the Church of Notre Dame de l'Epine at Chalons-sur-Marne, that appeared to have an indescribable Kentish touch, besides being in Middle Pointed, though incontestibly built in the fifteenth century. He afterwards found that the church was built during the English occupation of the place, by an English (and he believed a Kentish) architect—an old-fashioned fellow-building in the fifteenth century in the style he had learnt forty years before. There was, to be sure, one exception in a chain of churches up the valley of the Rother, partly in Kent and partly in Sussex—Etchingham, Hawkhurst, Ticehurst, built at the end of the fourteenth century in a kind of Flamboyant, and probably by a French architect. Mr. Hope referred to the Weald of Kent—that district so full of "John Noakeses" and "Thomas Styleses," familiar to us in former legal documents: in former times this Weald constituted the "manufacturing districts" of England—here were its iron mines, here its weavers. We must remember this when we read of the rebellions of Jack Cade and Wat Tyler—those rebellions were as if Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham in our day were in insurrection; it was not a few country fellows creating a disturbance, it was a rising, a rebellion, an attempted revolution. There are no remains of wooden churches in the Weald. The parish churches were small, snug; the Saxon characteristics remained strong in Kent. Gavelkind existed there. Instead

of large churches there were a number of small ones in the towns. The old aboriginal Saxon character was engrained in Kentish church architecture, and it resisted the influence of Canterbury Cathedral. The churches were built by snug, well-to-do manufacturers, who had no idea of erecting grand structures, though they had a great notion of the substantial. They were respectable members of the Church as established then; and they built plain substantial places of worship; they were not so much under the influence and in the power of the clergy as the people in other parts of the country: the men of Kent have ever preserved a quasi-democratic character—the old Anglo-Saxon spirit has ever been deeply seated in their hearts.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hope, the Chairman in putting it took the opportunity of expressing on the part of the Institute its gratification at the presence of M. Maury, and the interest taken in their proceedings by the Emperor of the French. The Emperor heard that Dr. Guest was to lecture on Cæsar's invasion of Britain, and he had telegraphed to M. Maury, his librarian, to attend the congress; unfortunately, M. Maury came too late to hear Dr. Guest's address; but Dr. Guest had since given him every information.

M. Maury briefly but earnestly responded, that he would report to the Emperor what he had seen and learnt; the Emperor takes great interest in archæology; and he desires that France and England should be united alike by the bonds of science as by the ties of commerce.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read a paper "On the Architectural History of Rochester Castle." He shewed that the church of St. Andrew in Rochester and the castle were once held by the bishops; the bishops used the castle as a residence. Its position was most important in a military sense, standing on a great road and commanding the river Medway. From the time of Cæsar to the Conqueror it was a place of great utility in protecting the kingdom from invasion. He referred to occurrences at the castle when Odo headed a revolt against his brother the Conqueror. William invested the place, which had been fortified by Odo; and the latter surrendered. The castle remained in the possession of the Crown till the time of Henry II. In 1076 Gundulph became Bishop of Rochester. Many buildings have been ascribed to him—Rochester Castle among them: he is said to have raised the keep, and to have built the White Tower of the Tower of London. Mr. Hartshorne felt that it was difficult to run counter to generally received views; but he disputed that Gundulph built Rochester Keep. Whatever he built at Rochester, the keep could not have been erected by him. It is stated that he built the castle for £60; the present keep could not have been the building alluded to. Rochester Keep is hardly less than that of Dover: that cost £1,085 5s. 6d.; Chilham cost £331 16s. 9d. Rochester Keep could not have been built for £60[1]. We know who really built it—Gervase tells us. It was really erected by William de Corbyl, Archbishop of Canterbury, between 1123 and 1139. Until his time there was no regular fortress or tower. Gundulph had been dead eighteen years. To William de Corbyl is due the credit of this most magnificent work. Mr. Hartshorne had examined the Pipe Rolls of

[1] See some observations of Mr. Ashpitel made at the Rochester Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society in 1859. Gent. Mag., Sept., 1859, p. 273.

the period, the returns of the sheriffs to the Exchequer, shewing what expenditure had been made on Crown lands and buildings, with the issues from the Crown property; he had examined 1,200 or 1,300 of these to see what he could find about Rochester. And by examining these Rolls he thought he had made it all out about the castle. He had in his laborious search also found other things that rewarded him for his trouble. In 1126 there was a grant of the castle to Archbishop William, and then expenditure ceased to be charged in the Pipe Rolls to the Crown for the castle. Subsequently, when the see of Canterbury was at times vacant, there are charges for the repairs of the castle—the Crown then held it. Among other historical events connected with the castle, Mr. Hartshorne referred to the siege which De Albini stood in the castle on the side of the Barons against John: the King took it, after a long siege, but De Albini's resistance in Rochester Castle had an important influence on the struggle, and we should look with great interes on the keep as a building which had so marked an influence in that contest which laid the foundations for so much of our liberty. After touching upon the subsequent history of the castle, Mr. Hartshorne briefly dwelt upon its architecture. The military architecture of the keep is not different from that of other castles. The "King's Hall," in the grounds of the castle, has been destroyed.

The meeting then broke up, some of the ladies and gentlemen paying a hurried visit to the castle, where Mr. Hartshorne pointed out some of the architectural features of the keep; there was not time to do this fully, as it was close on the hour for the excursion, but this was remedied on the following day.

(*To be continued.*)

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

This body held its annual meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the presidency of Sir Wm. Armstrong, during the week, Aug. 26 to Sept. 2.

On Sept. 2 an archæological subject was discussed, in the section of Ethnology and Geology, in connexion with a paper by Lord Lovaine, describing certain Lacustrine habitations recently discovered in Wigtonshire.

Professor Wilson said he felt assured that instead of the recent discoveries placed before the world by Sir Charles Lyell and others destroying the grounds of the religious faith which many of them so earnestly held, they would be found to remove a great many difficulties which ethnologists hitherto had had to encounter. In the first instance they might appear to create difficulties; but, on the other hand, if ethnologists saw they had grounds for believing that they had a much longer period than four thousand years in which to account for the changes which had affected the varieties of the human family, a very serious difficulty would be avoided in reconciling those changes with the generally received chronology. If they were compelled to limit their speculations to four thousand or five thousand years, and to acknowledge at the same time that there were proofs of the existence of such races as the negro upon the ancient monuments of Egypt, they could not wonder at the ethnologist doubting whether the change from white to black, or other important changes, could take place in the two or three centuries which appeared to intervene between the Deluge and the works in question.

We must be content to follow up cautiously and honestly whatever scientific proofs are disclosed to us, but the lessons which geology in its alliance with archæology was reading were not calculated to throw doubts in any way upon Christian faith.

Sir Charles Lyell thought that if the archæologist could determine a proximate date to the lowest of these lake dwellings, and to the ornaments that were found there, it would throw light on one of the most interesting questions in chronology. It would throw light on the rate of the growth of peat, one of the modes of measuring the chronology of what geologists considered very modern periods—modern, that is, in reference to the existence of man; for those lake dwellings, so far as we knew, all of them related to a period when the form of Europe was just what it is now, or what it was when the Romans conquered Gaul. Contrasted, therefore, with the period of certain animals found in particular formations, these lake habitations were all modern affairs; and if the bronze period could be carried back to ages far more remote than had previously been thought, those lake dwellings which exclusively belonged to the stone period, but which also strictly belonged to the period of the living groups, and were long posterior to the time of the extinct animals, must be proportionately ancient, contrasted with modern times. Sir Charles also took the opportunity of saying that, however convinced he was that there had been a great number of frauds practised, especially of late years, in the valley of the Somme, and that a great many counterfeit implements had been sold, owing to the increased demand for them, yet he was perfectly certain that ninety-nine out of a hundred, he might almost say, and certainly more than ninety in a hundred of those implements on which they relied for the antiquity of the period, were not affected by any recent imposition that had been successfully practised. The fraudulent specimens were invariably covered by a matrix, on the removal of which all the signs of age and of use by man were wanting. They wanted the discoloration of surface, and the original black fringe, and the incrustations of crystal carbonate of lime which characterized the genuine instruments. They had also other marks of their pretended character, which were easily distinguished.

BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 24. J. Barrett, esq., delivered the following lecture on Cardinal Bembo's Works, having particular reference to a copy of *Della Volgar Lingua*, in which occur many manuscript annotations, supposed to be in the autograph of Torquato Tasso, whilst confined at Ferrara:—

"Pietro Bembo, the son of Bernardo Bembo, a celebrated Venetian senator, was born at Venice A.D. 1470, and died at Rome A.D. 1547. Joining his father at Florence at an early age, he had an opportunity of gaining that pure Tuscan for which he was afterwards celebrated, whilst his long residence at Rome may have given him the combination representing the excellence of Italian—'Lingua Toscana in Bocca Romana.' He availed himself of the opportunities Italy then presented of obtaining a liberal education, going as far as Messina to study Greek under the celebrated Constantine Lascaris. He had in early life two patronesses of a very different character:—Lucretia Borgia, the unnatural atrocity of whose conduct was severely summed up by Pontanus:—

'Hoc jacet in tumulo Lucretia nomine, sed re
Lais, Alexandri filia, sponsa, nurus.'

'Within this tomb Lucretia lies, say Lais rather,
Step-daughter, daughter, mistress to the pope her father.'

Bembo's letters to her are, however, filled with expressions of respect, and even highflown compliments to her piety. At the court of Ferrara he formed friendships both warm and lasting. His other patroness was Elizabeth Gonzaga, Duchess of Urbino, the pattern of all that was good and womanly. Deservedly has he handed her name down to the admiration of posterity in one of his Dialogues. Through the friendship of Julian de Medici, he obtained first the patronage of Pope Julius, and afterwards the secretaryship of Leo X. Shortly before Leo's death Bembo retired to enjoy literary ease and opportunities of study at Padua, from which he was recalled in 1539 by Paul III., who conferred on him the cardinal's hat. On this he took priest's orders, and died at Rome A.D. 1547, having devoted the latter years of his life to the exemplary performance of his ecclesiastical duties. It requires but small acquaintance with Bembo's writings to be convinced that to all the relations of life he brought a warm heart and a genial kindness of disposition; his language to and of his father is that of respect and affection, his mother was a woman 'most innocent, and to him most dear;' of his Greek master Lascaris he says, 'Nothing could be kinder, nothing holier than that old man.' He was a valuable friend, an agreeable companion, a refined scholar, a man of high probity, with a clear head for business. But it is rather in his literary character, as a type of the day in which he lived, that Bembo interests us: it had seen the restoration of classical literature and was revelling in its enjoyment, but its scholars were rather proud and fond of polishing and displaying their new-found arms, than of using them in the great march of intellect or the struggle of thought.

"Those remarkable events destined to break up the fountains of the great political and social deep had come thick and fast on one another, such as the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and a new passage to India; and their mighty consequence, the Reformation, was in progress; but as yet the changes they were even then producing were hardly observed, certainly not appreciated. If the old philosophy of the Schools was giving way, it was rather before the circumstances which led to, than before the new philosophy itself. It was an age of transition, no doubt, but as yet it was with 'wand'ring steps and slow' that the public mind left the old and advanced into a new world of thought and feeling. In one feature particularly did Bembo as a writer represent the tendency of his day—his continual disposition to Latinize, his study of the classical model, and his close, if not servile imitation of one writer—certainly a great one—Cicero. To justify himself in this he wrote his *De Imitatione*, and the same course he very strongly pressed on his son. This tendency has led him into a fault most offensive to his Christian readers, of continually mentioning the Deity in the plural, and of styling the Virgin Mary a goddess; and his unnecessary employment of the classical names of places renders it at times very difficult to understand to what he refers in his 'History of Venice.' In our day, Bembo is but little known as a writer, nor has there ever been a translation of any of his works into English. Southey was a student of him, as appears from a volume before me with his signature, and proofs of his study of it. But in his own day and for the succeeding century Bembo was well read and closely studied, as is evident from the numerous editions of his works, and the large amount of labour spent upon them. Whether this close study of one who was himself a copyist is the means by which great writings are produced or great writers trained may well be questioned. Bembo wrote both poetry and prose, and either in Italian or Latin, never in Greek; though in his *De Culice* he refers to the meaning of Greek words, yet he quotes a Latin translation of Homer. His Italian poetry consists of sonnetti or canzoni; his Latin is of the same character, generally but not always in alternate hexameters and pentameters. His prose writings are also both Italian and Latin; treatises in the shape of Dialogues, letters, both official as secretary to Leo X. and familiar, and his 'History of Venice from the year 1487 to that of 1512.' If Bembo took the great master of Roman eloquence as his model in his other writings, most plainly did he so in his Dialogues. We know with what art Cicero selected his characters, his *dramatis personæ*, and how cleverly he endeavoured to give a reality to his scenes. Bembo is equally successful, if indeed in this respect he does not surpass his great model; but there is one point in which Bembo entirely fails in the comparison.

Cicero had evidently a great plan of instruction before his mind's eye, each part of which was important and frequently sublime; he taught his countrymen their relations to each other and to God: he had a great scheme of philosophy, mental and ethical, in hand, the different parts of which he filled up at different times. Bembo was altogether desultory; he simply took up such subjects as occasion presented to him: he gave his writings all the advantages he could by copying or improving on his great model, but if he aimed at being a master, it was rather in language and composition than in thought; there he cannot bear comparison with Cicero. What he attempted he did well, but he never attempted, and probably would have failed if he had, to rule the minds of men; he only directed them in the expression of their thoughts. Independently of that which attaches to the subjects on which they treat, the Colloquies of Bembo possess great interest, as presenting us with a picture of the literary intercourse and society of those days. We are struck with the tone of ease and enjoyment which fills the atmosphere; he is surrounded by friends whom he had grown up with; all care is excluded, and they abandon themselves to a refined literary enjoyment. But it is not the *dolce far niente*, for their minds are well at work, and they thoroughly address themselves to the subject in hand. Still less, like Horace and his friends, do they recline sipping their old Falernian, having carefully examined the seal of the jar; describing the beauties of their respective mistresses; or bidding the servant boy crown them with simple myrtle. Theirs is not the motto,—

'Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem:
Dulce est desipere in loco.'

"Yet, living in a period when mighty changes were commencing around them, they shew no appreciation of them, nor any sign of that force and dignity of thought which even in second-rate minds will arise under such circumstances. Not so with Cicero; the great events occurring, particularly in his later years, were appreciated and referred to by him. His was not the mere enjoyment of literary ease, nor even the mere furbishing up of literary arms. He writes as one who had a mission to execute, the gravity of which at once gave nerve to his arm and earnestness to his mind. One of Bembo's most celebrated works is that *Della Volgar Lingua;* it is supposed to be a conversation between his brother and some friends. It treats of the origin of the Italian tongue and Italian poetry; the variations of Italian are touched upon, and the last book contains what may be called a grammar of the language. It is written in easy, elegant style, and much art is evinced in bringing the scene before the reader, and making him as it were present at it. The commentaries that have been written on it shew how much it was studied, and the indexes to them and the text of the work make it a species of dictionary. One of its most diligent students was the gifted but unfortunate poet Torquato Tasso, who whilst confined by Alphonso d'Este in the dungeon at Ferrara, filled the copy before me with marginal and other writing. This interesting volume is of the earliest edition, having been printed September, 1525, at Venice, and is the property of our representative, W. Tite, Esq., F.R.S.; he bought it at a sale at Sotheby and Co.'s, whose catalogue gives the following account of the writing in it:—

"'Few men varied their handwriting at different periods of their lives more than the renowned poet of Italy, and in no other volume, probably, will be found that fact so remarkably illustrated as in the present. Not a page is without marginal notes in the autograph of Tasso, the text itself bearing evidences of its having been most carefully studied by him. These notes are occasionally written in the *large, coarse, and straggling hand* (No. 1), similar to *two undoubted* manuscripts in the British Museum; many of the more early ones are more in the *round Italian hand* (No. 2); while others, of a later period, are in a *cursive style* (No. 3), similar to that used by the poet in his letter-writing, of which, though a little smaller, the four verses on the reverse of the last leaf form a beautiful example.'

"In illustration of my subject I exhibit specimens of these different styles taken from this volume, and also a line of a sonnetto in Tasso's handwriting, with his signature, the property of Mr. Tite (No. 4). No. 5 is from the 'fac-simile of Tasso's writing' given by Bohn in his edition of Wiffen's translation of 'Jerusalem Delivered.' I have compared the writing in this book with that of Tasso preserved

in the British Museum, and believe them to be by the same writer. There is a pencil note on the fly-sheet stating that this volume was 'formerly Professor Rosini's copy, Bishop of Pouzzoles, author (*sic*) of Tasso's Works.' Rosini was Professor of Belles Lettres at the Pisa University, and edited, some thirty years ago, an accurate and complete edition of Tasso's works. He also published an 'Essay on the Loves of Tasso and the Causes of his Imprisonment.'

"After a careful examination of the writing in this volume, I conclude that it is by the same hand, but at different times by different pens and ink, the result of different inspections. This writing consists of about fifteen hundred words or passages placed in the margin, evidently with a view of fixing them on the mind of the student, who for the most part has underlined them in the text. Occasionally they are corrections of the text, or passages in illustration or corroboration of it. This is a labour quite in keeping with what we know of Tasso, for he was never tired of studying the refinements of language, grammar, and sound; at an early period of his life he transcribed the most celebrated writers in his own language, especially Petrarch and Dante, with the purpose of ameliorating and perfecting his style; never was a more diligent student, even through the miseries of his captivity. But there are also writings in this old book which in themselves tell us not only by whom but when they were written; they are the ardent and passionate language of the lover, the sighing of the captive hastening to be loosed, the painful expression of a bitter sense of bondage. They are, a passage in prose on the fly-sheet at the beginning, probably afterwards to be put into rhyme, describing the excess and torture of his love; a sonnet at the end, comparing his sufferings from love to those of the Greeks before Troy; a Latin quotation, more correctly put by Cervantes in his preface to Don Quixote, 'Non omnes pro toto libertatem vendent auro;' and a marginal remark at the bottom of the first page of the text, 'That which above all things tends to excite human minds which are free is that they are free.' I conclude then that this old book, published at a date which would have allowed Tasso's possession of it, was in his hands during his captivity; that its contents were such as would have and did then engage his diligent attention; that the writing in it is by one person, resembling that which is undoubtedly his; and that what is written is what he would be likely to write. This book, then, was not only once possessed by Torquato Tasso, but during the weary hours of his captivity he employed himself in writing in it the proofs of his study and examination of it, the expressions of the deep affection he entertained for Leonora d'Este, and his bitter sense of his cruel deprivation of liberty by her brother Alfonso."

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 6. The annual meeting was held at Kelvedon. The President, T. Burch Western, Esq., took the chair; and there were also present, among others, General Hawkins, the Ven. Archdeacon Mildmay, C. G. Round, Esq., T. Sutton Western, Esq., M.P., J. Gurdon-Rebow, Esq., Colonel Chester (United States), the Rev. Professor Marsden; the Revs. J. Bramston, E L. Cutts (Hon. Secretary), and F. Spurrell; J. F. Wright, F. G. West, G. Rogers-Harrison (Windsor Herald), W. Bushby, H. W. King, W. Frere, H. Ingram, Esqs., beside a large number of ladies.

The Rev. E. L. Cutts read a brief report, principally relating to the progress which had been made with the Museum at Colchester. The articles had been thoroughly catalogued and arranged by a competent person; the catalogue had been printed, and was now ready for circulation, gratis among the members, and for sale to the public. The papers relating to Layer Marney, read at the last meeting, and which formed a handsome portion of the Society's Transactions, would be in the hands of members he hoped immediately. The Society continued to enjoy a steady success, and to serve the purposes for which it was established.

The report having been adopted, it was decided that the meeting next year should take place at Thaxted, under the presidency of Lord Braybrooke. The usual votes of thanks were passed, and several new members were elected. The President said:—

"Having got through the formal business of the Society, I will now make a few observations upon this locality (Kelvedon) where we are now assembled, which are not likely to be noticed in the papers about to be read to you. It is known to all that the Romans intersected this kingdom with military roads, which were constructed in a very solid manner, and on a great scale. One of these roads passed through the county of Essex, from London to Caistor in Norfolk. It is mentioned as the 5th Iter of the Itinerary of Antoninus. The present turnpike road passes either over the site of the old Roman road, or very near it. The Itinerary gives the names of the stations, and their distances from each other. The first place named is Londinium—the present London—the older part of which, beyond all doubt, stands on the old site. The road then proceeds to the station Camulodunum. There was at one time some difference of opinion as to where this was: some thought it might be Maldon, but it is now generally allowed to be Colchester, which corresponds in distance from Londinium as given in the Itinerary; and the very large number of Roman coins and other remains discovered there leave no doubt on the subject. Between these two stations there are three others named. First, Durolitum, which may either be Romford or Brentwood, or more probably some place between them. Then Cæsaromagus, supposed to be either Chelmsford or Writtle. Then Cænonium, which probably is Kelvedon, where we are now assembled. Kelvedon stands on the direct line, and very fairly corresponds with the distance; and if we are not actually standing in the old Roman Cænonium, we are certainly not far from it. There have been at various times Roman coins found in the village gardens, and I have heard of a silver denarius, though I have not seen it. Here is a brass Faustina, which Mr. Cutts has kindly sent for exhibition. In a field near Coggeshall Hall were found, a few years since, some Roman pottery and part of a metal mirror. In the adjoining parish of Rivenhall the workmen employed in draining a field near the church discovered the remains of a Roman villa. It was laid open to some extent, but I do not know that it was thoroughly investigated. There was a long passage with tesselated pavement, and it had every appearance of having been a residence of importance. Some Roman pottery was found, and fragments of metal mirrors engraved at the back like those exhibited two years ago at our meeting at Chelmsford by Major Spitty, which came from Billericay. These, with some of the plaster from the interior walls, painted in fresco, were given to the Chelmsford Museum by the Rev. B. D. Hawkins, Rector of the parish, and are exhibited to-day by Mr. Chancellor. This is the villa alluded to in one of the valuable papers contributed to the Transactions of this Society by your late President, Lord Braybrooke, who states that I informed him of it; but if my recollection serves me right, he has not placed it in its proper position. Some time or other there was probably a battle fought here, for at a place called Gore Pitts, in the adjoining parish of Feering, some spear-heads have been dug up, and Mr. Spurrell mentions some Roman coins also. This drawing before me of one of the spear-heads is contributed by Mr. Cutts; and a Saxon coin, found in the churchyard of this parish, is kindly lent by Miss Dalton."

The Rev. E. L. Cutts read the following communication from Sir Henry Ellis, giving a free translation of the Latin portion:—

"*Bedford-square, 24th July*, 1863.

"DEAR SIR,—The interest which the Essex Archæological Society has already taken, in the second volume of their Transactions, in illustration of the history

of Waltham Abbey, induces me to forward to you for their notice copies of two memorials of record of that abbey's history, which have not hitherto been published.

"Tovi, the standard-bearer to King Canute, is acknowledged to have been the first founder here of a religious house for two secular priests; a cross, with the figure of our Saviour upon it, which had been found at Montacute and transferred here, gave its name and sanctity to the foundation. Harold, in one account, is stated to have been entirely relieved from a stroke of palsy by a visit to this cross; and that, in consequence of it, he rebuilt the church, increased the number of its secular canons to twelve, and furnished it with an ample endowment.

"From other authorities, as I have stated in the last edition of Sir William Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Harold's selection of the place was owing to the circumstance of its having been bestowed upon him by King Edward the Confessor, into whose possession it had come, Athelstan, the son of Tovi, having squandered away the estate.

"Certain it is, from King Edward the Confessor's Confirmation Charter, that Harold endowed his new foundation with no fewer than seventeen manors; the boundaries of nine of them being distinctly stated.

"Of the first of the two memorials of record which I beg to introduce to the Society's notice, it comes from a volume of Dr. Matthew Hutton's Collections, preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, No. 6,978, intitled 'Excerpta ex variis Registris;' and the immediate article I am transcribing entered as

"'Quædam ex I. ii. Walt. Coventr. Cronica.

"'1177. Statim post festum Sancti Hilarii Rex celebravit magnum Concilium apud Northampton, cum Episcopis, Comitibus, et Baronibus suis. In hoc Concilio Gwydo Decanus de Waltham resignavit in manu domini Regis Decanatum suum Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Crucis de Waltham quem Rex magno desiderio habere desideravit. *Voverat enim Deo et beatæ Thomæ Cant. martyri quod in ejus martyris honore Abbatia quædam Canonicorum regularium ædificare, in remissionem peccatorum suorum*, et ab Hugone Cardina et Apostolicæ sedis Legato impetraverat quod in prædicta Ecclesia de Waltham, remotis inde Canonicis secularibus canonicos regulares statuere liceret.

"'In eodem Concilio in octabis Sancti Hilarii venit rex usque Windesours et inde misit Ricardum Cant. Archiepiscopum, et Gaufridum Eliensem, et Gilb. Lond. Episcopos usque ad Waltham ubi prædictus Decanus simpliciter et absolute resignavit in manu ipsius Archiepiscopi et Episcoporum illorum Decanatum suum de Waltham et ipsi ibidem præciperunt, ex parte regis, Canonicis sæcularibus qui ibi erant venire ad Regem ad recipiend. Excambium de præbendis suis, et prædicti Episcopi in scripto poni omnes redditus et eorum valentiam Ecclesiæ de Waltham et Regi scriptum illud miserunt.'

"The circumstance of King Henry II. having been induced to lavish so much wealth as he appears to have done upon the reconstruction of Waltham Abbey has not heretofore been considered as what it appears really to have been, namely, the fulfilment of a portion of his vow after the murder of Archbishop Becket.

"Then follows a return of the revenue of the abbey in 1266, as recorded in Waltham Chartulary MS.

"I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

"To the Rev. E. L. Cutts." "Henry Ellis."

Mr. H. W. King read a paper upon "Recent Excavations at Hadleigh Castle." The remains of this fortress were visited by the Society

in 1858, when Mr. King offered some remarks upon its history which were afterwards enlarged and printed in the second volume of the Transactions.

Hadleigh Castle was built by Hubert de Burgh, *temp.* Henry III. Until the excavations were undertaken the only remains visible were the lines of the entire circuit of the walls and the principal defences, namely, the two great eastern towers, the gateway tower, and other smaller flanking towers; all else had utterly disappeared. There were, however, architectural indications that the chief apartments and offices were situate at the western part of the enclosure, and advanced eastward as far as the gateway tower; indeed, in dry weather Mr. King had traced, by the parched grass, some of the lines of the foundations lying buried beneath the greensward. There, probably, stood the great hall and chapel.

The excavations were commenced in April last by Mr. H. W. King, and a considerable area has been uncovered:—

"Excavations were commenced at the south flanking tower, where upon the face of the wall, within the bailey, the crown of a wide pointed arch of considerable projection is visible, which, supposing that any underground apartments existed, I was induced to think might be the commencement of the vaulting. Here a shaft was sunk to the base of the wall, a depth of about 14 ft. and of the entire width of the arch, which determined that it was merely constructional, the whole cutting being through virgin clay. The earth was next removed from a small shaft or chamber, which had been filled up in recent times to about the same depth, and I am now convinced that it was the pit of a garderobe attached to this tower, and that the arched passage leading into it (or rather from it) at the basement floor, 12 ft. below the level of the ballium, was the drain. The size of this drain is extraordinary as compared with those leading from the pits of the other garderobes, one of which was attached to every apartment discovered, and apparently to the floor of every tower.

"A cutting was also made upon a spot between the great north-east tower and the north flanking tower, where the ground is much depressed, so as in rainy weather to form a shallow pond. Only the bones of an ox were disinterred, but no remains of masonry, except a few loose stones, were found. The depression was probably occasioned by the removal of the soil for agricultural purposes.

"Operations were next directed at the north-west part of the bailey. The basement of the gateway tower was completely filled with earth, forming a low mound. Upon clearing this out it was found to consist of three platforms raised one above the other, the two lower in the form of scalene triangles and the upper forming the segment of a circle, on the chord of which projects a semi-cylindrical mass of masonry, somewhat resembling the base of a very large newel. This stepped floor is at present inexplicable, at least by myself, and I should have been glad of the aid of some member of the profession of architecture to interpret and to re-construct.

"It will be equally vain for me to attempt to determine the specific uses to which the several apartments whose foundations we have denuded were appropriated.

"A little to the left of the gateway-tower I had originally indicated the possible existence of a fireplace. This the excavations have verified. In the next recess to the left of the fireplace was found a compact bed of tile-work, obviously adjusted as the setting for a cauldron; a similar setting of masonry is built up in the corner of the third recess, or chimney, and between them a semicircle of masonry is set against the wall, arrangements which denote the former existence of furnaces, cauldrons,

and other appliances for heating water and cooking. It may be that, although the ground-plan seems to indicate two rooms, there was perhaps but *one* apartment about 41 ft. long.

"The space in front of what I have ventured to designate a guard chamber, was manifestly a small open paved court. From the opposite angle a wall sets off to the south, the line of which has not at present been further pursued, but within the last few days, owing to the dry weather, the lines of the foundations buried beneath the surface on the south side have become very clearly defined upon the greensward, presenting a parallelogram similar to that upon the north, and connected with it by a wall running north and south. There are also indications of an inner line of wall extending from the gateway to the north flanking tower, from which it may be assumed that a range of apartments existed there above which was a broad rampart as upon the south-west.

"Continuing our excavations along and within the line of the extreme west wall, it was found that the square tower was approached by a short flight of steps carried upon an arch, and that it had a window on the south, a fireplace and a garderobe constructed in the thickness of the wall upon the north, the angles of the entrance plainly chamfered off. From this tower to the buttress it was also ascertained that the wall does not run in a right line, but an obtuse angle is formed about midway.

"Thus far our excavations have at present been prosecuted, but a large space of ground remains to be explored. The soil as yet has not been very prolific of antiquities, still many objects not entirely devoid of interest have been exhumed. These include a few encaustic tiles, of which I exhibit specimens: the small example bearing a *fleur de lys* I think may be referred to the Edwardian period—the others are clearly of the fifteenth century; they were found with other plain glazed tiles in close proximity to the fireplace. These and a few fragments of painted glass, deeply opalized, are relics which attest the rich decoration of the chief apartments.

"Bones of deer and oxen upon which the garrison had feasted were plentiful, especially beneath the western wall. Shreds of mediæval pottery were strewed upon the grouted floors of the various rooms and elsewhere along the walls. Most of it is red—some is coated with a green glaze—other fragments are glazed with yellow stripes. The lip of a large pitcher, moulded into a grotesque face 5 in. long, is a curious and interesting specimen of manufacture. The forehead is encircled by a wreath or band of a head-dress embroidered in a lozenge pattern, and two long ringlets of twisted or braided hair depend on either side from the temples to the neck; the chin is beardless, but the upper lip is graced with a long curled and drooping moustache. Rude and grotesque in the extreme, it might not improbably be intended as a caricature of an exquisite of the time. The clay is red and yellow. Among the remains of culinary utensils is the bottom of a large mortar, 1 ft. in its outer and 8½ in. in its inner diameter, wrought in hard gritstone, and used for bruising corn or triturating other vegetable substances. The implements of iron comprise a large key, the point of a sword blade, a pair of scissors, a candle-socket with spike, which was driven into a wall, a horse-shoe, and several large nails; the head of one, the stud for a heavy oaken door, measures 3½ by 2 in. square. Only one small silver coin, of the reign of Edward I., has at present been discovered; and three Nuremberg or Abbey tokens of the common types found so frequently all over England: one of these bears the legend AVE MARIA GRATIÆ. A fourth piece, which belongs equally to the not very interesting series of jettons and counters, bears on one side an obvious resemblance to the coins of the time. The obverse exhibits a king enthroned, the reverse a floriated cross. In castles, convents, and baronial halls these pieces circulated in vast numbers as pseudo-

moneta. There was also found a piece of very hard plaster among the *débris*, upon which some tenant of the apartment to which it belonged had scratched his name in faint Old English characters—Gray. The Christian name is lost.

"Just before the excavations were begun on the site of the castle, another interesting discovery was accidentally made in connexion with its history, namely, the foundations of the Park-keeper's lodge upon the spot which I had formerly indicated as its probable site, about a quarter of a mile distant on the opposite hill towards the north-east, beneath a grass-plot. The ground-plan was a simple parallelogram divided into two apartments, each fourteen feet square. The names you may remember of two of these officers, who seem to have been men of some consideration, are upon record—Hugh le Parker who held the office in 1284, and Roger de Estwyke in 1327.

"In concluding these notes, I would remind the members of our Society that there were as many as nine baronial castles in this county, that the history of nearly every one of them is almost a blank, or at best but imperfectly recorded, and indeed I know not if the ground-plan of any one has been hitherto successfully or satisfactorily made out. As they were dismantled one by one, Essex being destitute of stone, they became the quarries which supplied that material for the repairs, enlargement, and erection of churches and other buildings, so that the majority were razed to their foundations. I have very little doubt that much of the stone used in building Leigh Church, and perhaps some others in the neighbourhood, was quarried from Hadleigh Castle; and that more was not removed is only attributed to the fact that more was not required. Here, fortunately, the foundations of the entire circuit of the walls and outer defences have been preserved, and although we have not such grand, perfect, and imposing remains as the massive Norman keeps of Hedingham and Colchester present, we have the whole extent and form of the structure clearly defined, and I am now in hope that we shall succeed in disclosing the general plan and the arrangement of every part. Great facilities have been most kindly offered at Hadleigh. I cannot doubt that the same liberal spirit would be evinced elsewhere, and that men will be found among the archæologists of Essex to conduct and carry out similar work in their respective localities. Excavation, the importance of which has been so repeatedly insisted on by Mr. Roach Smith, and has been attended with such valuable results under the direction of himself and other antiquaries upon the sites of the Roman castra of Richborough, Lymne, and Pevensey, and more recently on the site of Uriconium under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Wright, I would urge with equal earnestness upon the members of this Society. I do not know that our time or our labour could be better employed in the service of archæology, and in furtherance of the true objects of the Association, than in recovering or determining the metes and bounds, the plan and construction, of the ancient edifices in this county.

"Why in the science of archæology, more than any other, should new discoveries be so often left exclusively to accident, and the mere casual labour of the spade or plough? The sites of some thirty desolated abbeys and nine ruined castles lie at this moment around us unexplored, and our Roman remains have as yet been but partially investigated. Here is a wide field for really practical research. I would say, therefore, supported as I am by the decision of the ablest archæologists, that wherever permission can be obtained, whether it be upon the site of a Roman castrum, a baronial castle, or a ruined abbey, let members unite in their respective localities in some systematic plan of excavation. I have shewn to-day that much may be done single-handed—in combination still more may be achieved; and I doubt not that in every instance the results would be more than adequate to the time and labour bestowed, while the reward will be the pleasure of having contributed, in whatever degree, to our more accurate knowledge of the great architectural works of our ancestors, of their habits and their mode of life in the cloister, the castle, or the hall."

(*To be continued.*)

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 4, 5. The annual general meeting (in union with the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton) was held at Kibworth Beauchamp. Among those present were Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford, Messrs. Bellairs and North (Hon. Secretaries), the Rev. J. H. Hill, and other members of the local committee, the Rev. E. Trollope, Edward Levien, Esq., &c.

On the first day, after morning prayer in the parish church, Mr. Slater, architect, of Carlton Chambers, Regent-street, London, described the architectural features of the fabric, which has been recently restored. He said he should not go into the various features in detail, as no doubt these would be given by the Rector in his lecture in the evening. It was not a very grand church, but there was about it much to please, and it was very instructive. The church formerly, according to Nichols, had a noble spire, with six bells, and three galleries at the west end. His opinion was that in the side aisles there had been chapels, separated from the nave by screens similar to the one parting the chancel, as there still existed a piscina in each aisle. The porches were very noble specimens of work, being exactly alike. The niches over the entrance at one time contained figures. There was formerly a roodloft above the existing screen, from which the epistle and gospel were read. The steps by which the roodloft was reached are now in the wall on the south side. The four arches dividing the nave from the aisles are peculiar, the pillars not having caps. Speaking of the internal arrangements, he said:—

"When I first inspected this church I congratulated the Rector and the churchwardens upon having so beautiful a building, and one which was so well adapted in every way for the requirements of the parishioners. Happily there was no wish or necessity for disturbing the old structure in the re-arrangement of the seats. It is always to be regretted that the taking down of galleries involves the enlargement of the fabric. The 'three neat galleries' which existed in Nichols's time have ceased to be; the old pews are no more; and the nave is, as you see, re-fitted with seats of a uniform height; the pulpit is on the north side, and the prayer-desk on the south. The font is, as it should be, placed at the western end of the church. This is the same font a drawing of which is given in Nichols's History, but is not the old one. The old font you will have an opportunity of examining. During the Commonwealth and the so-called incumbency of a Captain Yaxley, it was taken out of the church and converted to a horse-trough, and was afterwards buried in the churchyard. After that it was offered for sale to a late rector, but as it was considered too far gone for restoration, nothing was done until a few days ago, when, in company with the present Rector, I made a visit of exploration, and the old font was dug up in a field, and we now trust will find its way to its original position, and for many years to come. The chancel is very properly fitted with seats for the choir. On the south side is placed the organ. As I have not had in any way anything to do with these arrangements, I have the less scruple in saying how admirable they appear to be, and how well suited they are for the wants of the church. A few years ago, comparatively speaking, we were in doubt as to the proper use of the chancel, now it is far otherwise, and no plan now is considered satisfactory by those who have studied the subject, and by our architectural societies, if the ritual arrangements are not duly considered and carried out."

A temporary Museum had been formed in the National school-rooms, where the company assembled after leaving the church. In the largest room were placed antiquities, silk and other dresses, carvings in wood, rubbings of brasses, needlework (some in gold and silver), pottery, coins (a very large collection, the Rev. A. Pownall exhibiting a great quantity), books, manuscripts (one a poem by Queen Elizabeth, in her autograph), a speech of Charles II., &c. In the second room were the drawings, specimens of mural decorations, stencilling, architectural drawings, &c., which were most beautiful, especially those exhibited by Messrs. Goddard and Son, of Leicester. Mr. J. Smeeton, artist, of Kibworth, also sent in a number of paintings, consisting of different views in the neighbourhood, which attracted considerable attention, and added much to the decorative part.

The company availed themselves of an invitation to inspect the tapestry at the house of Mrs. Buzzard, Kibworth Beauchamp. This was an interesting part of the proceedings. The tapestry, consisting of many square yards, covers the whole of the panelling round the interior of one of the rooms of the second story; it was supposed to be of Flemish design, and its date to be about the end of the sixteenth century; the subjects were curious and varied in their character. The tapestry was in a fine state of preservation, the figures of men and angels, castles and other buildings being plainly traceable. In one part letters thought to be SIHON were made out; in another the word LVSEVS puzzled all beholders. Some pieces appeared to have reference to Biblical history, and others were of mediæval character.

The Manor-house, the residence of J. Phillips, Esq., which contains many objects of interest to antiquaries, was visited, as was also a recently opened tumulus in the neighbourhood, which yielded a few fragments of Samian ware.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Grammar School, when Mr. Levien, F.S.A., F.R.S., read an account of the manors of Kibworth Beauchamp and Kibworth Harcourt; the Rev. M. Osborn read a paper "On the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Kibworth;" and a paper "On Gothic Architecture and its Requirements," by Mr. V. Wing, was, in his absence, read by Mr. T. North. From this last very able paper we extract a few passages, which bear directly upon a most important question of the present day:—

"The ancient remains which we possess are chiefly ecclesiastical, and they shew that an almost incredible amount of interest in the art was sustained for some five centuries; after which the interest subsided, and the indigenous style was abandoned for such as was more or less borrowed, and wretchedly insipid in comparison. Now we ask—What was it that kept up this great architectural movement and secured so great success? And what past advantages, or equivalents, can we regain?

"We will name for consideration five things, which we imagine mainly contributed:—1. The demand for cathedral and abbey and other churches of great splendour; 2. The fascination of Gothic design; 3. Seclusion, allowing concentration of the architect's whole mind upon his work; 4. No more being carried out under one individual than could receive unlimited attention; 5. Collective help: valuable suggestions in design being accepted by the chief architect from ecclesiastics or others, including the trained body of free masons, and not rejected as officious; the religious and artistic object overriding every other interest.—We venture to say it is not that our professional men are inferior in taste and skill to

their forefathers—it is owing to a change in the system and patronage of art—that such prodigious fruits do not now appear; and it devolves upon us to make every effort to recover as much as is practicable of the facilities and helps which we have lost.

"As to ecclesiastical demand,—which we mention in the first place,—no doubt the feudal system, united with some conscientious feeling of duty on the part of the lords of the soil, was favourable to pecuniary supplies, whilst peculiarities in religious ceremonies and religious life rendered imposing edifices a matter of all-absorbing consideration. We do not expect, nor do we wish for, a return of such times; but we hope to succeed without those auspices. A sense of what the houses of God ought to be in priority over the dwellings of men is all that is required, and that is reviving among us: instances are not entirely wanting where the mansions, or superb 'ceiled houses' as the lament of the prophet expresses it, are surpassed, as they should be, by the costly character of the temple. To this quarter—the Church—it is not only right still to look, but we are compelled to do so: for it is not sufficient, in the higher interests of architecture, that secular public buildings and domestic structures be required: the Church is infinitely the best sphere; and until the erection of magnificent and gorgeous ecclesiastical edifices comes again into vogue, encouragement to architecture cannot recover its full proportions. We know it will be said—having as a nation done with monastic establishments and gorgeous ceremonial, the scope for such grandeur is gone. Still, we demur to the inference, and we aver that it is not idle to contend for, at least, the erection of cathedrals of great magnificence. This we must insist upon, much as the contrary impression may prevail; and we can do so on principle as well as in the interest of art. We recommend to be read Mr. Beresford Hope's 'Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century.' The notion is erroneous that our Protestant ritual is so precise and simple that it forbids altogether imposing processions: the inspired sentiment of the Hebrew Psalmist teaches better. Much less can it be said, that our principles are so ultra-puritan that the 'sublime and beautiful' of the cathedral are incompatible with Anglican worship. What man, having taste united with his piety, ever found it to be so? Who would not deplore the loss of those noble buildings which we possess? Who would condemn the efforts expended on the modern Cathedral of St. Paul's? Who would not like to see the insufficient ones of Manchester and Oxford exchanged for better?—or, with the demanded extension of the episcopate, a corresponding provision for the highest solemnities of our religion in the new dioceses? The procession and the large gathering at an ordination, at a visitation, or confirmation, or on any other great occasion, so much aided in effect by cathedral grandeur with its concomitant sublime tones of music, are not empty pomp pandering to a pseudo-religious feeling, but legitimately impress the mind and heart that the spiritual benefit may be the more lasting. Nor, independently of this, is vacant space in the cathedral a waste, as we hear it objected. The nave as a spacious avenue is most effective for solemnity: the house of God naturally symbolizes heaven, the dwelling-place of the infinite, and is not necessarily a mere pale for a congregation. The influence of immensity is felt to be not a little potent, and that even in the ordinary services. Witness the confessions of those great men, Milton and Robert Hall, to which even their unecclesiastical spirits were constrained to give utterance. The former, referring to cathedral architecture with the 'pealing organ,' has the glowing lines,—

> 'Dissolve me into ecstasies,
> And bring all heav'n before mine eyes.'

And the latter remarked that 'he could not enter York Minster without the sublimest and most devout imaginations pouring into his mind.' Equally fallacious is the objection, that higher claims would have their support diverted. Our

ideas may seem large to those who are not prepared for the demand we make, and they may be greatly distant from realization; but it is little more than a dream of despondency, arising out of the niggard spirit in honouring our Great Creator, that at present represses noble aspirations. England's elder University rests content with a provisional cathedral!—an interesting antiquity, but a priory fragment, and little better than a village church! Could we but stir up the people to it, and combine in a new one at Oxford the Continental grandeur with the English superiorities—the high vault of Amiens, with the higher lantern, the spacious transept, and 'the long-drawn aisle' of York—it would produce a consciousness of national advance and universal congratulation.

"Nor is there occasion for despair: individuals are found now whose offerings to church architecture amount to the hundred thousand; and, with the rapid increase of the country's wealth, it is but reasonable to bespeak this standing acknowledgment and honour to the giver of our substance. Such becoming employment of the highest class of talent would go far to guarantee to architecture the culmination to be aimed at, for edifices of transcendent magnificence are necessarily very many years in hand, and their erection would furnish what the art most needs, namely, an enduring field for its highest cultivation. On the contrary, if cathedral building is to be passed off as visionary, it is equivalent to quitting in despair: the very sphere required being abandoned, antiquity will only mock the modern architect's attempts at rivalry. In the promotion of architecture, then, our views must be expanded in reference to the church; the church must not be left, as it is, in dwarfed proportions, but partake of the general progress. We ought no longer to allow the huge tavern to be looking down on the steeples of our churches! And we hesitate not to say,—If our attainments in the art are to equal those of the ancients, if we are to resuscitate its bygone splendour, and bequeath to far-off generations equal monuments of our times, magnificent cathedrals and churches must, as formerly, furnish the leading encouragement. To this then it behoves us to stir up the people. We have the superiority in wealth, in intelligence, in mechanical power, and in advantages generally, together with purer inducements, why are we not in this chief sphere, as in others, aroused to surpass our less favoured predecessors?

"Formerly the whole mind of the man of genius was, in a manner, concentrated unremittingly on his creations. We may imagine how some Peter Lightfoot or cloistered monk would pursue uninterruptedly his avocation, as if he lived only to beautify his abbey church; or the æsthetic brilliancy that would be brought to bear from some archbishop devoted to the work, as William de Melton, it may be, during the rise and progress of the nave of York Minster. In this respect past advantages are not to be recovered, for we cannot ask for such seclusion again; but we submit the question,—Can we in our great works, upon the adoption of a more perfect practice and study, obtain its equivalent? If less were undertaken in order that increased attention might be given, possibly equal excellence in design might be attained to; but the difficulty is in the compensation, which must be so regulated as to admit of the required application.

"This brings us to inquire more particularly into the system of practice in the olden time, which gave a circumscribed and a more fixed sphere of labour to the responsible architect. In proceeding to consider the limited sphere of the chief architect, we have to note how originality in design was prized as a principal item of merit. For, in contemplating the extraordinary productions of the Middle Ages in the better period, one is struck with the variety and the prolific invention. How diverse is York Cathedral from Lincoln for example; how unlike are both to Ely; and so on to Salisbury, Wells, and almost all others. Now this indicates as many chief architects as varieties, and the sphere of labour accordingly limited.

It would be an historical problem to find the same architect to have been the designer of many cathedrals; rather was he engaged only for what he could entirely devote himself to. And, unless similar advantages can be secured, it is vain to look for equal originality and beauty in modern productions. Is it possible then, we are tempted to ask, in any way to bring about a change in the present system? To apportion in some degree, for instance, to leading architects what is more strictly design only; relieving them much of the constructional responsibilities, and giving such compensation as would command their time more exclusively for the important part devolving upon them?

"This is a question which, we are aware, the profession only are competent to grapple with; but as those great attainments to which we aspire seem in some measure dependent upon it, we shall not be out of place in pressing it on public attention. We conceive such a change is not altogether impracticable. Progress has, in the present century, completed a separation of the labours of the architect from those of the builder; a diversion has been made too in favour of the civil engineer; and we may suppose that a further subdivision of labour in the highest sphere is within the range of possibility. Or we may ask the question, Can the labours of leading men in any other way be lessened? At present any one, whose brilliant attainments have raised him to eminence, has his reward in a killing amount of work,—whereby one great genius, at least, has already fallen a victim: only the same percentage is paid as to the inexperienced. How much better would justice be done on both sides, if, instead of advantage being obtained by the ablest men in the extent of their employment, it were given in increased percentage: this might secure the necessary limitation of labour, and therewith more satisfactory results. It must be evident, that they whose works are to endure in a manner for all time—being ecclesiastical and national, or of the first class—can only receive and do justice when the opportunity of sufficient application is secured to them: unlimited application carried the day formerly, and without it equal success is not attainable. In a small way, France seems to be taking the lead in this matter: there, 'some architects having private property of their own, only make use of their professional acquirements in the carrying out of the design of one or more tombs, either for their friends or for some great personage: a tomb being regarded by French architects as the highest possible ideal of the art.' It is, we apprehend, mainly a question of large and adequate compensation. If so, to obtain it we must look to a greater appreciation of design: this will advance in proportion as a general taste is cultivated; and whilst the effect of such cultivation will be also a corresponding improvement in the art, success in design will attract attention and reciprocally encourage the cultivation of taste. Then, if the movement be fairly commenced, such is the disposition of the various influences to run in the same current, that we need not despair of a revolution that will eventually advance architecture again to its supremacy in the school of arts; and the results will leave vestiges, which will command for us an honourable position in the estimate of succeeding generations.

"In mediæval practice help was acceptable to the architect from any quarter. There must have been encouragement to and ingenuousness in receiving suggestions. At all events, the chief architect would accept them from his ecclesiastical employer, whether an associated mason or not, in many cases; and in others, where the ecclesiastic might be chief, he would be on terms of candid partnership with his masons. In the present circumstances, the amateur part of our question is difficult to be brought to bear, and delicate to broach; but it is necessarily connected with the subject, for that part borne by the amateur in the old system is a leading feature. That formerly Wykeham and others, not professed architects, had their fingers in work which is now held in such rapturous admira-

tion, can scarcely be denied. Alan de Walsingham, the sacrist at Ely, became architect of the cathedral, and after the fall of its centre gave it its culminating grandeur. A bishop of Noyon was originally an artisan, and rose to that eminence from his skill as a goldsmith. Other examples might be referred to, but these are sufficient to shew how, in those days, the interests of the Church, excluding considerations of personal fame, gave to skill and taste an open door. Assistance then was accepted wherever merit recommended it, and taste was invited in whatever brain it existed, appetite for beauty, together with religious zeal, having sway over every other feeling. The bishop with the clergy around him and a troop of free-masons would form a college of artists; eager not only to devise, but to obtain from every source whatever would tend to the adornment and splendour of their cathedral. It is true that circumstances are now very different: we live not in a recluse, but in a mercantile age, and the trade element is perhaps unavoidably too preponderating to give free course to the practice of art. We shall venture to say, however, that the crudeness which attends the amateur need not make his suggestions contraband now any more than formerly; and in recovering past advantages does it not enter into the question, what auxiliary service he can be useful for? Can this suggestive element, if we may call it so, any way re-enter, and the amateur again take his part? or, in other words, can we have a benefit by adopting some plan for taking advantage of the drawings of non-professional persons, when anything new and valuable occurs to them. If institutions for exhibiting and rewarding designs were candidly open to amateurs in competition with others, whilst every advantage would still remain with the educated architect, exceptionally an amateur might be brought forward, and induced to quit his false position and join the profession. Taste has its occasional inspirations in the rough, and sometimes of the richest quality, possibly, without the pale of professional cultivation. Provided amateurs could—not by botching on their own account, but in some legitimate way—be made useful, it would moreover tend as much as anything to that general diffusion of taste which is the only atmosphere in which the profession can vitally prosper. As a polite accomplishment, architecture to some extent (we refer to artistic design only) admits of private pursuit like other fine arts; and it is important to remark, that the public, since they have the patronage, should be adequately educated that they may better exercise it. The mediæval system, like the ocean, received the stream from every channel; and if architecture for its own sake is to be promoted,—if a general taste is to be fully cultivated, and the attainments in this age rival the past,—whilst the responsibilities rest with the profession, the practical study of the art, it would seem, should be open to all who are capable of it, and, in a subordinate form, non-professional help again become tributary."

The Excursions.

Aug. 5. The second day was given to visits made to Thorpe Langton, Church Langton, Noseley, Tugby, Keythorpe Hall, East Norton, and Allexton, at most of which places the Rev. Canon Trollope described the churches and other edifices.

Thorpe Langton (a chapelry of Church Langton) was perhaps the most interesting of the churches visited. It consists of a nave of three bays, with north and south aisles and chancel, and is dedicated to St. Leonard. The whole church, which is of one date, is an excellent example of the early geometrical Decorated of the fourteenth century. The tower at first sight appears somewhat earlier, but probably the whole church was built at the same time. The proportions and tracery of the windows are remarkably good. In the head of several of the

windows are fragments of painted glass coeval with the windows, and with which they were originally glazed.

Church Langton is the mother church of Thorpe Langton and Tur Langton, and contains within itself East and West Langton. From this place sprung Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1295. He was a great favourite of Edward I., and benefactor to his cathedral. He died in 1321, and his monument is still seen in Lichfield Cathedral. We might possibly connect him with this church and that of Thorpe Langton; but if the inscription, described by Burton, is correct, we may assume Thomas de Langton as the founder at least of the mother church. Under the monumental arch of the north aisle of this church was originally a monument with the inscription, ORA PRO ANIMA THOMÆ DE LANGTON. The existence of another arch, identical in character, in the south aisle, may possibly point to a joint founder. In this arch is now seen an effigy, with arms and inscription, notifying that SIR RICHARD ROBERTS, KNIGHT, AGED 80, IS BURIED HERE, with the date 1644; this is at least three hundred years later than the arch which contains it. The nave consists of four bays, the outer walls being all of the fourteenth century; but, in the fifteenth century, the whole of the piers and arches had been swept away, and the present arcade, clerestory, and roofs inserted. At the same time, the eastern windows of the aisle have replaced Decorated windows of a far better character than the present debased specimens. The chancel was probably of much the same date, though nothing of the fourteenth century now remains but the three sedilia and piscina and the door originally opening into the vestry. Small pieces of the original fourteenth-century glass remain here, as in Thorpe Langton, and deserve the greatest care. Some of the old seats remain of a late type. The font is a plain specimen of the fifteenth century, with Jacobean cover. There is also an old alms-box, of Jacobean date. The roodloft staircase may be seen on the outside. On the exterior north wall of the chancel are the vestiges of a former vestry, with the remains of a beautiful fourteenth-century piscina, which Nichols states "is believed to be Saxon." The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and the tower, which is an exceedingly fine specimen of its date, contains eight bells, three of which were added by Mr. Hanbury, the great benefactor of the parish. In this neighbourhood, where fine towers are so rare, that of Church Langton deserves especial attention, not only from its size, its simplicity, its massiveness, and fine masonry, but from the peculiar form of its buttresses, clasping as they do the angles, with shallow projections, more like those of Norman date than of the fifteenth century, as these are. One of the members of the family of Langton connected with the parish was Bishop Walter de Langton, already mentioned. Another name connected with the parish is that of Thomas Hanbury, grandfather of the present incumbent. He conceived a scheme of unusual magnitude, and to be carried out with great magnificence for the good of that parish. His ideas were of a lofty character. He wished to build there a cathedral church on a grand scale, a university, schools, and an hospital for the poor, and to establish a great variety of professorships, and a printing press. These munificent intentions have not been carried out; that parish has, however, benefited in part by them. Mr. Hanbury died before his wishes could be consummated, the provision for which was to come, according to his

estimation, from an extensive plantation of fruit and forest trees. Still there are the remains of large fortunes which were expected to realize his hopes, and sums of money, which it is hoped will yet prove of great benefit to the neighbourhood and parish of Langton. His golden vision seemed to have been indicated by the colour of the interior of the mausoleum, as he directed in his will that it was to be lined with stucco and painted with gold colour.

Noseley Hall, the seat of Sir Arthur G. Hazelrigg, Bart., was next visited. The party first inspected the church, where Mr. Thomas North, Hon. Secretary, read some remarks by the Rev. Canon James:—

"We read that in 1275 Sir Anketin de Martival founded a chantry and chapel in his manor-house at Noseley. It was afterwards enlarged by his son Roger, for a collegiate church. He (Roger) died Bishop of Salisbury in 1329, having previously bestowed many gifts upon the wardens and priests of his college at Noseley. There can be little doubt that the existing building is the collegiate chapel of this Roger de Martival, not only from the style of the architecture agreeing with his date, but from the distinctly collegiate form of the building. Nichols assigns to it a much more modern origin, misled probably by the character given to the windows on the south side by the absence of mullions (which have of course been destroyed). It is one of the advantages which the more accurate study of ecclesiastical architecture has brought about, that we are enabled unhesitatingly to connect the present building with the original foundation, and thus give it the additional interest which this fact supplies. The whole of the original building remains with the exception of the vestry, and probably a priest's chamber over, which connected the chancel with the detached tower. The chapel was originally nearly equally divided by a screen into nave and choir, each having four two-light windows on either side (except where, on the No. 1, the vestry interfered). The western bay was probably parclosed off as an ante-chapel, having north and south doors, and a larger western one for grand processional occasions. The east and west windows are poor Perpendicular insertions of the fifteenth century. On the jamb of the fifth window from the west, on the north side, may be seen the mark into which the screen which separated the nave from the chancel was formerly fitted. The present proprietor remembers a screen some forty years ago, but that is described by Nichols as 'modern.' The base of the old screen may, I believe, be discovered worked up in the present pews. The stalls, which are of very fine execution for their late date, are obviously not in their original position; they must originally have stood eastward of the chancel-screen, within the choir. Against the west side of the screen probably originally existed two altars, one on each side of the entrance. This will account for the position of the two piscinas, which may still be seen in the middle of the church with their wooden credence shelves remaining entire. The three sedilia and double piscina in the choir are of the date of the original building, as is also a very beautiful font at the west end.

"Two wooden altar candlesticks, of carved renaissance-work and gilt, should be noticed as shewing how soon the family of the great Puritan, Sir Arthur, returned back to its loyalty to Church and State. It would be impossible thoroughly to describe, but equally impossible altogether to pass over the remarkable and uninterrupted series of family monuments which have escaped alike spoliation and restoration. The earliest among the alabaster slabs are the commencement of the series, that of Thomas Hazlerig, who married Elizabeth Martival (through whom the property came to the present family) being the oldest. The inscription is worth noticing from the unusual addition of the words LITTERA DOMINICALI D."

The Rev. J. H. Hill drew attention to the ornaments which still remained at the end of the collegiate-formed seats. The figure of a cock was the family crest of Elizabeth Staunton, wife of Sir William de Hesilrige, and mother of Thomas Hesilrige, who obtained this collegiate property from the Crown. It was also remarked by the Rev. J. H. Hill, that the tower, and room which separated it from the chancel, were parts of the original structure. At the dissolution the present body of the chapel was rebuilt, or partly altered by their new possessor. The beams of the roof were supported by carved angels, each holding a shield, on some of which were the emblems of the Passion, on others the arms of Martival, who founded and endowed the college in 1273. The family vault was under the east part of the church. The east window had many remains of painted glass, consisting of different figures.

Sir Arthur and Lady and the Misses Hazelrigg joined the party in the chapel, and accompanied them over the grounds and to the entrance hall, where the paintings were viewed, and a letter from Oliver Cromwell was read by the Dean of Waterford.

There is little archæological interest about the church of Tugby, which was next visited, with the exception of the very ancient tower. The west door seems to have indications of "long-and-short" work. The primitive formation of the arch points to the same early date, and the small single-light window on the south with its flat dripstone is identical with the work at Barnack and elsewhere. The two-light window on the south is somewhat later, and may be considered transition between Saxon and Norman. But the west door and lower window is assigned to the Saxon period, giving an especial interest to this church, as no equally early remains exist in the neighbourhood. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, which must have therefore been its second dedication.

A short drive brought the company to Keythorpe Hall, the seat of Lord Berners, where his Lordship and Lady Berners received them in the most hospitable manner. Among the valuable relics exhibited was a matchlock inlaid with gold, which had been taken from the Great Mogul at Delhi, John of Gaunt's staff, and other objects of interest. When the inspection was concluded, a handsome entertainment was provided by Lord Berners in the great hall; after which, and the exchange of suitable acknowledgments, the party drove to East Norton, and next to Alexton, at both of which places Canon Trollope gave brief descriptions of the churches; and the restoration of the latter, effected by Lord Berners[m], was seen to be most effective. At this point the company separated.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

Aug. 7. The archæologists of Suffolk made their summer excursion, under the guidance of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, the President, Mr. Tymms, Hon. Secretary, &c. The places visited are all within a few miles of Bury St. Edmunds. The weather being very fine, and the programme varied and attractive, a large number of the clergy

[m] Gent. Mag., Dec., 1862, p. 719.

and gentry of the neighbourhood, with others from a distance, were present.

The point of meeting was Honington Church, a small building covered with thatch, but containing much to gratify the archæologist, shewing strikingly marked traces of nearly every period of church architecture from the Conquest to the Reformation. These were pointed out by Mr. Tymms, the Hon. Secretary. Among the most noticeable details were the enriched Norman doorway on the south side; the chancel-arch, presenting some features which by a few are believed to indicate a period anterior to the Conquest; a fine waggon-head ceiling, with its well-preserved and painted panels; a Perpendicular porch, with some exquisitely worked inlaid panelling in the battlemented parapet; a Decorated font, with richly designed panels and an uninjured representation of the Crucifixion; and a number of fine poppyheads and carved figures in the old seats. Nor was the cottage of the poet Bloomfield, with the head-stone to the poet's mother, erected over her grave in the churchyard by the late Duke of Grafton, passed without notice by the visitors to Honington.

From this spot the party proceeded to Sapiston, where they were received by the Rev. Arthur White, the incumbent, who read a paper on Sapiston and its church, not forgetting the "Farmer's Boy's" own account of it, and its contrast to the present well cared-for condition both of the fabric and parish. On the south side of the church is a very fine Norman doorway, differing in detail from that just seen at Honington, but looking as fresh and perfect as if but just finished. The church also contains a very fine Early English font, an elegant angle piscina of Decorated work in the chancel, and some sixteenth-century bells from the foundry of the first Thomas Draper. The very pleasant scenery of the neighbourhood, and a particularly fine oak in the grounds of Grange House, where the party were entertained by Mr. Gates, were much admired.

The company, now much increased, next proceeded to Bardwell. Halting at the rectory, the Institute were received by the Rector, the Rev. A. P. Dunlap, and shortly afterwards conducted on foot in the first place to a picturesque spot on the road to Ixworth, that has been pointed out by tradition to be the site of the old hall of the De Bardwells, and then back again to Bardwell Hall, a very fine brick house, originally erected at the end of the fifteenth century by Sir William de Bardwell, now the property of Sir Henry Blake, Bart., and in the occupation of Mr. William Goldsmith. Its picturesque embattled gables, fine stacks of clustered chimneys of brick highly ornamented, and pedimented window-frames clustered with trailing flowers, excited general admiration. Having re-assembled in the old hall, the Rev. A. P. Dunlap read a paper on the De Bardwells and other former possessors of the lands in the parish; and the church was next visited, where the Rector read another paper pointing out its many beautiful features.

The party next visited the site of another old moated residence in the low lands, immediately below the church, which was considered by many to have been the earliest and chief hall of the parish, and thence to the handsome modern school-room, built and endowed by the late Mrs. Dunlap, the mother of the present incumbent. Here the party were entertained by the Rector at luncheon. The company afterwards proceeded to inspect the many rare and interesting objects that had

been contributed from the museum of the Institute, by Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth, and by J. Wilson, Esq., of Onehouse, &c.; and Mr. Tymms read a paper by Mr. Warren, on the antiquities of Bardwell that had come under his own notice during a period of nearly fifty years, arranging them according to the generally recognised periods of English history, and referring to the objects themselves as set out in that room. Mr. Warren stated that with a view to this meeting, and in preparation for it, he had lately superintended the opening of a low mound, situated in what he believed to have been an Anglo-Saxon burial-place, and which had been diminishing year by year from the operation of the plough; and although he had not been successful in making a great find, the few things met with—the top of a spear with the spike ferule of the shaft, a knife all of iron, and some fragments of pottery—were sufficient to justify his supposition that it had been a grave, and not, as commonly thought, a mill-hill. Mr. Warren concluded the account of his operations by the suggestion that, whenever a tumulus, or barrow, or hill of any kind is to be removed from the land, some one acquainted with or taking an interest in antiquarian matters should be invited to be present, that in the event of anything being found therein it may be saved from the destruction so frequently caused by the ignorance of the labourers, the exact situation of everything be noted, and a record made of everything calculated to aid the future historian, or throw any, however dim a light, on the habits and customs of a bygone age.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, an intended visit to the fine Perpendicular church of Walsham was obliged to be postponed.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Meeting.

Aug. 18, 19, 20. On the first-named day, the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, which was inaugurated in Devizes ten years ago, opened its three days' visit to that town and its neighbourhood in the Assembly-room of the Town-hall, which was well filled by ladies and gentlemen from different parts of the county. Earl Nelson took the chair, and among those present were the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, the Rector of Devizes, the Revs. Canon Jackson, Prebendary Wilkinson, A. C. Smith, W. Norris, M. W. Mayow, W. H. Jones, W. Ewart, H. Methuen, &c., the Mayor of Devizes, W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., Mr. Matcham, Mr. Merewether, Q.C., Mr. Penruddocke, Mr. H. Long, Captain Bellers, Mr. H. J. F. Swayne; beside Mrs. Britton (widow of the antiquary), and several other ladies.

The Rev. A. C. Smith (one of the Secretaries) read the report, which shewed the Society, in this the tenth year of its existence, to be in a flourishing state:—

"The Society was inaugurated in Devizes in October, 1853, under the auspices of the then Lord Lieutenant of the county, and before the close of the year 137 members enrolled themselves. In 1854, the first annual meeting was held at Salisbury, when the numbers announced as belonging to the Society were 281. In 1855 the annual meeting took place at Chippenham, when a still further increase was shewn, the members then numbering 355. In 1856 the Society met at Warminster; in 1857 at Bradford. In 1858 it was thought advisable to have no

annual meeting, in consequence of the visit of the two great Archæological Societies within or close upon our own peculiar district (the Institute at Bath, and the Association at Salisbury); but in lieu thereof, an evening meeting, which was numerously attended, was held in this town. In 1859 Marlborough was the locality visited. In 1860 Swindon was selected for the Congress; in 1861 Shaftesbury; in 1862 Malmesbury; and now in 1863 we have come back again to Devizes to celebrate our jubilee at the home of the Society, after vibrating backwards and forwards from north to south, and from east to west; alternating as nearly as was possible in both divisions of our county. And during all these years our numbers have been steadily advancing—while we somewhat more than fill in the gaps annually caused in our ranks by death and other circumstances—till now we are in round numbers approaching the goodly figure 400.

"With regard to our objects and their accomplishment, your committee has every cause for congratulation and encouragement. Fresh objects of antiquarian interest have from time to time been brought to light in various parts of the county, mainly through the instrumentality of the members of this Society. The natural history of the county is gradually becoming developed in several of its more important branches; and in short, both the antiquities and the natural history of Wiltshire are become much better known by its means during the last ten years.

"As to the publications of the Society; seven volumes of the 'Wiltshire Magazine' have been completed, containing a considerable number of papers on a great variety of subjects, but all calculated to elucidate the history, past and present, of our county; and, thanks to the great care bestowed on them, and the learning and judgment brought to bear on them by the editor, Canon Jackson, they have attained a degree of excellence not surpassed, and rarely equalled, by the publications of other kindred Societies. To the indefatigable labours and the diligent researches of the same learned editor, the Society is again indebted for the publication of that work which has so much redounded to its credit, the Collections of Aubrey, enlarged to an immense extent by the diligence of Canon Jackson; which the Society was last year privileged to publish, and to which your committee very confidently points, as the most valuable Magazine we possess whence to obtain materials, whether for the history of the county generally, or of the several parishes which compose it."

The report was adopted unanimously, and the officers of the Society were re-elected, with the addition of the Rev. W. H. Jones to the general committee, and the Rev. C. B. Wardale to the local committee.

After an address from the noble President, in which he took a review of the progress of archæology in the county, and made particular mention of a forthcoming work by the Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon (the Wiltshire Domesday[n]), the Rev. Canon Jackson read a paper on Devizes, from which we can quote little more than the por-

[n] This work, it appears, will consist of—I. An accurate copy of the Great Domesday for Wiltshire, printed in such a form as to be easily understood, accompanied by a close translation, and illustrated, when necessary, by explanatory notes.—II. That portion of the Exon Domesday which contains the *Inquisitio Geldi*, or "Taxation of the Hundreds" of Wiltshire.—III. A complete analysis of the preceding records. The modern names of the estates, where they can be identified, will be given, and the sources indicated whence further information can be obtained respecting them.—IV. A general introduction, in which the results of the survey, as far as Wiltshire is concerned, will be fully explained. The Editor of the work is the author of the valuable paper on "Names of Places in Wiltshire," given in Gent. Mag., Aug. 1862, p. 168.

tion bearing upon the much disputed question of the origin of the name of the town :—

"One relic connected with the castle still remains in the town, in the peculiar name of one of its streets. All the world has heard of the Brittox, Devizes; but all the world does not know what the Brittox means. It is a very singular name, and there has been occasionally doubt about its origin. But there is none. An old French word, *bretesque*, in medieval Latin *bretechia*, was the name used for a wooden tower placed over a drawbridge at the entrance of a castle. Here, we may presume, there was a tower of this kind; the street leading to it might be called the Bretesk-street; and the word street has been dropped. In the word Bretesk the *s* comes before the *k*; but the people have found it more convenient to put the *k* before the *s*; and so, just as they have changed *ask* into *ax*, *wasp* into *wapse*, and *hasp* into *hapse*, so Bretes*k* has become Brete*ks*, and hence Brittox. I have copied, on a larger scale, from ancient manuscripts, two patterns of these wooden towers so situated, the name of *bretex* being distinctly applied to them in the text of the manuscripts.

"This being the meaning of the Brittox, Devizes, it may now perhaps not be out of place if I take this opportunity of saying a few words as to the meaning of the name of Devizes itself. Several interpretations have been given of it, but one objection appears to me to lie against them all in common, namely, that when closely examined they are not sustained by the facts of the case. The word is undeniably of Latin origin: its general form being *divisæ*, or *ad divisas*, sometimes *divisio*.

"Some have derived it from an ancient personage, one Divitiacus, King of a tribe of Belgæ who came over from Gaul and subdued the southern part of Britain some years before Christ. Well, what's the authority for this? Not the shadow of a shade. The man's name began with *Divi*, and the town's name begins with *Divi*; there is so far a similarity; but if that is enough foundation for connecting the two together, you might just as well say that Divises comes from *divitiæ*, 'riches,' because it is a fine place to get money in; and if that were true, as I hope it may be, *divitiæ* would be perhaps the most popular derivation of all. But as to Divitiacus, it is merely one of Dr. Stukeley's silliest guesses. I dismiss him: he has not a leg to stand upon.

"According to the next suggestion (commonly found in our old topographers), the town is supposed to have been called Devizes because there was a division of territory between the Bishop of Sarum and the Crown. That there was such a partition is quite true. You have already heard that in Stephen's reign the whole of the Bishop's lands having been seized by the Crown, Cannings and Potterne were given back by Henry II., the Crown retaining the castle and Old Park. But in what year did that compromise take place? In the year 1157, long after the castle was built and after the Bishop's death. But the castle bore the name of *Ad Divisas* when it was first built, and therefore could not be so called from a partition of territory which took place at least thirty years later. This derivation therefore breaks down, not being supported by the fact.

"For the same reason I demur to the next explanation, which is that the word *divisio* is Latin for a park: that there are here two *divisiones* or parks; that the town stands between them, and hence was called *Divisæ*. In the first place, I have never been able to find that *divisio* is Latin for a park, but that may be my own fault, so let it pass. I will suppose it to be so. But before this explanation is adopted, it ought to be shewn that those two parks were formed at one and the same time—at the time, of course, when the castle was first built.

"None of these derivations being perfectly satisfactory, I one day thought I would just go down into the well where Truth lies hid, and see if any luck attended me. Whether the derivation which I have already put forth in a book

printed a year ago will be generally adopted or not, I cannot say; but one thing is quite certain, it corresponds with the facts, and the facts with it. There is a peculiarity in the name: and there is another peculiarity in the situation. Those two peculiarities have never before been brought together: but when they are brought together, they are found to fit exactly.

"1. As to the name. I hope that for a few moments I may be pardoned by those who have not been initiated into the mysteries of that very interesting volume, the Latin Grammar; but as it is my chief witness to this point, I cannot very well dispense with it.

"The name *Ad Divisas* is Latin, unquestionably: but there are two kinds of Latin, the old Classical and the Mediæval; and sometimes words which in old Classical Latin were used in one sense, were used in Mediæval Latin in quite another way. We do so ourselves to this day: as for instance in the common word *omnibus*. In old Latin it is an *adjective*, of the dative plural, meaning 'for all.' We have borrowed it for a different purpose: we make it a *noun* substantive, the name of a vehicle. The word *omnibus* is common enough in Cæsar; but though, as we school-boys used to say, Cæsar did go into Gaul *summâ diligentiâ*, on the top of a diligence, he certainly never made use of *an omnibus*. It is much the same with the word *divisa*. . . . . In Classical Latin, it is a *passive participle*, meaning *divided;* but in mediæval Latin it is used as a *noun* with an *active* sense, *that which divides*, viz. a boundary line. In fact, the ecclesiastics in their monastic charters use it as the common established word for a boundary—whether hedge, ditch, stream, or anything else that serves that purpose. When, then, we find *Ad Divisas* as the name of a place, my grammar tells me that it must be a noun: and therefore must be the mediæval word 'boundaries.' That is the peculiarity of the name. I have seen it stated that in this sense it is not found before the twelfth century. If that is so, now you see the reason why the name was not likely to be found in Domesday Book.

"2. 'At the Boundaries' being then the meaning of *Ad Divisas*, the next step is, why was that name given to the castle built at this spot about 1120? This was never on the frontier of the shire. . . . . So long as Wiltshire has been Wiltshire, this has been, as it is now, the very heart of the county. It struck me that there must be something or other peculiar in the situation, of which sufficient notice had never been taken in connection with the peculiarity of the name: and I therefore requested to have a tracing of the map of Devizes, marking exactly the limit of that parish, and the limit of the parishes adjoining; and I must honestly confess that the moment I cast my eye upon it, I began to think that luck had attended me when I went into the well. But since, as Dante says,—

> 'The mind
> Of him who hears is loth to acquiesce,
> And fix its faith, unless the instance brought
> Be palpable:'

be pleased to look at the 'instance' on the map before you.

"In the map you observe three parishes, Rowde, coloured blue, Cannings red, Potterne white. Between each two of those runs a boundary line, or *divisa*. The first is the *divisa* between Rowde and Cannings, the second between Cannings and Potterne, and the third between Potterne and Rowde. Those three *divisæ*, or boundaries, all run towards, and once actually met at, one point. Bishop Roger comes and encloses a park (represented by the green patch) in the middle of the three parishes; and within that park, close to the point at which the three *divisæ* had met, stood, and to this hour stands, the hill on which he built his castle. He called the castle *Ad Divisas:* and now if any one still insists that nevertheless it

was so called from some other circumstance more appropriate and more palpable, with all my heart; only let him go down into the well and see if he can find it.

"I will only add that in North Wiltshire there is a point where the three hundreds of Kingsbridge, Highworth, and Malmesbury meet: and that in a Latin Perambulation Deed of the middle ages that point is expressly called *Ad tres Divisas.*"

The party on leaving the Town-hall proceeded to the Castle (now a modern mansion, with the mound of the ancient edifice in the grounds), where they were entertained at lunch by Mr. Leach. Part of the foundations of the old edifice have been laid bare, and confirm the reports of the strength of the fortress. A deep hole, cut in the rock, is pointed out as the traditional dungeon in which Hubert de Burgh was confined. They afterwards visited St. John's Church, which has been generally understood to have been built by the founder of the castle, Bishop Roger, as a sort of free chapel for the special use of the people belonging to the castle inside or out. When the gates were shut and could not be opened, there was a chapel for their use within the castle walls. St. John's is a very fine old church, and has some peculiarities. In its original form it was arranged in the shape of a cross, and consisted of two transepts, a nave, and a chancel. The walls of the chancel and tower still remain almost in their original state. The tower is oblong in form, and affords a curious example of the combined use of the Norman and pointed arch; it was formerly open to the interior of the church, and formed a lantern. There is also a portion of a curious arcade of intersecting arches which once ran round all the inner walls of the tower. The cross was preserved till 1450, when the side wall and naves were taken away, and aisles introduced on both sides, and the piers of the arches were erected on the original Norman foundation. In 1480 or 1490 chapels were added on the two sides of the chancel. In 1640, during the civil wars, the church was converted into a powder magazine. Last year great alterations were made—the whole west wall was taken down, and the church lengthened by one bay. Richly carved mouldings and remains of the Norman edifice were found built into the walls, and some of the carved mouldings had been built into the arches of gateways in the Castle grounds. On the south side against the chancel is a pretty chapel, of architecture much later than the original church. It has frequently been called the Hungerford Chapel, but it is almost certain that it was not built by that family. The chapel is so very much like one at Bromham Church, in its ornaments and general character, that it is more likely to have been erected by the Beauchamp family, to whom Bromham formerly belonged.

The other church, St. Mary's, seems to have been the parish church from the first. The older parts of its architecture are of the same age as St. John's; the porch archway is of transition character. It has a fine exterior; but the interior is bare compared with its sister edifice.

At five o'clock the dinner took place at the Bear Inn, Earl Nelson in the chair; and in the evening, at the Town-hall, the Rev. A. C. Smith read his paper on "Vestiges of the Earliest Inhabitants of Wiltshire."

"Mr. Smith first begged to call the attention of the meeting to a large map of a portion of the North Wiltshire Downs near Avebury, comprising 100 square

miles, which he had been for some time preparing. He regretted that the Downs were being daily brought more and more into cultivation: the result of which was the destruction of the many earthworks which had abounded on those hills. He had therefore thought it well some years since to record carefully on a map on a large scale the exact position of such barrows and earthworks as still remain, before some of them were ploughed over and effaced. That map was not nearly completed, but it shewed the abundance of British earthworks which still remain. From thus occupying himself with early British antiquities, he ventured to draw up a sketch of those ancient times and people, which he would now read to the meeting.

"Mr. Smith then began his paper by calling attention to the obscurity in which the earliest history of this country is involved; and then proceeded to shew how valuable are the traces and relics of those times which we do possess, and how much of the habits of our earliest ancestors we may learn from a careful consideration of them: 'and these eloquent records of the earliest inhabitants of Britain abound on our Downs in Wiltshire, more perhaps than in any other locality in the whole country.' He would not attempt accurately to define the exact time of the first occupancy of this country; but allowing a considerable margin on either side, would venture to name about 1000 B.C. as the probable epoch of its colonization. Whoever these colonists were, he doubted not that they came immediately from the coast of Gaul, the prolific regions of Asia having systematically sent forth the tide of emigration from east to west; and these successive waves of emigrants having overrun the plains and forests of central Europe, at last reached the coast of Gaul, and then some more adventurous than the rest crossed the Channel, and so occupied Britain; and as these colonists increased in number, some would push on farther and farther into the interior, till they reached our country, which presented such suitable pasturage for their flocks.

"Who these colonists were, and what their origin, was the next question: but while some said the Phœnicians, others the Scythians, others the Phrygians, and some the Trojans, it seemed generally allowed that the great Celtic race were the first colonizers of Britain. It is just possible that before the arrival of the first Celtic invaders there may have been an aboriginal race peopling this island; but of such a race history knows nothing, and as we have no traces of such a people, it is fair to conclude that the Celts found the island uninhabited. These Celts were identical with the Cimbri or Cimmerians and the Gauls: they were all tribes of one vast nation which inhabited the shores of the Caspian; and when driven out by a stronger people, emigrated westwards, as the great father of history, Herodotus, informs us. Corroborative of this opinion is tradition, which, while not favourable to a race of inhabitants prior to the Celts, has always held that that nation came from the East. Again, the language of the Celts shews traces of Sanscrit and Hebrew, and marks their common Oriental origin; and another strong proof is a great similarity of customs, whether with regard to war, religion, domestic life, or sepulture: which will go to prove that they sprang from the same stock and had retained the same traditions.

"But the Celts, once settled in Britain, were for a long time almost unknown to other nations: the Phœnicians indeed traded with them, but jealously concealed all the information they could give, or overlaid it with such terrible tales of the difficulties and dangers to be encountered in these latitudes, as to deter all other less daring adventurers; so that we have only occasional, and then very brief notices of Britain in the earliest classical authors.

"Collecting, then, our information from these scattered sources, what appearance would these downs and the neighbouring valleys and their inhabitants present B.C. 500? In the first place, though the position of the downs and valleys was

the same, the face of the country was somewhat different from what it is now. Heath, forest, and morass occupied all the valleys, and the downs alone invited the settler: so much marsh and forest rendered the climate more rainy and damp than at present; and the scanty population was glad to seek the broad expanse of the downs for the sake of the clearer and drier atmosphere, as well as for the pasturage they offered to their flocks. These early settlers had no established form of government, but were mere wandering independent tribes: they had no written laws, but such as they had were couched in verse, and committed to memory.

"With regard to personal appearance, the ancient Britons were of fair complexion, with long flaxen hair and blue eyes, they were of large size; in short, a tall, strong, nimble comely people. In lieu of clothing they protected themselves from the cold either with the bark and branches of trees, or besmeared their bodies with such things as they found most proper to their purpose: this was generally *woad* of a deep dark blue, which was their favourite colour, and with this they often tattooed their bodies in an elaborate manner; hence their distinctive epithet 'painted;' hence, too, the name given to a whole tribe of the 'Picts.'

"In disposition they were brave, simple, docile, and affectionate; but proud, vain, overbearing, and quarrelsome,—always ready for war and rapine. Their occupations consisted in hunting and pasturage chiefly: for till the arrival of the Belgæ in the third century B.C. (who advanced as far as the heart of our county, and who threw up the famous Wansdyke as their boundary) they knew nothing of agriculture; but the Belgæ were no unskilful husbandmen, and it may surprise our Wiltshire farmers to learn (as we do from Pliny) that the method they so often pursue of 'rubbling the land,' as they term it, or manuring it with chalky marle, was practised here 2,000 years ago by the Belgæ.

"The ancient Britons were all warriors, but their arms were of the simplest kind, formed of flints and bones: afterwards they learned the use of metals, and with the famous *celt*, or axe-head, became doubly powerful; and, in fine, were notorious for their scythed war-chariots, which they drove swiftly against the ranks of their foes. When not engaged in war, feasting and revelry occupied much of their leisure: they drank ale and mead in those days, and the song of the bard was a necessary accompaniment.

"Their habitations were frequently pits covered over from the weather; and Sir R. C. Hoare has pointed out on our downs traces of British villages, and the hollow ways leading thereto. Another kind of early British habitation was the wattled hut, erected on the bank of a stream or the outskirt of the forest.

"In religion they were earnest; and their priests, the Druids, an advanced and learned body. At first they retained traces of the true faith, but they soon obscured it by the superstitions with which they overlaid it: the sun was the principal object of their worship; to him they erected the colossal temples of Stonehenge and Avebury, where they assembled to offer their prayers, to practise divination, and to sacrifice, although there seems no authority for the common statement that some of their victims were human,—a charge the Roman conqueror was apt to bring against his enemies, as a colour or excuse for his persecutions.

"As regards sepulture, they practised cremation, and at the same time frequently buried the bodies of their dead; and with them they interred the arms and ornaments of the deceased owner. Various kinds of urns were also buried with them; and large flints and portions of vessels or fragments of pottery, connected with some unknown sepulchral rite or custom, are also found in their graves. Over the bodies so buried they sometimes raised the stately cromlech of huge masses of shapeless stone, or covered them with a mound of earth, more frequently the

tumulus or barrow, of which we see so many on our downs; but generally contented themselves with merely filling in the earth in the open plain."

Some discussion followed the reading of this paper, in the course of which Mr. Matcham suggested that it was quite within the range of probability that the ancient Britons were more polished than we generally gave them credit for, traces of foundations of villages being sometimes found in more regular order than the straggling pits or huts spoken of. He said we were more indebted to Mr. Cunnington (grandfather of the present Mr. W. Cunnington) than to any other man for the knowledge we possessed of the nature and formation of British villages.

After an inspection of the contents of the temporary museum the party broke up.

The Excursions.

Aug. 19. Though the weather was unfavourable a considerable party started for the excursion that had been planned for the day. They first visited Bromham, where they were met by the Rev. Mr. Edgell, who conducted them over the church. The Beauchamp Chapel was, of course, the principal point of attraction; and next to it, the Bayntun, Wilmot, and Rolt monuments and tablets. The marble effigy of a Beauchamp knight of 1490, in the centre, though covered with the usual defacement of vulgar initials and Latin (chiefly of the Commonwealth era), has happily escaped more serious mutilation; and, what is very remarkable, the *nose*, which is finely proportioned, exists entire: the border epitaph on brass has however been removed—as from other monuments in this side chapel. The chapel itself was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, whose image occupied a richly sculptured niche on the east end of the exterior, which exists very entire; and, with every part of this chapel appendage, in its florid adornment and chaste proportions presents at once both a marked contrast to the plainness of the earlier main structure, and unmistakable evidence of a cotemporary foundation with the Beauchamp Chapel, similarly placed at St. John's, Devizes. That they were the work of the same builders was the conclusion, to which there was no dissentient. An often-mooted question arose, viz., whether this church had ever possessed a north aisle, long since removed, or whether the south aisle was a subsequent addition to the original structure of simple nave and chancel? On this point the opinion of the company was equally divided, although that of the Vicar was strongly on behalf of the former existence of a north aisle.

The party next visited the spot on which a Roman tessellated pavement formerly existed, but which has lately been removed by an anti-archæological farmer, who gave the stone foundation to the road commissioners. They then proceeded to Nonsuch House, and to Sloperton Cottage, the residence of the poet Moore, whose widow acknowledged from the drawing-room window the compliment paid to her late husband. They next took their way to Spye Park, passing the pretty and picturesquely-placed church of Chittoe, to the Park, where the curious old gateway is surmounted by the arms of Henry VIII., having those of Baynton, Rolt, and Roach, single and quartered, in the spandrels and angles of the arch. The view from this point, over Bowden Hill and towards other points of the compass, was one of the richest in this day's tour.

Abandoning a projected visit to Wans House, the party made their way to Heddington, where they met a cordial reception from the Rector, who conducted his visitors to the interesting old church, which has been lately restored. It has, however, no features of striking interest to the antiquary beyond its age; its style is Early English, with shapely tower, and well proportioned generally. As the state of the weather forbade a picnic on the Downs, as had been intended, preparations had been made in the village school-room, where Mr. Matcham took the chair. The weather having perfectly cleared up, the party repaired to Oliver's Camp, whence, after taking in every object within the extended horizon (to all which Mr. Swayne and Mr. E. Kite pointed attention), they got across the Down to Morgan's Hill, thence to Bishops Cannings Church, where they were welcomed by the Vicar and the Churchwardens. The Rev. Mr. Ewart communicated the substance of the late Archdeacon Macdonald's published paper on the church's history and architecture; and, among subordinate details, the *vexata quæstio* as to whether the old chair standing in the transept was originally a confessional or a "carrell," was left once more an open one; opinions being—as in the case of the north aisle of Bromham Church—evenly balanced. The damp and mildewed condition of the Ernlé Chapel called forth some emphatic strictures from Mr. Alexander, of Highworth, who exhibited the practicability of effectually and permanently correcting the evil by a removal of the soil from the external wall, and by proper spouting. The Vicar explained that the chapel was private property, for the state of which the parish was not responsible. A question also arose regarding the so-called "sacristy," on the north of the chancel, which the majority at once pronounced a chantry chapel—the sacristy in former times being invariably placed south. This chamber possesses also a recessed credence-table, separate priest's door, and rejoices in its own belfry. The Ernlé Chapel on the south side is dedicated to "our Lady of the Bower," and was a post-Reformation gift to John Ernlé of Bourton, on condition of being kept in repair. On the whole, though increased light was secured to this noble church by its alteration in the fifteenth century, the opinion of the visitors seemed unanimous that the alteration had vitiated the simplicity of the original design (*temp.* Henry II.), which must have been the most tasteful specimen of Early English to be found in the county.

This place formed the termination of the route, and the party returned to Devizes.

In the evening the company met in the Assembly-room at the Hall, when the Rev. W. H. Jones, F.S.A., read a paper "On the Names of Places in the Neighbourhood of Devizes." Owing to the length to which this extended, the Rev. E. Wilton's paper "On Bishop Tanner" was deferred, but the Rev. J. E. Vize read a short paper "On the Terrestrial and Fresh Water Shells of Wiltshire," many specimens of which were examined by the President and the rest of the company.

Lord Nelson then said, that as there would be no meeting on the following evening, he would take the opportunity of thanking the company and all that were connected with the town for the great kindness he had received during his visit to Devizes. The thanks of the Society were duly accorded, and after some little time spent in the Museum, the meeting separated.

Aug. 20. Favoured with better weather than on the preceding day, the party proceeded to the interesting little old church at Etchilhampton, where they were met by the Rev. Henry Methuen, son of the incumbent, who pointed out the Ernlé tomb, the carved stone-work, the ancient registers, the niched buttress: these and other relics detained them a considerable time, though few of those living in the neighbourhood had guessed there were any attractions in that humble little edifice. From Etchilhampton they drove to Allcannings; and here the Vicar and his sons met the party in the church, pointing out what most deserved notice, &c. From Allcannings the programme said "Tan Hill and Rybury Camp, thence by side of Wans Dyke, and by Ridgeshard to Walker's Hill;" but the Secretaries and the President ruled it otherwise, and agreed to drive straight to Alton, and so up the turnpike road to Walker's Hill, cutting off a portion of the work laid down, and so getting a better chance of accomplishing the rest of the tour.

At Walker's Hill there were not many ancient remains, but there was a fine view over the rich vale of Pewsey, and here the party remained some time. From Walker's Hill the road was as primitive as might be. Whether this were an ancient British trackway, or one of the Celtic ridgeways, certain it is, that by no modern road of civilization did the party travel over the Downs to Huish Hill to inspect the barrows which were to be ready for their scrutiny. However, the journey was safely accomplished at last, and there among a group of barrows, on Draycott Fitzpayne Down, stood Dr. Thurnam, with his band of labourers, ready to point out the discoveries he had made. It is not always, at the present day, that success rewards the explorer of the Wiltshire tumuli; Sir Richard Hoare, and his friend Mr. Cunnington, fifty years since were diligent at this work: and now the result of many hours' laborious research very often is the discovery of Sir R. C. Hoare's metal token.

Dr. Thurnam, however, was more fortunate; out of several excavations which he had made in these tumuli, he had come upon the burnt bones of more than one ancient Briton, laid in a heap; and in one case the *cist*, or shallow oblong chalk grave, which contained them, was very distinct, and a very good example for those uninstructed in these matters, as Dr. Thurnam pointed out. Fragments of pottery also were found, of the rude half-baked kind, peculiar to the ancient Britons. After listening to Dr. Thurnam's observations on these early sepulchres, and after examining the burnt bones and the pottery, the party again descended the hill, and then on by Huish Hill, abounding in dykes and other earthworks, for Martin's Hill, where they found the picnic prepared, and punctually at 3 the noble President set the example of dining.

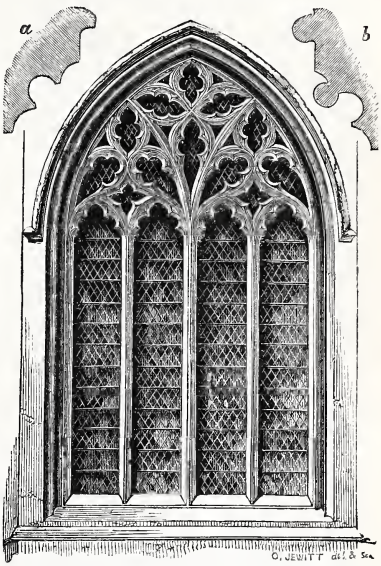
A very fine British village on the side of the steepest part of the hill, facing Savernake Forest, was afterwards inspected, and then the cavalcade descended to Oare, and after a slight stay at Wilcot Church, and the pretty new one at Woodborough, went on to Marden. The earthworks here were only glanced at in passing, as the tail of a heavy storm was there encountered; and contenting themselves with a hasty look at Marden Church,—the tower of which shews outside the wood-work of the frame of the bells, a rare circumstance,—the party moved on to Churton, where the Rev. E. Wilton acted as cicerone, and gave an account of the heraldry, as shewn in the achievements of the tower; after which they returned to Devizes, and dispersed.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

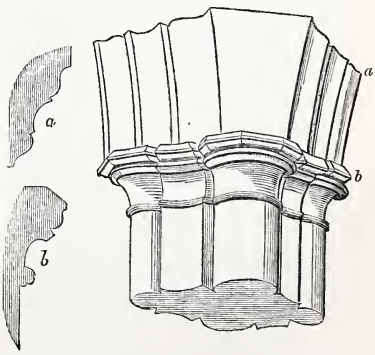
[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* Gentleman's Magazine *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

AUSTINFRIARS' CHURCH.

Sir,—The sketches of a window and a capital which accompany this note were intended to have accompanied my first letter on the subject, with a request that you would have them engraved, and thus enable your readers to judge for themselves of the style and the probable date of the building. By accident they were not ready in time, and have only recently come to hand, and this accident has probably been the chief cause of the blunder which your press reader fell into. Any one who has the slightest knowledge of the subject must see that it was absurd to make me attribute such work as this to the time of Henry III. I hope it is not too late to amend that error, and that you will still have them engraved as originally proposed. It will be seen that the mouldings of the window-arch are different on the two sides; *a* is believed to be the original, and *b* a modern repair, or both may be repairs of different periods, for the stone was originally bad, or not suited to resist the London smoke, and the work has consequently been much patched; but the design of the windows is original, and in some of them the original tracery remains. The mouldings of the capital are also unsatisfactory, and I have sometimes suspected that the pillars and arches have also been rebuilt or repaired, they are more like Perpendicular than Decorated mouldings: but several other instances have been observed of late of the change from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style commencing at an earlier period than is commonly supposed, and that this change began, at least in some instances, immediately after the middle of the fourteenth century, as was pointed



Window, South side, Austinfriars' Church, London.
a Section of Windows on South side.
b Ditto on North side.



Capital of Column, Austinfriars' Church, London.

out by Professor Willis at Gloucester, and as I have also found at Windsor, and in other instances. The date of 1354 given to this church in the *Monasticon* is therefore not improbable, the window tracery agrees perfectly with that period, and the other details may be reconciled with it. As an important example in the history of architecture, I am very glad that this venerable structure has been saved from destruction.—I am, &c.,

J. H. Parker, F.S.A.

[Mr. Parker does not make sufficient allowance for the effects of hurry: if he had sent his first communication on the subject before the 20th day of the month, according to our rule, the accident of which he complains would not have occurred.—Ed.]

KING INA'S PALACE.

Sir,—Many of your readers will probably remember the visit paid by the Somerset Archæological Society to the old house at South Petherton, popularly called by the name of King Ina's Palace[a]. The only conjecture which the archæologists could make respecting the origin of the name was, that the present house may possibly be on the site of a palace, which, having been of wood only, has long since disappeared. But the house as it then stood was pronounced to be a very valuable and rare example of an English manor-house of the fifteenth century, which had altogether escaped alteration, and remained to us in its original state, with all the internal arrangements perfect, including the hall, with a fine roof of open timber-work, the offices, and all the wooden partitions perfect, though in a decayed state. It was probably built in the time of Henry VI., by Sir Giles Daubeny, who is buried in the parish church, and the character of his tomb agrees with that of the house, which remained just as he had left it until the present year. It was an interesting chapter of the history of England, bringing forcibly before us the manners and customs of our forefathers. It was quite capable of being repaired without any alteration, and in that state would have made an excellent school-house, which is much wanted for the parish.

I am sorry to inform you that this interesting relic has fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and has been utterly and entirely ruined. Only just enough of the old building is left to shew that the walls have not been entirely rebuilt, and the fine bay window has been marvellously preserved, but in other respects no one could recognise the house as the same. This valuable chapter of our domestic history is totally erased and obliterated for ever. The only chance of our having any record of it preserved is, that some architect may have made a set of careful drawings of it, and if this should be the case, I hope he will communicate the fact to the public through your pages. It is not to be expected that the man who has done this wicked deed should have preserved any such record of his own stupidity; he evidently has all the self-conceit which so often accompanies extreme ignorance, and he has added insult to injury by changing it into a piece of vulgar cockney Gothic, with a ludicrous attempt at Gothic chimneys, in the place of the valuable treasure which he has destroyed, because he was too stupid to understand its value. He was fairly warned of the consequences of what he was going to do, and that he would bring upon himself the execration of every archæologist in England, and their name is legion. The pillory is unfortunately abolished, or he would richly deserve it, but a moral pillory still exists through your pages, and this should be brought into full play. Every educated man of his acquaintance should *cut him*, as unworthy to associate with educated people; every educated lady should laugh at him, or express her

[a] Gent. Mag., Oct., 1861, p. 394.

scornful pity for his ignorance. If he is a member of any society of architects, he should at once be expelled from it as a disgrace to the body, and not fit to bear the name of an honourable profession. His employer, who purchased this well-known relic of antiquity over the heads of several others who wished to buy it for the purpose of preserving it, will have reason enough to repent of his rashness; he could have built a better house in a better situation for less money, and have left the old fabric alone; he would not then have had to pay for draining a swamp, nor for a law-suit arising from the bad title, and would not have made himself the laughing-stock of all his acquaintance.

I am, &c. F.S.A.

London, Sept. 18, 1863.

MEMORANDA CONCERNING CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Sir, — I send you the following extracts from documents in the Muniment Room of Chichester, which I made in preparing a History of the Cathedral, now in the press, the author's profits of which will be given to the fabric fund.

Expensæ fact' circa reparacionem Ecclesiæ Cath' Cicestrensis per Dominum Goswell supervisorem dictæ ecclesiæ Anno m. cccc xiij°.

Inprimis pro littera missiva d'no Dakers per Johannem Saymour, xii^{d}.
Item ad opus ecclesiæ pro ij^{bus} capistris, ii^{d}.
Item solutum ministris d'ni archiep'i Cant' pro me et m'ro Ibavo in curia de Palenta, ij^{d}.
Item circa operarios in die S^{ci} Dunstani et in vi. diebus sequentibus in potatione, iij^{d}.
Item in j. cistu de calce vivo, v^{d}.
Item Thomæ Knyght sacristæ pro j. cordula pro le Orlege, ij^{d}.
Item pro ij^{bus} lodis de zabulo, x^{d}.
Item in portatione cum Goryng ad recipiendas petras ex legato Hewist, ij^{d}.
Item in reparacione viij. caparum, iiij^{s}.
Item Will^{o} Glasiare pro iij^{bus} pannis Christopheri Katerinæ et Thomæ Matris, v^{s}.
Item Jo. Tyffare ad extirpendas vepres et urticas circa ecclesiam, x^{d}.
Item Joh'i Crakel pro ij^{bus} diebus et dim', xii^{d}.
Item Will^{o} Trepur pro ij^{bus} diebus, x^{d}.
Item Subthesaurario pro zonis emptis, viij^{d}.
Item Crakall pro vj. diebus circa Ecclesiam, ij^{s} vij^{d}.
Item Jo. Glasiare per totidem dies, ij^{s} iij^{d}.
Item Will'mo Trepur per totidem dies, ij^{s} iij^{d}.
Item in j. cable empto apud Hampton, xx^{s} iiij^{d}.
Item pro ligatione unius Antiphonarii jacentis ante Juno', iij^{s} iiij^{d}.
Item pro ligacione j. libri vocati medulla Gemmaticensis, viij^{d}.
Item Jo. Glasiare pro emendatione fenestrarum Ecclesiæ pro cclxiij. foraminibus capientibus pro magnis forabris et pannis, j^{d} recepto in parte solucionis, vi^{s} viij^{d}.
Item ligacione unius Soriorum libri, xx^{d}.
Item in ligacione unius spalterii jacentis coram Johanne Ottebred, xx^{d}.
Item in Vigilia Assumpcionis B. Marie Joh'i Belhanggere pro ix. diebus et dim., v^{s} vij^{d}.
Item pro famulo suo per totidem dies, iiij^{s} ix^{d}.
Item Joh'i Crakall pro j. die, v^{d}.
Item Rich^{d} Smyth pro clavis et belhangere, xx^{s}.
Item pro ligacione unius portiphorii jacentis coram Johane Ottebred, iiij^{s} vj^{d}.
Item j. gradale coram Succentorem, iiij^{s} vj^{d}.
Item ix. modi carbonum, ix^{d}.
Item fabro in australi strata pro billus et suo labore, xx^{d}.
Item Jo. Plomer pro iij^{bus} septimanas capiendo per septimanas iiij^{s}, xij^{s}.
Item suo famulo per totidem septimanas capiendo per septimanas iij^{s}, ix^{s}.
Item pro Sowder xxiij^{li} pro li' iij^{d}, v^{s} ix^{d}.
Item in j. cera et clausoempt' pro pardon dor, v^{d}.
Item in j. lapide furato per Joh' Boby, v^{d}.
Item in ligacione j. antiphonarii jacentis coram W. Cowper, ij^{s} iiij^{d}.
Item pro ligacione j. gradalis m. R. Aspnal, vj^{d}.
Item Ric^{o} Gaynsburgh pro clavis et plombo, xv^{d}.
Item in ligacione j. libri vocati Collectarium et j. gradale, iiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Item M^ro Jo. Kiblon pro ij. lever [louvre] bords, xii^s.
Item Rob. Glober de Palent pro j. bawderyk, xij^d.
Item Jo. Glasiare pro reparatione j. fenestre, xii^d.
Item pro ligacione magni libri jacentis coram M^ro Wyne, iiij^s.
Item emendatione iiij. furmys, viij^d.
Item Rob. Glover pro j. bawdryke pro campanis, xij^d.

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c. 1496. Solut' pro expencis M^ri Precentoris [b] et M^ri Moleyns [c] equitancium ad Wilmington pro curiis tenendis ibidem mense Septemb', lxvj^s iiij^d.

Expences in the earliest part of the Sixteenth Century, c. 1500.

Item for a C. wode fo' the Plommery, xxij^d.
Item a mason for iiij. days abowt the Chyrch, ii^s.
Item hys man iiij. days, iij. pence a day, xii^d.
Item payd to the plommer for a moneth for hym and hys man, xxvij^s x^d.
Item for sowder to the same plomer, xi^s x^d ob.
Item for a lood of sond, v^d.
For the pyns, iiij^d.
1 lood of tymber for the bells from Myddyrst, viij^d.
1 twyst for the plomery dor, vi^d.
for 2 M. tyle for the stypyl, xii^s.
for pollyng down of the stypyl, vii^s vii^d.
for mendyng of our Lady Chapel dor with yryn, iiij^d.
. . . . of tymbyr from Mydhurst for y^e bells, ij^s.
For nayls for the leorps (?), vj^d.
to y^e Carpenter iiij. days with hys man, iij^s viij^d.
For two lood of tymbyr from Mydhyrst for the bells, ij^s.
For iij. lood of tymbyr from Mydhurst for the bells, vj^s.
For the Carpenters ij. men ij. days and dim', ii^s i^d.
For 2 carpenters for grousellyng . . . . plommery. . . .
For tyllers dawbers certain days for the plom . . .
For the stmyth for mendyng of the loke of the fodenry dor. . . .
For a door with yryn in the Plomeres howse, iij^d.
To Gylyam Ryman [d] for ryban et aliis nessessariis, iij^s.
To Geferay Fons for having out the dovys [pigeons] in the church, iij^s.
For the sawers iij. days 2 men, a day 12^d, iij^s.
The Plomer for iij. wekks, hymself 8^d by the day, hys man v^d, xix^s vj^d.
Item x. pownd of Sowdyr, iij^d the Pownd, ij^s vj^d.
To the Stmyth for nessessaries to the same, j^d.
To Gaymys Borall for nayl to the plomer, x^d.
For meal and drink for caryyng of vii. lood tymbyr for the bells. . . .
To Henry Soke for certayn bord for the Cooper, i^s iiij^d xiiij^d.
To Nycholas Broderer with M^r Kybold for men d'yg' of koops iij. day, xviij^d.
For ryben bowght of Bensey, xv^d.
For thryd, iij^d.
For lv. yerds of bokram, ij^s j^d.
For iij. days, ij^s.
for thred, ij^d.
Item for tymbyr bowght of myldew for the soddene [southern] stepyl, x^s.

The Order of the Quere as concerning the Rectors, the Venyte loffes and candles, with other suche.

Imprimis, two of the Calabre amyces must be the hyghe Rectores in all principall fests and fests of mains duplex. Item ij. of the prests stalls must be the secund Rectores in all the aforesayd fests of principales and mains duplex. Item ij. of the priest stalls must be the hyghe rectores in all fests of mains and inferius duplex. Item ij. de Secunda Forma must be rectores in all maner of fests of ix. Lections and commemorations. Item that every Rectores Curse (course) de secunda forma contynewyth ij. wyks alternis vicibus. Item that there shall none de secunda forma have any candell if there be any priest present. Item

[b] Henry Hoton, 1496—1520, Communar 1498, Can. Res. 1498.

[c] Simon Moleyns, Sub-dean and Can. Res. 1498.

[d] The occurrence of the name of William Ryman in connection with the Bell Tower is of much interest, and may have been the origin of Hay's and Dallaway's legend of the destruction of William Ryman's tower at Appledram by Bishop Langton, and the origin of the name of Ryman's Tower as applied to this building. None of the bells here mentioned remain; the earliest of those now in the tower are of later date.

there is iiij. candells of wax always distributed at the latter end of Laudes at the iiij. uppermost [e] bokes to the senior set of the boke to fynd the lyght to the same boke for that tyme. Item every Vycar that cumeth to Matutines shall have a cast of whyt bred and a little cobe thereto so that he cum within gradum chori before the iij. Gloria Patri of the iij. fyrst psalmes be ended, or els to be voyd of all profetts for that tym. Item if there be any person absent from Matutines that is in curse to be rector, he that beryth the cope for him all that matutines from the begynyng to the endyng shall have for his labor a loff called a Venite loff.

Celebrans ad Missam. Capellanus B. Georgii.

Ad II[m] Missam. Mag. Langley [f] in die Lunæ et Ven. Mag[r] Lawrencius Woodcock [g] in die Mercurii et Sabato. D[us] Angell in die Martis. D[us] Hacker in die Jovis.

Ad III. Missam. D[us] Lawney in die Martis et Jovis. D[us] Conceyt in die Mercurii et Veneris. D[us] Petrus in die lune et Saboti. Capellanus altaris benefactorum pro supplemento.

Ad IV[m] Missam. D[us] Crystmas in die lune et Jovis, d[us] Hawkyns in die Martis Veneris et Saboti, d[us] Simon in die Mercurii.

Ad V. Missam. Alta Missa B. Marie.

Ad VI. Missam. Unus Capellanus regius immediate post missam B. M. V. Capellanus Okehurst. Cantarista B. Pantaleonis.

Ad VII. Missam. Alta Missa.

Expences in the Eighteenth Century.

1702. To the carpenter for mending the N. and S. windows, 7[li] 15[s] 5[d].
1710. Crimson velvet for the Com'union Table, 17[li] 4[s] 3[d].
Orice for the same, 8[s] 10[d].
Tassels for d°, 2[s] 8[d].
1715. To the library to be laid out in books, 42[li].
1718. K. George's Picture, with the box, 12[li] 19[s].
1719. The new velvet pulpit cloth and making, 35[li].
For lining the seats, 7[s] 8[d].
1720. New Anthem books for organist and choir, and other ornaments, 22[li] 3[s] 4[d].
1723. To M[r] Smart for pavements in S[t] Rich[d] Lane and the Ch. yard, 85[li] 8[s] 3[d].
1724. D[r] Croft's anthems, i. vol., 3[li] 12[s] 9[d].
1725. M[r] Harris for the choir organ, for the trumpet stop, 50[li].
For D[r] Croft's 2 Vol. of Anthems, 2[li].
1728. For a rope for repairing the spire, 7[li] 10[d].
For two silver rods. . . .
1729. for cleaning the church pictures, 3[li] 12[s].
paving the Great Chapter House, 24[li] 19[s] 8[d].
For the King's picture, 20[li] 10[s].
1730. for repairing an arch in the Subdeanery, 32[li] 10[s].
1731. For wainscot in the Quire, 107[li].
For paving the Quire, 104[li] 1[s]; for marble steps, 13[li] 4[s] 6[d], 117[li] 5[s] 6[d].
To Alder. Harris for cushions, 4[li] 17[s].
To Arthur Lodge for painting the Quire, 11[li] 9[s] 6[d].
1731-3. For the Iron Gate, 46[li].
Gilding the Commandments, to Mr. Ledger, 4[li].
B[ps] Visitation dinner, 11[li] 16[s] 9[d].
Pro Coronâ aurea de sole, 6[s] 9[d].
Damask for the altar, 10[s] 6[d].
1735. Mr. Smith for a new Catalogue 5[li] 5[s].
1736. Gilding the choir organ, 5[li] 15[s].
A new floor in the Chapter Ho., 16[li] 9[s].
1738. A new door to the Chapter Ho., 4[li] 10[s].
1739. For the walks in the Churchyard, 17[li] 4[s] 10[d].

Inventory of Vicars' Common Hall, a.d. 1568. (Bishop Barlow's time.)

Imp. a maser with silver and gilt, 6 platters, 3 dishes, 2 sawcers of one sort, 2 platters of another sort, 2 table cloths, 4 pewter dishes, and 4 saucers of another sort, a bason and ewer of latten, 11 napkins, 4 brass pots, 1 frying pan, 2 dripping pans, 1 kettle, 1 chaffer, 4 spits, 2 pair of racks, 2 fish pans, 2 pair of pot hangers, 1 trevet, 1 brass ladle, 1 great dressing knife, 3 chopping knives, a gridiron, a fire fork, a pair of tongs, a stone mortar, an ax, a mustard querne, a pair of pot hooks, a coal rake, a dust basket, a bason and chafing dish, pair of old iron andirons, 6 tin spoons,

[e] Wykehamists will be interested in finding this early use of a familiar term in school.
[f] William Langley, Prebendary of Exeter.
[g] Prebendary of Bursalis, 1527.

2 pottle pots of pewter, a saltcellar of tin, a market basket, 8 trenchers, a bread basket.

N.B. In Bishop Barlow's time the vicars began to disuse the common hall.

May I add that any persons who feel interested in the restoration of the tower and spire, but are unable to contribute more than a very small sum, or are unwilling to allow their names to appear as donors, can send their offerings in stamps or money to me at 64, Ebury-street, S.W., and that I shall thankfully acknowledge the gift.

I am, &c.

Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., F.S.A.
Precentor of Chichester.

SILCHESTER.

Sir,—There are few places more interesting to the archæologist than the ancient "city" of Silchester,—the name of "city" is still religiously preserved to its deserted site by the neighbouring inhabitants of the district. As the capital of Cunobelin (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare), and containing an equal area to that of Roman London, and surrounded on all sides by its Roman wall; being also the centre of several Roman roads, one of which at least—the Portway—is well known and tolerably perfect; one is inclined to wonder that it is not more known and visited. Add to this that Silchester is as yet an almost unknown mine of archæological wealth. For hitherto both landlord and tenant have kept at bay all prying antiquaries. The late owner is reported to have advised one who proposed to search for the Roman remains which are still awaiting the spade of the excavator, that "he had better go to Rome, where he might find much finer remains." May we not hope that the present noble landlord will be found more accommodating than the "Iron Duke?"

The position of Silchester is remarkably beautiful. The city occupies the highest ground in the neighbourhood, overlooking a richly wooded country; and though so elevated, the approaches on all sides are easy and gradual. It is readily reached from the Mortimer station of the Basingstoke and Reading line. After leaving the station a pleasant walk of 2½ miles brings us to the city walls at the north-east corner. The church of Silchester, which is close by, is in no small degree interesting to the lover of medieval architecture. The city wall is the eastern boundary of the churchyard. Close by, in the farmyard, is a large Corinthian capital. The amphitheatre is near at hand, outside the walls. In different places are a few fragments of circular columns, and on the south side of the main street (now the farm road) is a large mass of masonry, evidently belonging to one of the public buildings of the city. The position of the streets may be distinctly traced in dry weather, especially after harvest, crossing each other at right angles. The position of the gateways also can be made out. But the city wall is the great glory of Silchester, being very perfect on all sides. It is remarkable that in a district where no stone is found, and where plenty of clay is to be had, this wall is entirely of stone, without the usual concomitant of Roman tiles. Flat stones are used in the manner of tiles throughout.

Perhaps the mention of these details may move some of your readers to visit, and attempt a thorough exploration of this rare remain of the Roman times. What I have mentioned above is well known to all who have visited Silchester. But this is not all. It is not generally known that on the north-east and south-west of the city are extensive remains of important earthworks, consisting of a rampart and fosse. These works are so overgrown by underwood, that they are scarcely visible in a cursory view of the place; but a closer examination shews their magnitude and intention. It is very evident that they belonged to the earlier history of Sil-

chester—to the capital of Cunobelin. The Romans fortified an irregular polygon, which may be included in a circle; but the older British city was of an oval form, with its greatest length from north-east to south-west. When the Romans built their wall to include the smaller area, it was necessary to destroy some of the British works, lest these should prove a shelter to a besieging force. And thus we now find the older earthworks in greatest perfection where they are furthest removed from the Roman wall; but as they approach it, the bank is levelled and the ditch filled up.

These earthworks never seem to have been noticed as they deserve. I believe that the Archæological Association took no notice of them when they visited Silchester from Newbury. Nor does the Ordnance Map recognise them in any way. In passing, I may remark that the Ordnance survey of this locality seems to have been done too carelessly. Thus, *Galley* Hill is made into *Curley* Hill; and the northern boundary of Hants lies nearly half a mile further to the north where it approaches Silchester, than is represented in the Ordnance Map.—I am, &c., W. G.

"HOLY BONES" AT LEICESTER.

Sir,—Observations have appeared in the last numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine on the excavations which have been lately made at the foot of the Jewry Wall, in Leicester; but I do not see that a curious circumstance noted by Gibson in his notes on Camden's *Britannica*, and which I myself saw verified in what occurred during the late excavations when I casually visited the spot on the 28th of May last, has called forth any remark. I allude to the large quantities of bones that have been turned up at the foot of the wall. These were not, as might have been expected from the close proximity of St. Nicholas' churchyard, from which the wall is only separated by a pathway, the bones of human beings, but entirely those of animals; some, the workmen informed me, they thought were those of horses. I was also much struck with the singularity of the name of this part of Leicester, especially as connected with the above circumstance, the designation of "Holy Bones" appearing on a large board attached to a neighbouring building. This remarkable name is also noted by Gibson, of whose observations on the subject I was not then aware. Gibson is remarking on the happiness of Camden's conjecture in placing the Roman Ratæ at Leicester, as one proof of which he mentions—

"an ancient temple, dedicated (as is supposed) to Janus, who had a flamen or high-priest resident here; an argument whereof is the great store of bones of beasts (which were sacrificed) that have been digged up. On this account that place in the town is still called 'Holy Bones;' where there are some ruins of ancient brick-work remaining. It is said that the church of St. Nicholas was built out of the ruins of it; and indeed the conjecture receives some strength from hence, that the present building has many rows and pieces of brick about it."—*Gibson's Camden*, p. 457.

If Mr. Stephens or any of your antiquarian readers would offer any remarks illustrative of this curious circumstance, it would certainly be of much interest.—I am, &c.,

Sept. 18, 1863. J. S.

P.S. The excavations appear all to have been made on the side of the wall next the church, in the expectation of finding the building extending in that direction; but why may not this side have been the façade of a structure which extended the other way?

HARDING OF BRISTOL.

Sir,—I have just received the accompanying letter from a local antiquary of Bristol. It seems that I have been forestalled in identifying Harding the father of Robert Fitzharding with Harding the son of Eadnoth. But, as

Mr. Pryce quotes no authorities, it does not appear whether he or Mr. Seyer merely made the inference, as I did, from the words of William of Malmesbury, or whether they had any more positive grounds for their opinion. One would think that there must be some evidence for such minute statements as that a man lived in a particular street and died on a particular day. But of course the statement that Eadnoth lost his life "in defence of" King Harold is a curious turning-about of the real fact, and it might be hard to prove that the style of "Fitz" "was never adopted unless where the father's name might bring honour to the son."

I may add that, in this extract, I do not know exactly how much belongs to Mr. Pryce and how much to Mr. Seyer.

I am, &c.,

Edward A. Freeman.

Somerleaze, Wells, Sept. 12, 1863.

P.S. I am much obliged to Mr. Parker for rescuing both myself and Earl Simon from all suspicion of connexion with Simon Magus, the more so as the scandal has found its way into the Archæological Journal!

Sept. 11, 1863.

Sir,—As no one has replied to your letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for August last, allow me to say that in my "History of Bristol," p. 552, occurs the following:—

"Very little is known of this Harding; so little, indeed, that scarcely any information respecting him, upon which we can rely, has been handed down to us. He does not appear to have been at all engaged in military affairs, nor to have risen to any importance in Bristol until after the Norman Conquest. Mr. Seyer asserts that he was a lawyer or advocate, and that he was the son of Ednoth, the Staller, or Master of the Horse, to Edward the Confessor and King Harold, who, in the defence of the latter monarch, lost his life. We find Harding serving the office of Chief Magistrate of Bristol in the reign of William the Conqueror, at which time he had amassed great wealth, and became afterwards a person of considerable eminence. This is proved indisputably by the reference his sons and grandsons always make to his name, styling themselves in their charters *Fitz*-Harding, which style was never adopted unless where the father's name might bring honour to the son. Harding settled himself in Baldwin-street, where he died, November 6, 1115. This is all we know of the first personage of consequence who is ascertained to have resided in the old town; but whence he was, or what he was before coming here, are questions undetermined. Certain it is that various opinions obtain upon the subject."

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

George Pryce.

E. A. Freeman, Esq.,
Somerleaze, Wells.

DESTRUCTION OF MURAL PAINTINGS.

Sir,—It cannot be amiss to point out the very general destruction of mural paintings in the so-called "restoration" of churches, now being carried on. I may cite Wimborne Minster, Westmeston, and St. Cuthbert's, Wells. In the last case the subject being our Saviour, was considered popish by one of the parishioners, and was effaced by the churchwardens in deference to his wishes. A word from you on this evil would, I trust, tend to mitigate it, and we should not be left without examples by which to study this mode of colour decoration.—I am, &c.,

W. C. Alexander.

Reigate, Aug. 26, 1863.

P.S. St. Cross seems likely to be restored, and I noticed in various places where the whitewash had been peeled off, paintings seemingly of a not later date than the thirteenth century. If they are preserved an interest will be added to this fine church.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. XV.—Coming as this volume does so much sooner than usual on the heels of its predecessor [a], we are not able to devote more space to it than suffices to merely enumerate the papers that it contains. First we have "Poynings," a congenial subject ably treated by the Rev. T. A. Holland, the Rector; next comes a paper by Mr. Durrant Cooper on the Bonvilles of Halnaker, to which the above remark most fully applies, as also to another paper by him on "Sussex Men at Agincourt." Sir Sibbald D. Scott prints and comments on some papers, of the seventeenth century chiefly, found in a tower of Cowdray House, in continuation of former articles on that well-known Sussex ruin; Charlton and the Charlton Hunt; Boxgrove Priory; and the Merchant Guild of St. George at Chichester, and *Topographica Sussexiana*, are the contributions, respectively, of Mr. Bennett, the Rev. E. Turner, and Mr. Butler. Mr. M. A. Lower begins one of those subjects that he knows so well how to treat, in a paper on the Rivers of Sussex (Eastern Division), in which the fruit of much curious reading is very apparent. Mr. Ross treats of the Services of the Cinque Ports Barons at Coronations; Mr. Dodson contributes a paper on Old Acts of Parliament relating to the Sussex Roads; the Rev. Stewart Holland one on the Monumental Inscriptions at Poynings; and the usual Proofs of Age, Notes and Queries, &c., make up the rest of the volume. Several of the illustrations are particularly good, and among them we may mention the quaint figure of a Baron of the Cinque Ports arrayed in his robes of office as one of the canopy bearers at the Coronation of George II.

[a] Gent. Mag., Aug. 1863, p. 119.

Climate: an Inquiry into the Causes of its Differences, and into its Influence on Vegetable Life. By C. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—The learned Professor of Botany and of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford being obliged in winter to resort to some mild spot, either in the south of England or on the Continent, with the view of escaping the trying effects of the cold and damp of his ordinary residence on a chest rather susceptible of such influences, was at Torquay in the February of the present year, where he delivered four Lectures on Climate, in which he brought before his hearers the results of the most recent investigations of scientific men into the causes and effects of those changes of temperature which we class together under the general name of the "weather." These he has now published, and the book will be found most useful by all who desire to understand not only the general causes that influence climate, but those of a more local kind which affect the temperature of particular parts of the globe, and more especially those which seem to be chiefly instrumental in bringing about that mild and equable character of the seasons for which not only Torquay, but most parts of the western coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, are celebrated. This is a matter of paramount importance to the valetudinarian, and those who wish to understand why one spot is to be preferred to another in their various

ailments will do well to see what Dr. Daubeny has to say on the subject.

On the Received Text of Shakespeare's Dramatic Writings and its Improvement. By Samuel Bailey. (Longmans.)

The Footsteps of Shakspere; or, A Ramble with the Early Dramatists. (J. Russell Smith.)

Now that a tercentenary Shakesperian festival has been determined on, we may rely upon having a cloud of works, good, bad, and indifferent, on the great bard, but we question whether many of them will be really as well worth public attention as the two thin volumes above mentioned, which were published some time ago. In particular, the Author of "The Footsteps" discourses pleasantly on the real or supposed intercourse and interchange of thought between Shakspere and Lyly, Marlowe, Greene, and other early dramatists, and if his conclusions cannot always be accepted, they are at least urged with much tact, and are well worth consideration.

The Forest of Arden, its Towns, Villages, and Hamlets. By John Hannett. (Longman & Co.; J. R. Smith.) —Mr. Hannett deals with his subject on the almost obsolete but very excellent plan of dividing the district that he has undertaken to illustrate into days' journeys. Nine of these, starting of course from Henley in Arden, include every place of note, as well as several that are not as well known as they deserve to be, in a district which, though no longer a Forest, still retains much most picturesque woodland scenery. A map, in sufficient detail for ordinary purposes, is appended, and numerous good woodcuts (chiefly from photographs) bring most of the remarkable old manor-houses, churches, &c. before the reader. The literary portion of the work is certainly painstaking, and wherever we have tested it we have found it accurate. Beside consulting the standard topographers, Leland, Camden, Dugdale, &c., the author has made research among the MSS. of the British Museum, and consulted parish registers, which often contain information hardly to be expected in such repositories.

An Introduction to Astronomy; to which is added an Astronomical Vocabulary, containing an Explanation of Terms in Use at the present Day. By J. R. Hind, F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c.— This is one of Mr. Bohn's cheap Standard Library series. The name of the author is a sufficient guarantee that the results of the most profound investigations into the science of astronomy will be communicated in terms comprehended by the young, and many well-executed diagrams give all needful assistance in fixing his lucid explanations in the memory.

Mexico: the Country, History, and People. (Religious Tract Society.)— Though tinctured more than is absolutely necessary by the source from which it issues, this little volume (to which a serviceable map is prefixed) will be found very useful in giving a fair general idea of the past and present state of a country which has always had much interest for the nations of Europe, and which interest is not likely to decline, now that an attempt is being made to re-establish European monarchical institutions there, after they have been so long in abeyance.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

The past month has been singularly unproductive of any important event either in Europe, or in America to the date of the latest advices. The diplomatic action of England, France, and Austria in favour of Poland has apparently been entirely without effect, and the Russian Government announces itself ready to accept any consequences that may flow from its disregard of the counsels offered to it. In America, the chief interest of the contest has been in the siege of Charleston, which has for two months offered a stubborn resistance to a very formidable Federal fleet and army, and its reduction appeared by no means certain, although General Gilmore had resorted to the barbarous expedient of attempting to destroy the city with an inflammable compound incorrectly termed "Greek fire." The most conflicting accounts continue to be given of the position and intentions of the Confederate General Lee, who is one day said to be retiring on Richmond, and on the next to be preparing for a fresh invasion of the Federal territory.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Aug. 28. Sir James Plaistow Wilde, Knt., one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, to be Judge of H.M.'s Court of Probate.

Sept. 4. Thomas Spencer Wells, esq., to be Surgeon to the Household in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Charles Henry Phillips, esq., deceased.

Dudley Edward Saurin, esq., now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in H.M.'s diplomatic service.

M. Orazio le Boutilier approved of as Consul for the district of Gaspé, and the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, to reside at Gaspé Basin, for H.M. the King of Italy.

Mr. R. H. Williams approved of as Consul at Waterford for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

Mr. J. H. Sherman approved of as Consul at Prince Edward Island for the United States of America.

Sept. 8. Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut.-Gen. Lewis Alexander Hall to be Col.-Commandant, *vice* Gen. Oldfield, deceased.

Sept. 15. Col. Henry Yule, late of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, and late Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be an ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third-class or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Brevet-Major Bevil Granville, late 23rd Foot, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Major James Peters, retired.

Mr. Thomas Ryan approved of as Consul at Quebec for the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck.

Sept. 18. The Hon. Henry George Elliot to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy.

Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Sept. 1. *Borough of Ludlow.*—Sir William Augustus Fraser, bart., in the room of Beriah Botfield, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

June 18. At Murree, Punjaub, the wife of Col. Scudamore, C.B., 7th Hussars, a dau.

June 19. At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Capt. Edmund J. Scovell, 96th Regt., a son.

June 21. At Agra, the wife of Capt. F. A. C. Knyvett, a son.

June 23. At Gowhatti, Assam, the wife of the Rev. W. Ayerst, jun., Chaplain, a son.

June 26. At Bunnoo, Punjaub, the wife of Capt. H. Brabazon Urmston (Staff Corps), Deputy Commissioner, a son.

July 11. At Abbottabad, the wife of Lieut. W. A. Beaver Gillies, R.A., a dau.

July 12. At Simla, the wife of W. A. Ross, esq., Capt. R.A., a dau.

July 15. At Landour, the wife of Geo. B. Maconochie, esq., Assistant-Commissioner, Oude, a dau.

July 21. At Malligaum, Bombay, the wife of Capt. Percy Elphinstone, a son.

July 24. At Mhow, the wife of C. M. Stockwell, esq., 72nd Highlanders, a son.

July 26. At Murree, the wife of Major J. A. C. Gore, 71st Highland Light Infantry, a son.

July 27. At Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Barrow, R.A., a dau.

At Purneah, the wife of John Beames, esq., B.C.S., Magistrate of Purneah, a son.

July 28. At Bareilly, N.W.P., the wife of A. Macaulay Markham, esq., B.C.S., a son.

July 30. At Allahabad, the wife of Capt. F. H. McLeod, R.A., a son.

Aug. 2. At Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of Capt. Downes, R.A., a son.

At Gogo, Katheewar, the wife of J. B. Peile, Esq., H.M.'s Bombay C. S., a son.

At Neemuch, the wife of Edw. Gilbert Peyton, esq., Lieut. 106th Light Infantry, a dau.

Aug. 10. At Calcutta, the wife of Major Fiennes Colvile, 43rd Light Infantry, a dau.

Aug. 15. At Brathay, the wife of the Rev. S. P. Boutflower, a son.

Aug. 17. At Scarborough, Lady Campbell, of Barcaldine, a dau.

At Broxbourne, Herts., the wife of Major Garrard, Retired List, a son.

At Montreal, the wife of Albert Knight Prescott, Esq., R.A., a son.

At Corfu, the wife of W. P. Bridson, esq., 4th (King's Own) Regt., a dau.

Aug. 18. At the Vicarage, Bridgwater, the wife of the Rev. M. F. Sadler, a son.

Aug. 20. At Ashcot, Somerset, the wife of Capt. Victor G. Hickley, R.N., a dau.

At Berkswell, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. S. Back, a son.

At Godalming, Surrey, the wife of George Frederick Heriot La Fargue, esq., M.D., a son.

Aug. 21. At Geneva, Lady Forbes, of Craigievar, a son and heir.

At Niton, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Carlisle Kempe, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Commander W. W. S. Bridges, R.N., a dau.

At the Manor-house, Ash, Surrey, the wife of Capt. W. H. Barry, 73rd Regt., a son.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Fleming, a dau.

At Devonport, the wife of Lieut. Henry Rogers, R.N., a son.

Aug. 23. At Pentlow-hall, Essex, the wife of Major C. H. Hinchliff, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Jas. H. McCheane, M.A., Holy Trinity Parsonage, Leeds, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. J. F. H. Brown, Madras Army, a son.

Aug. 24. At the Vicarage, Up Ottery, the wife of the Rev. George Lowe, a dau.

At the Rectory, Culmington, Salop, the wife of H. D. Sandeman, esq., B.C.S., prematurely, a dau.

At Manchester, the wife of Capt. Eteson, A.D.C., a son.

At the Rectory, Stoodleigh, the wife of the Rev. F. Carlyon, a son.

Aug. 25. At Dane-court, St. Peter's, Thanet, the wife of Col. Metcalfe, C.B. (Retired List, Bengal), a dau.

At Thorpe Satchville, Leicestershire, Mrs. Edmund Arthur Paget, a dau.

Aug. 26. At Barwick-house, Norfolk, the wife of Rear-Adm. Seymour, C.B., a son.

At Newport, Salop, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Heawood, a son.

At Worthing, the wife of the Rev. O. M. Ridley, a dau.

At the Rectory, Diss, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Charles R. Manning, a dau.

At Petticombe, North Devon, the wife of Capt. John Saltren Willett, late R.A., a dau.

At her father's house, Cambridge-square, London, the wife of the Rev. Edward Sturges, Rector of Kencott, Oxon., a son.

At the Vicarage, Buckingham, the wife of the Rev. W. Foxley Norris, a dau.

Aug. 27. In Edinburgh, the Countess of Kintore, a son.

At the Vicarage, Holywell, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Jones, M.A., Canon of St. Asaph, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Edward Rogers Pitman, Head Master of the Grammar School, Rugeley, a dau.

Aug. 28. At Bethersden, Kent, the wife of the Rev. John Alexander Drake, M.A., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Coombe, jun., M.A., a son.

At Ryde, the wife of the Rev. C. Upham Barry, a dau.

At Hotham-house, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Walter H. Sutton, a son.

At the residence of her mother, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin, the wife of G. Fox Grant, esq., 62nd Regt., a dau.

Aug. 29. In Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham, a son.

At Luptons, Brentwood, the wife of W. J. Newton, esq., late Captain, the Buffs, a dau.

Aug. 30. The Lady Catherine Wheble, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Major A. R. Harenc, 53rd Regt., a son.

At Great Fransham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Vincent Raven, a dau.

At Highcroft, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, the wife of Capt. James Lowndes, a dau.

At Hambledon, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Walter Brooks, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Commander E. J. Pollard, R.N., a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. James Lyon, M.A., a dau.

At Stapeley-house, Cheshire, the wife of William Bates, esq., a dau.

Aug. 31. Lady de C. Broke, wife of R. F. Eaton Edwein, esq., a dau.

At Witham, Essex, the wife of Capt. Luard, R.N., a son.

In Weymouth-st., Portland-pl., the wife of the Rev. Charles E. Donne, M.A., a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of Francis Charlesworth Kennedy, esq., late Capt. 25th King's Own Borderers, a dau.

At Corfu, the wife of Frederic Philpot, esq., Army Medical Staff, a son.

At Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, the wife of Robert Bell, jun., esq., a dau.

Sept. 1. In Bruton-st., the Countess of Longford, a dau.

At Brampton Brian, Herefordshire, Mrs. J. G. Rodney Ward, a son.

At Malaga, the wife of John A. Mark, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, a son.

At Spring-grove, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. Canon Brooke, M.A., a son.

At Buttevant, co. Cork, the wife of F. W. Lipscomb, esq., 18th Royal Irish, a dau.

Sept. 2. At Dover-ho., Whitehall, Viscountess Clifden, a son and heir.

In Sloane-st., Lady Gerald Fitzgerald, a son.

At Bolsterstone Parsonage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Rimington, a son.

In Lowndes-sq., the wife of Capt. Frank King, 13th Hussars, a son and heir.

At Hatfield, the wife of Lieut. and Adjt. Drage, 85th (the King's) Light Infantry Regiment, a dau.

Sept. 3. At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. A. M. Calvert, a dau.

At the Rue de Cirque, Paris, Mrs. Archer Gurney, a son.

Sept. 4. At Edinburgh, the wife of Major-Gen. Archibald Lorn Campbell, retired list H.M. Bengal Cavalry, a dau.

Sept. 5. At Offington, Sussex, the Lady Emily Gaisford, a dau.

At Plas Llwynon, Anglesey, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, a son.

At Walthamstow, the wife of the Rev. John Smith Gilderdale, a son.

Sept. 6. In Chester-sq., the Lady Frances Bushby, a son.

At Ramsgate, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Chas. Bentinck, a dau.

At Cossington-house, Somerset, the wife of Tristram Kennedy, esq., a son.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Charles Henry Collyns, M.A., a son.

At Burton-pk., Sussex, the wife of Thomas Fairbairn, esq., a son.

Sept. 7. At Godmersham-pk., Canterbury, the Viscountess St. Vincent, a son.

In the Old Kent-road, the wife of Major G. F. Flower, a son.

At the Curragh Camp, the wife of Capt. Hanbury, 10th Hussars, a dau.

At Murthly Castle, Perthshire, the wife of Thos. Dallas Yorke, esq., a dau.

At the Parsonage, Walsall-wood, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Huntsman, a son.

At Stretford Rectory, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Brendon, a dau.

Sept. 8. At Edinburgh, Lady Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, a dau.

At Gosport, the wife of John S. Bontein, esq., Royal Marine Light Infantry, a son.

At the Rectory, Corby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Farebrother, a dau.

At Ranmore Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. G. Heberden, a son.

The wife of F. Bell, esq., 47th Regt., a dau.

At Boughton Malherbe, Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. Philip Newington, a dau.

At Titchmarsh Rectory, Northants., the wife of the Rev. Frederick Manners Stopford, a dau.

At Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of E. Roden Cottingham, esq., Lieut. R.A., a dau.

At St. Issey Vicarage, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Henry Cordeaux, a son.

Sept. 9. At Limpsfield, near Godstone, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Rolt, a son.

In Eccleston-sq., Pimlico, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Preston, a son.

At Brentwood, Essex, Mrs. St. Quintin, a dau.

Sept. 10. At Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. H. Melvill, a son.

At Dunton, Norfolk, Mrs. Temple Frere, a dau.

At Faulkbourn-hall, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Walter Bullock, a dau.

At High-elms, Hampton Court, the wife of Capt. Tyler, R.E., a son.

Sept. 11. At Kemerton, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. A. Baker, a dau.

At Holme Eden Parsonage, near Carlisle, the wife of the Rev. Thompson Phillips, a son.

At Lee, the wife of Chas. J. Foster, esq., LL.D., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Compton Bishop, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of H. A. Barker, esq., R.A., a son.

Sept. 12. At Manderston, Berwickshire, the wife of William Miller, esq., M.P., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Major Newbery, a dau.

At the Master's Lodge, Dulwich College, the wife of the Rev. Alfred J. Carver, D.D., a son.

At the Rectory, Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Ambrose C. B. Cave, a dau.

At Redhill, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Henry Brass, M.A., a dau.

At the Rectory, Kettering, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lindsay, a son.

At Fryerning Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Blandford, a son.

At Bygrave Rectory, Herts., the wife of the Rev. Arthur Starkey, a son.

Sept. 13. At Fairford Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Rice, a dau.

At Stoke-house, Shropshire, the wife of W. E. Michell, esq., a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Portland, Dorset, the wife of Dr. C. J. Devonshire, R.N., a son.

At Walmer, the wife of the Rev. George Gainsford, of Hitchin, Herts., a dau.

Sept. 14. At Felton Grange, Shrewsbury, the Lady Frances Lloyd, a son.

At Westbere, Kent, the wife of Major Withington, a dau.

At Lapworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, a dau.

At Paris, the wife of Llewellyn Edmund Traherne, esq. (late 60th Rifles), a son.

At Havant Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Francis P. Seymour, a dau.

At Grassland, near Cuckfield, Sussex, the wife of Comm. Eyre Maunsell, R.N., a dau.

Sept. 15. At Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, the wife of Henry Howard, esq., a son.

At Kingstown, near Dublin, the wife of Capt. K. V. Bacon, 29th Regt., a dau.

At Staplegrove-lodge, Somerset, the wife of B. Patton, esq., late Capt. 27th Regt., a dau.

At Hailey-hall, the wife of Henry Charles Heard, esq., a dau.

Sept. 16. At Courteen-hall, Northampton, the wife of Capt. Charles Wake, R.N., a son.

At Whalley-Range, Manchester, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Scott Thompson, 14th Hussars, a son.

In Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Major C. B. Ewart, R.E., a son.

At Alkborough, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wood, a dau.

At Bishopsteignton, Devon, the wife of Alex. G. West, esq., R.N., a son.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. William Knollys, 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, a dau.

Sept. 17. At Teignmouth, the wife of W. H. Dunsford, esq., of Ashley-court, Tiverton, a son.

Sept. 18. At the Grove, Yoxford, the wife of A. R. Johnston, esq., a son.

In Cromwell-place, South Kensington, the wife of John Everett Millais, A.R.A., a son.

Sept. 19. At the house of her mother, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. Henry N. Martin, R.A., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 4. At the Cathedral, Grahamstown, Chas. H. Marillier, esq., Lieut. Cape Mounted Riflemen, and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late A. B. Morgan, esq., Surgeon, h.p., 57th Regt.

July 2. At St. Helena, John Haughton, esq., Lieut. R.A., son of the late John Haughton, esq., of Graigue, Carlow, to Penelope, eldest dau. of the Lord Bishop of St. Helena.

At Melbourne, Australia, Henry Barnes, second son of the Rev. Thomas Pitman, Vicar of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Mary Eliza, fifth dau. of George Joseph Pitman, esq., of Sandhurst, Victoria.

July 8. At Murree, Punjaub, Lieut. Frank Wm. Chatterton, third son of John Balsir Chatterton, esq., of Manchester-st., Manchester-sq., London, to Susanna Pagester Mary, eldest dau. of Major J. F. Richardson, C.B.

July 24. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Edward, eldest son of David Ross, esq., late of the Madras Mint, to Dora, elder dau. of Col. G. Rowlandson, R.A.

July 28. At the Cathedral, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Harry Moody, esq., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, to Florence, youngest dau. of the Hon. Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls.

July 29. At Dominica, Lieut. R. H. Vetch, R.E., to Marian, only dau. of J. Lardner, esq., Deputy Commissary-Gen. of Barbadoes.

Aug. 4. At the English Episcopal Chapel, Dunoon, W. G. N. Burney, esq., R.N., to Mary, sixth dau. of the late Wm. Dennison, esq., Knight of the Netherlands Lion, of Sindang-Laut, Java.

Aug. 8. At Umballah, Geo. Washington Smith, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 98th Regt., to Kate, only dau. of Jas. Shaw Watson, esq.

Aug. 12. At Corfu, Capt. Geo. Campbell Spaight, 2nd Battalion 9th Regt., to Dorina, only dau. of Dr. Pietro Beretta, many years Judge of the Ionian Courts, and lately a resident at Constantinople.

At Trinity Church, Weymouth, Thos. T. B. Hooke, esq., of Norton-hall, to Anna Maria Rosa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Clifton, M.A., of Tymaur, Rector of Llanfygan and Llanfrynach, Breconshire.

Aug. 13. At Montreal, Thos. Morland, esq., to Hannah Eliza, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Servante, Commanding R.E. in Canada.

Aug. 15. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Bruce

Brine, esq., R.E., son of the late Major Jas. Brine, of Sidmouth, Devonshire, to Ina, second dau. of Robert Fergusson Franks, esq., of Upper Mount-st., Dublin, and granddau. of the late Chief Justice Bushe.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, Sedgwick Spelman, youngest son of the late Ven. Wm. Cowper, D.D., Archdeacon of Cumberland and Camden, Australia, to Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thos. Belmore St. George, esq., of Esker, barrister-at-law.

Aug. 19. At Westleton, Suffolk, Alexander Wm. Pashley, esq., of the Grove, Tivetshall, Norfolk, to Phœbe Sarah, dau. of the Rev. J. A. Clowes, Vicar of Westleton.

At All Saints', Loughborough, Alexr. Elphinston, esq., to Margaret R., youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Roberts.

Aug. 20. At Skendleby, Lincolnsh., the Rev. Geo. Wm. Murray, Vicar of Shrivenham, Berks., only son of George St. V. T. N. Murray, esq., of Chichester, and grandson of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Geo. Murray, K.C.B., to Julia Mary, younger dau. of the late Wm. Brown Clark, esq., of Belford-hall, Northumberland, and the late Lady Brackenbury, of Skendleby-hall.

At the Cathedral, Toronto, E. P. Bingham Turner, esq., Capt. R.A., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Turner, Col. 19th Regt., to Helen, eldest dau. of C. S. Gzowski, esq., of the Hall, Toronto.

At North Crawley, Bucks., Chas. William, second son of Wm. Powell, esq., of Tickford Abbey, Newport Pagnell, to Fanny Isabella, second dau. of the Rev. Chas. Selby Lowndes, Rector of North Crawley.

At Ryton, co. Durham, Jas. Paton, esq., 4th (King's Own) Regt., eldest son of John Paton, esq., of Crailing, Roxburghshire, to Agnes Alice, eldest dau. of Joseph Chatto Lamb, esq., of Ryton-house.

At Kells, George William, son of Major Ruxton, of Rahanna, co. Louth, to Arbella Anna, second dau. of George Bomford, esq., of Oakley-park, co. Meath.

Aug. 22. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Chas. Francis, son of the late Gen. Francis Fuller, Versailles, to Helen Mary Ann, dau. of the late Henry Case Bagge, esq., of the Bengal C.S.

At Trinity Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Oloff G. de Wet, Major in the late 51st Madras N.I., to Annie, dau. of Thomas H. Thompson, esq., of Leeson-st., Dublin, and Clonskeagh Castle, and granddau. of the late Thomas Wallace, esq., Q.C., of Belfield, co. Dublin, for many years M.P. for Carlow.

At Chard, George Elers, esq., Cornet in the West Somerset Yeomanry, only son of George Elers, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, to Alice, eldest dau. of Thomas Mathews, esq., of Bleak-house, Somersetshire.

Aug. 24. At Walcot, Bath, Sebastian W. Rawlins, esq., Lieut. 8th Hussars, seventh son of the late Rev. H. W. Rawlins, Rector of Fiddington and Vicar of Kilton, Somerset, to Maria Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Douglas Tinling, and granddau. of the late Sir Charles Elton, bart., of Clevedon-court, Somerset.

At Stonefield, Argyllshire, Edward Talbot Day Jones, esq., of Hinton Charterhouse, Bath, to Wilhelmina Colquhoun, only dau. of the late Robert Robertson-Glasgow, esq., of Montgreenan, Ayrshire.

Aug. 25. At Hurst, Berks., Capt. J. C. Byng, R.N., youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. H. D. Byng, to Penelope Margaret, third dau. of the late Capt. Garth, R.N., of Haineshill, Wilts.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. John MacLeod, Minister of Dunse, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. MacLeod, of Morvern, to Alexa, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Macpherson, of the Bengal Army.

At St. James's, Plymouth, Henry W. Bliss, esq., of H.M.'s Madras C.S., to Mary, fourth dau. of Edmund Rendle, esq., M.D., Plymouth.

At Trinity Church, Eastbourne, John Northmore, esq., of Cleve-house, Devon, to Jemima Hayter, only dau. of the late Rev. William Hames, Rector of Chagford, Devon, and of Ham, Kent.

At St. Mark's, Reigate, John Thornhill, eldest son of Geo. Bowes Morland, esq., of Abingdon, Berks., to Helen Louisa, youngest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Hough, late Senior Colonial Chaplain at the Cape of Good Hope, now Rector of Yelford, Oxon.

At St. John's, Paddington, James Erskine Oliphant, esq., of H.M.'s Bombay C.S., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. James Oliphant, late of the Madras Engineers, to Margaret Eliza, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Robt. Alexander, of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At St. Stephen's, Avenue-road, Allan Ralph Brown, esq., M.D., R.N., to Maria Louisa Lemmers, second dau. of the late Lieut. Edward Wylde, R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

At Brailsford, Derbyshire, Henry Clay, esq., of the Mount, Chepstow, eldest son of Henry Clay, esq., of Foremark-hall, Derbyshire, and Piercefield-park, Monmouthshire, to Mary Louisa, second dau. of the late Henry Boden, esq., of Ednaston-lodge, Derbyshire.

At All Saints', Messing, Francis T. Ball, esq., late of the 6th Royal Regt., only son of the late Francis Ball, esq., of Corderry, co. Louth, to Maria Elizabeth, elder dau. of Edwin Maddy, esq., D.C.L., of Hill-house, Messing, and Gloucester-place, Hyde-park.

At Uffculme, Edward, second son of Edward Sincoe Drewe, esq., of the Grange, near Honiton, to Margaret Walrond Louisa, only dau. of the late Benjamin Bowden Walrond, esq., of Bradfield and Knightshayes, Tiverton, and Frances, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late William Henry Walrond, esq., of Bradfield, Devonshire.

At Preston, Lancashire, Brevet-Major Chas. Pelgué Bertram, 41st (the Welsh) Regt., to Ellen Lyster, eldest dau. of Capt. Frederick Smythe, Staff Officer of Pensioners, Preston.

Aug. 26. At Norwood, Capt. Little, J.P., of

Roswell, co. Wicklow, eldest son of the late Rev. J. Little, D.D., to the Hon. Anne Henrietta, dau. of the late Hon. Henry Butler, and sister of Henry Edmond, thirteenth Lord Viscount Mountgarrett.

At Bath, Major-Gen. W. W. Davidson, to Miss Maria Barrett.

At Watford, Northampton, J. Larden Seller, esq., M.D., eldest son of E. R. Seller, esq., of Tarporley, Cheshire, to Emma, fourth dau. of the Rev. W. F. Sanders, B.A., Vicar of Watford.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Col. Law, eldest surviving son of the late Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P. for Cambridge University and Recorder of London, to Isabella, only child of the late Alexander Ogilby, esq., of Pelligier, co. Londonderry, and great-granddau., maternally, of the late John Christian Curwen, esq., of Unerick and Workington-hall, Cumberland, and Belleisle, Westmoreland.

Aug. 27. At Bury St. Edmunds, Capt. H. L. B. Ibbetson, son of Capt. L. L. Boscawen Ibbetson, K.R.E., K.H., F.R.S., &c., to Sarah Adelaide, elder dau. of the late Rev. John White, Rector of Chevington, Suffolk.

At St. George's, Bolton, the Rev. Jas. Taylor Brown, M.A., Incumbent of Nayland, Suffolk, eldest son of the late Robert Brown, esq., of Winckley-sq., Preston, to Rachel Frobisher, only child of the Rev. Neville Jones, M.A., Incumbent of St. George's.

At Beeston, Notts., the Rev. Joseph Woolley, B.D., Rector of East Bergholt, Suffolk, late Fellow of Emmanuel College, and Her Majesty's Cambridge Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, to Annie, only child of the late Jas. Coope, esq., Nottingham.

At St. John the Evangelist's, Westminster, the Rev. W. H. Dalton, B.A., eldest surviving son of W. H. Dalton, of Cockspur-st., to Elizabeth Harriet, only dau. of the late Frederick S. W. Sheppard, esq., of Grosvenor-st., and Holywell-st., Westminster.

At Geneva, Casimir de Candolle, esq., to Anna Mathilde, youngest dau. of Francis Marcet, esq., F.R.S.

At Whitechurch, Dublin, Chas. Garfit, esq., of Wincham-cottage, Cheshire, to Catherine, only dau. of the Rev. Stephen Gwynn, Rector of Ayherton.

At Broomfield, Essex, Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, esq., of St. George's-terr., Regent's-pk., and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte, dau. of James Beadel, esq., of Broomfield-lodge.

At Charlcombe, Somerset, Alexander Wm. Hall, esq., of Barton Abbey, Oxon., to Emma Gertrude, second surviving dau. of the late Edward Jowitt, esq., of Eltofts, Yorkshire.

At Penllegare, Glamorganshire, Henry Benyon, son of the Rev. W. Crichton, of Eaton-pl., London, and Purchace, Sussex, to Emma Charlotte, dau. of John Dillwyn Llewelyn, esq., of Penllegare.

At Streatham, the Rev. Henry Haigh, youngest son of the late William Haigh, esq., of Furze Down, to Fanny, second dau. of the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, Rector of Streatham.

At St. John's, Southwick-cresc., Douglas C., only son of the late Douglas T. Timins, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Eliza Henrietta, only dau. of A. Keir, esq., M.D., late H.E.I.C.S.

Sept. 1. At Warkworth, the Rev. George Marsh Gurley, Perpetual Curate of Blanchland, Northumberland, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Clutterbuck, esq., of Warkworth, and granddau. of the late Hon. Thomas Lyon, of Hetton-house, Durham.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, Robert Sherriff Dick, esq., to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late Col. John Mackintosh.

At Christ Church, Ealing, Wm. Fry Buchanan, esq., M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford, of Argyll-road, Campden-hill, Kensington, and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Ada, only dau. of T. C. Buchanan, esq., of Ealing.

At Moseley, Worcestershire, Charles Wm. Bell, esq., late 15th (King's) Hussars, of Newbus Grange, co. Durham, to Louisa Maria, second dau. of Wm. Henry Dawes, esq., of Moseley-hall.

At Ilfracombe, the Rev. Walter Hiley, M.A., third son of Richard Hiley, esq., Doncaster, to Henrietta Jemima, fourth dau. of the late Charles Hay Forbes, esq., of Canaan-park, Edinburgh.

Sept. 2. At Bibury, Gloucestershire, Edwin Corbett, esq., H.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Frankfort, to the Hon. Emily Isabella Constance Dutton, second dau. of the Lord Sherborne.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Capt. Frederic John Davies, Indian Army, to Sophia, eldest dau. of George Humphrys, esq., of Suffolk-house, Cheltenham.

At Acton Burnell, Shropshire, Edmund Jeffries, esq., of Kondosalle, Ceylon, to Marianne Isabella Sarah, only dau. of the late Capt. Serjeantson, H.M.'s 40th Regt.

At Tatham, near Lancaster, Wm. Middleton Moore, esq., of Grimeshill, Westmoreland, to Margaret Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. John M. Wright, Rector of Tatham.

At Kersall, Joseph Sharpe, esq., of the Inner Temple, LL.D., barrister-at-law, Reader in the Civil Law, &c. to the Inns of Court, and Professor of Jurisprudence, University College, London, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Mayor Threlfall, esq., of Singleton-ho., Higher Broughton, Manchester.

Sept. 3. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Joseph Gubbins, esq., of Kilfrush, co. Limerick, to Frances Thomasine, second dau. of Sir Beresford B. MacMahon, bart.

At Steynton, Pembrokeshire, Capt. Lloyd Still, R.A., eldest son of Henry Still, esq., F.G.S., Dublin, and grandson of the late Thos. Lloyd Still, esq., of Moelfre, Denbighshire, to Ellen Louisa, eldest dau. of John Entwisle Peel, esq., of Stone-hall, cousin of Sir Robert Peel, bart., and great-niece of Sir W. P. Laugharne Philipps, bart.

At Heavitree, Exeter, W. Rochfort Davies, esq., to Flora Clinton, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Frederick H. Baddeley, R.E.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, John Agnew, only son of the late James Agnew Shaw, esq., of H.M.'s 61st Foot, and stepson of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes, Third Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, to Caroline Anne, second dau. of the late John Garland Cregoe, esq., of Trewithian, Cornwall, and of Pittville-villas, Cheltenham.

At Waltham Abbey, John Bruere, only son of Lieut.-Col. Hutchings, of the Grove, Hertford, to Anna, fourth dau. of the late Rev. George Cubitt, Rector of St. Thomas', Winchester.

At Christ Church, Clifton, the Rev. Charles Clayton, M.A., Senior Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, and Incumbent of Trinity Church, Cambridge, to Jane, third dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Browne, M.A., Rector of Flempton-cum-Hengrave, Suffolk.

At the Cathedral, Manchester, Capt. Carteret A. Armstrong, of the 10th Regt., eldest son of W. B. Armstrong, esq., of Garry Castlehouse, King's County, to Ellen, second dau. of the late Hugh Dawson, esq., of West Cliff, Preston.

At Marylebone, the Rev. Holled Darrell Cave Smith Horlock, D.D., of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Box, Wilts., to Charlotte Butler Houghton, dau. of S. Clarke, esq., of Riverstown, Westmeath.

At Butterton, James Barclay Montgomery, esq., M.D., of Penzance, Cornwall, to Margaret, only dau. of the late John Boyle, esq., of Wolstanton, Staffordshire.

At Laverstoke-house, Hants., Capt. Thomas Dundas, second son of the late Robert Dundas, esq., of Armiston, N.B., to Jane Eliza, youngest dau. of the late John Portal, esq., of Freefolk Priors, Hants.

Frederick Mair, esq., of Woodgate, Bexhill, Sussex, to Alice Emily Atholl, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry W. Simpson, M.A., Vicar of Bexhill.

At Bury St. Edmunds, Cecil James East, esq., Lieut. 82nd Regt., fourth son of Charles James East, esq., of Wimbledon, to Jane Catherine, eldest dau. of Charles Case Smith, esq., of Bury St. Edmunds.

Sept. 5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William, only son of Wm. Dent, esq., of Cowper's-hill, Windsor, to Jane Amelia, youngest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., and widow of Col. George Maclean, R.A.

Sept. 7. At St. Marylebone, Charles Wynne Finch, esq., M.P., to Jamesina, relict of H. Styleman le Strange, esq.

Sept. 8. At St. John's, Paddington, Major Jas. Leith, V.C., late of the 14th (King's) Light Dragoons and Scots Greys, third son of the late Gen. Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Freefield and Glenkindie, Aberdeenshire, to Isabella, younger dau. of Thomas Shaw, esq., of Hyde-pk.-sq.

At Huntsham, Devon, George Griffith, esq., to Harriet Dyke, second dau. of the late Arthur H. D. Troyte, esq., and granddau. of Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, bart.

At Longhill, Limerick, Edward William O'Brien, esq., of Cahirmoyle, Newcastle West, eldest son of W. S. O'Brien, esq., to Mary, second dau. of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Spring Rice.

At Carrington, William Houston Sinclair, esq., of St. Leonard's-hill, Edinburgh, only son of Charles Sinclair, esq., to Theodosia Harriet, eldest dau. of Ichabod Charles and the Hon. Mrs. Wright, of Mapperley-hall, Notts.

At Westminster Abbey, the Rev. George W. Kitchin, M.A., Censor of Christ Church, and Junior Proctor, to Alice Maud, second dau. of Bridges Taylor, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul for Denmark, and granddau. of the late General Sir Hugh Halkett, C.B., G.C.H., of Hanover.

At St. Helen's, Ipswich, Wilberforce, second son of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, of Islington, and grandson of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to Jessie, eldest dau. of Fred. Ransome, esq., of Ipswich.

At Eastry, Kent, Richard S. Leggatt, esq., of Eastry, to Emma Harriett, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Ralph Drake Backhouse, M.A., Vicar of Eastry with Worth, and Rural Dean.

Sept. 9. At the church of Charles the Martyr, Plymouth, Frank, only son of Frank Harger, esq., R.N., K.L.H., to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Harger, 2nd W.I. Regt.

At Whitnash, the Rev. Julius Hen. Sundius, Curate and Lecturer of Grantham, to Emily Mary, youngest dau. of John Young, esq., of Highbury-park.

At Beaminster, John Hounsel Fussell, esq., of Nunney-court, Frome, to Elizabeth Matilda, only dau. of James Rendle, esq., of Beaminster, Dorset.

Sept. 10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Londesborough, to Lady Edith Somerset, youngest dau. of Emily Duchess of Beaufort.

At Melcombe Regis, Richard Payne, esq., formerly of the 40th Regt., eldest son of the late Col. Payne, C.B., to Anne Arabella, youngest dau. of the late Andrew Lithgow, esq., of Weymouth.

At St. Swithin's, Winchester, the Rev. Henry Barter, Vicar of Lambourne, Berks., to Elspeth Catherine, fifth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Moberly, Head Master of Winchester College.

At Holy Trinity, Cloudesley-sq., Wm. Dabb, esq., of Lincolnshire, to Kate Louisa Jane Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Alexander John Ball Wilson, esq., and granddau. of the late Capt. George Wilson, R.N.

At St. Thomas's English Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, J. E. Swinton, esq., of Swintonbank, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Frances Jane, only dau. of Daniel Ainslie, esq., of the Gart, Perthshire.

At St. Mary's, Brompton, John H. Dundas, esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Dundas, of H.M.'s 89th Regt., to Georgina Howard, relict of Capt. Adam Kellock.

At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Thomas Stanley, only son of Thomas Rogerson, esq., of Basel Grange, Lancashire, to Maria E. J., eldest dau. of Wm. Monro, esq., Valleyfield-house, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B., late Capt. 79th Highlanders.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, George Archibald Warden, esq., of the 19th Regt., eldest son of George Warden, esq., of Liverpool, and grandso of Thomas Fawcett, esq., of Gate-house, Dent, Yorkshire, to Isabella Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Quintin Dick Hume, Rector of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, and granddau. of the late William Hoare Hume, esq., of Humewood, M.P. for the county of Wicklow.

At St. Mary's, Chatham, Jas. Wilton Leahy, esq., R.N., to Frances Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas P. Baker, esq., R.N., of H.M.'s Dockyard, Chatham.

At King's Lynn, Frederick Augustine, second son of E. E. Durrant, esq., to Ellen, second dau. of Walter Moyse, esq., J.P., of King's Lynn.

At Tilehurst, Berks., William Kidston Elles, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 38th Regt., eldest son of M. J. Elles, esq., of Oporto, to Eleanor Noble, eldest dau. of the late George Warre, esq., and niece of Charles H. Noble, esq., of Calcot-park, near Reading.

At Mountnessing, Essex, the Rev. Burman Cassin, M.A., Incumbent of St. George's, Battersea, to Frances Anne, only dau. of the Rev. T. M. Ready, M.A., Vicar of Mountnessing.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Richard Oliverson, esq., of Goosnargh-lodge, Lancashire, to Frances Ellen, second dau. of Richard Almack, esq., of Melford, Suffolk.

At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. G. F. Prescott, M.A., of St. Michael and All Angels, Paddington, to Sarah, third dau. of the late John Horsley, esq., Madras C.S.

At Winwick, Northamptonshire, William Hensman, esq., of Flint Hills, to Ann, third dau. of Thomas Smart, esq., Winwick Manor-house.

Sept. 11. At St. George's, Stonehouse, Rear-Adm. Joseph Gape, to Kate, eldest dau. of G. J. Briggs, esq., formerly of Torpoint, Cornwall.

Sept. 12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, to Susan Isabella, only child of the late Major Elton Smith, Madras Army, and of Ilminster, Somerset.

At All Saints', Clapham-pk., John, youngest son of the late Major Longley, R.A., to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late A. H. Kindermann, esq., and granddau. of Fredk. Huth, esq.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Chas. Edward, eldest son of John Dodson, esq., of Littledale-hall, Lancaster, to Wilhelmina Clara Joanna Charlotte, only child of the late John Wm. Ranken, esq., of Vienna, and granddau. of the late Col. Ranken, also of Vienna.

At Lyddington, Wilts., Edward Henry, only son of E. H. Hawke, esq., of Tolgulla, Scorrier, Cornwall, to Emily Catherine, youngest dau. of William Wooldridge, esq., R.N., Lieut. of the port of Gibraltar.

At Christ Church, Clifton, Barnard Sussex, youngest son of the late Robt. Chester Cooper, esq., of Brighton, J.P. and D.-L. for the co. of Sussex, to Ellen Sarah Day, second dau. of the late Henry Bush, esq., of Litfield-house, Clifton.

Sept. 14. At Tring, the Rev. T. F. Collins, to Lucy, dau. of the late Thomas Elliman, esq., of Tring.

Sept. 15. At Thurlby, Lincolnshire, Warren Hastings Diamond, M.D., eldest son of Dr. Diamond, F.S.A., of Twickenham-house, to Victoria Gonville, dau. of Sir Edmund Gonville Bromhead, bart., of Thurlby-hall, Lincolnshire.

At Easton-in-Gordano, Frederick, youngest son of the late Robert Gough, esq., of Honeyhall, Somerset, to Lucretia Anne, only dau. of Edward T. Oak, esq., of Windham-house, Easton-in-Gordano.

At Prestbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Robert Hepworth, B.A., of Cheltenham, only son of the late Rev. A. Hepworth, LL.B., Rector of Ingoldesthorpe, Norfolk, to Julia, third dau. of George Tinson, esq., of the Cleevelands, Prestbury.

Sept. 16. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Edmund William, eldest son of the Rev. Sir Wm. Henry Cope, bart., of Bramshill-park, Hants., to Edith Cockburn, only child of the late James Kerr Ewart, esq., B.C.S., and granddau. of the late Rev. Canon Repton.

At Trinity Church, Ripon, R. Blakelock Smith, esq., of Sheffield, to Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Robinson, R.N., of Ripon.

At Holy Trinity, Dover, Capt. Henry T. Anley, the Buffs, third son of Capt. Anley, Maitland, Jersey, to Rachel Eliza, third dau. of Capt. Russell, Ravensworth and Roslyn-hall, New South Wales.

At Burton Bradstock, Dorset, John Groves, esq., H.M.'s 18th Hussars, only son of Richard Groves, esq., of Bowood, Netherbury, to Phillis, only dau. of Job Legge, esq., of Burton, Bradstock.

Sept. 17. At Wargrave, Berks., Cecil Willoughby Wigney, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s Staff Corps, only surviving son of the late Newton Wigney, esq., M.P., to Louisa Caroline Walsh, niece of Col. Hervey Fuller, of Bear-hill, Berks.

At St. George's, Stonehouse, Devon, Spencer Perceval Butler, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, second son of the late Very Rev. George Butler, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, to Mary, only child of the late Rev. Nicholas Kendall, M.A., of Bodmin, Cornwall.

At Rugby, Henry Darley, esq., of Aldby-pk., Yorkshire, to Charlotte, dau. of James Atty, esq., of Rugby.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

Sept. 10. Suddenly, at Raynham Hall, Norfolk, from a paralytic attack, aged 65, the Marquis Townshend.

His Lordship, who was born at Ball's Park, Herts., March 28, 1798, was the eldest son, but seventh child, of Lord John Townshend (second son of George, first Marquis), by Georgiana Anne, daughter of William Poyntz, esq., of Midgham House, Berks. He was educated at Eton, and having afterwards entered the Royal Navy, he attained the rank of captain in 1834, and of retired rear-admiral in 1856; he was also one of the naval aides-de-camp to the Queen. He represented Tamworth from December, 1847, to January, 1856, when, upon the death of his cousin, he succeeded to the marquisate.

He married, Aug. 18, 1825, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Lord George Stuart, by whom he leaves issue, John Villiers Stuart (well known in Parliament as Viscount Raynham, and now Marquis Townshend), and three daughters, viz. Lady Anne Maria, married to Capt. A. N. Sherson; Lady Elizabeth Clementina, married to John St. Aubyn, Esq., M.P.; and Lady Audrey Jane Charlotte, born 1844.

The late Marquis was a warm supporter of the cause of Polish independence, and associated himself with his brother-in-law, Lord Dudley Stuart, in his untiring efforts to keep that cause ever before the British public.

The Townshend family were first ennobled in the person of Sir Horatio Townshend, Bart., whose mother was second daughter and co-heir of the famous Horatio Lord Vere, of Tilbury, Royalist and zealous partisan of Charles II., who, for his active exertions in the restoration of that Sovereign, was raised to the House of Peers, as Baron Townshend, in 1661, and was made Viscount in 1682. His son, the second Viscount, was the friend and associate of Sir Robert Walpole; but his tastes were not suited to the turmoil of politics, and the latter years of his life were devoted to the improved culture of his large landed property. He introduced the improved turnip system, and thus converted land regarded as almost valueless into productive fields. His son Charles, who succeeded him in 1738, died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son George, who was educated for a military life, in which he obtained the highest rank—that of field-marshal. He served under George II. at the battle of Dettingen, and was present at Fontenoy, Culloden, and Lafeldt; he also served under General Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, on whose death he succeeded to the command of the British forces, and it was to him that the town surrendered. After serving the Crown as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and as Master-General of the Ordnance, he was, in 1787, created Marquis Townshend.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD CLYDE.

Aug. 14. At the Government-house, Chatham, aged 70, the Right Hon. Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, Field-Marshal, and Col. of the Coldstream Guards.

The deceased was born in Glasgow, Oct. 20, 1792, his father, John M'Liver, a native of Mull, being then a cabinet-maker in that city. Mr. M'Liver mar-

ried Miss Campbell, the daughter of a small proprietor in the island of Islay, one of whose sons was an officer in the army, who in the campaign of 1793-4 had attracted the favourable notice of the Duke of York. By his uncle's advice and assistance young Colin (who lost his mother in early life) received a good education, first in the High School of Glasgow, and afterwards in a military academy at Gosport, and being thus fitted for a commission, he was gazetted as ensign in the 9th (or East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot on the 26th of May, 1808, under his maternal name of Campbell, which he ever after bore. He was almost immediately sent on foreign service, and was present at the battle of Vimieiro on the 21st of August in the same year; he was with his regiment in the Corunna campaign, and also in the expedition to Walcheren, where he contracted a disease that never left him during the remainder of his life, though he bore up manfully against it, and never suffered it to impair his love for his profession. Returning to Spain in 1810, he was present at most of the great actions until the conclusion of the war. At the latter end of 1812 he was attached to the army of Ballasteros, and was present at several affairs. Among others, he took part in the expedition for relieving Tarragona, and the affair for relieving the posts in the valley of Malaga. He was present at Osma and Vittoria; at the siege of San Sebastian, where he received two severe wounds whilst leading the column of attack; and at the passage of the Bidassoa, where he was again severely wounded by a musket-shot, which passed through his right thigh. In 1813 he became captain, and early in the following year he was transferred to the 60th Rifle Regiment, in which he served in the American war, and was present at the battles of Bladensburg and New Orleans. Some years later he was sent to the West Indies, where, as major of brigade, he was very active in quelling the slave insurrection in Demerara in 1823.

After some years' service in Ireland and elsewhere, Lieut.-Col. Campbell went to China in 1842, in command of the 98th Regt., and took an active part in the capture of Chin-kiang-fou, and the subsequent operations near Nankin. He next proceeded to India, and throughout the Punjaub campaigns of 1848-9 he commanded the third division of the army under Lord Gough, and distinguished himself more particularly in the affair at Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, in the affair at Sadoolapore, and at the battle of Chillianwallah (where he was wounded), and at Goojerat, where the Sikhs were finally crushed. At Chillianwallah his conduct as a brigadier-general was highly praised in the despatches of Lords Gough and Hardinge. In 1849 he was created a K.C.B., and received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company for his conduct at Goojerat. In 1851 and the following year, whilst brigadier-general commanding the Peshawur district, he was constantly engaged in operations against the hill tribes surrounding the valley, including the forcing of the Kohat Pass under the late Sir Charles J. Napier, and the repeated affairs with the Momunds, who finally made terms, after their defeat at Punj Pao by a small detachment of cavalry and horse artillery under Sir Colin's immediate command, the combined tribes numbering upwards of 8,000 men. In 1852 he was in command of 3,000 men sent on an expedition against the Ootmankbail and Ranazai tribes, whom he attacked in their valleys, destroying their fortified village of Pranghur, and finally routing the enemy with great slaughter at Isakote, where they mustered 8,000 strong.

Sir Colin returned to England in the summer of 1853, with his fame established as a general of consummate ability; but his promotion had been very slow, and his rank as brigadier-general (which he held in India) being only temporary, he was but a colonel, after forty-six years' service, when the Russian war broke out in 1854. He was then again made brigadier-general, and took the command of the Highland

regiments which formed part of the Duke of Cambridge's division, but he was promoted to be major-general almost immediately after. At the Alma he and his Highlanders were distinguished for their bravery and successful impetuosity; and equally so at Balaclava for their cool intrepidity. Upon their flank the Turks had taken refuge. On came the Russian cavalry in hot pursuit, when they perceived the Highlanders, and charged. Sir Colin did not alter the formation of the brigade, but, when the Russian horse approached within 600 yards, received them with a fearful volley—the first time without much effect. On came the Russians again, but when within 150 yards of the Highlanders turned about, broke ranks, and fled in confusion. Sir Colin served through the remainder of the war, except for a brief visit to England, and for his eminent services he was made a lieut.-general in 1856, and in the same year was created a D.C.L. at Oxford. He received also the Grand Cross of the Bath, the French order of the Legion of Honour, the Sardinian order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and the Turkish order of the Medjidie, 1st class, with a medal; also the Crimean medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, and the war medal with five clasps, and was nominated military aide-de-camp to the Queen. In 1856 also his fellow-citizens of Glasgow voted Sir Colin a splendid sword of the value of 280 guineas, and Sir Archibald Alison presented it to the veteran; the City of London also admitted him to its freedom.

He did not long enjoy a respite from the labours of war. Early in the summer of 1857 the news of the Indian mutiny reached England, and at once all eyes were turned to Sir Colin Campbell, who was sent for by her Majesty, and entrusted with the chief command of the British forces.

He was nominated Commander-in-chief on July 3, 1857, requested only twenty-four hours for preparation, and arrived in Calcutta Aug. 29, bringing the news of his own appointment. Hastening forward every available man, he arrived at Alumbagh early in November, occupied Delkooshah and Martiniere, and relieved Lucknow (where he was wounded) Nov. 17; the English were forced to retire five days afterwards, but he recaptured it March 4, 1858. In his first advance he fought the famous battle of Cawnpore (November 3), and defeated the Gwalior Contingent (November 6); at Futtehghur (January 2, 1858) he defeated the rebels again, and (February 11) marched to Lucknow once more. These are only a few of the achievements of this great soldier, who wrought the deliverance of India, nor stopped his work till it was done.

For his eminent services Sir Colin, now saluted as the preserver of India, was created a peer, as Lord Clyde, Aug. 16, 1858. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament in 1859, with a pension of £2,000; and was nominated a Knight of the Star of India in 1861. In January, 1858, he was appointed colonel of the 93rd Highlanders; and in June, 1860, colonel of the Coldstream Guards. He was also honorary colonel of the 15th Middlesex Rifle Corps (the London Scottish), and evinced his interest in the Volunteer movement by reviewing volunteers on a grand scale at Brighton and elsewhere as the representative of the Horse Guards.

Lord Clyde's commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, May 26, 1808; lieut., June 28, 1809; capt., Nov. 9, 1813; major, Nov. 26, 1825; lieut.-col., Oct. 26, 1832; col., Dec. 23, 1842; major-gen., June 20, 1854; lieut.-gen., June 4, 1856; gen., May 14, 1858; field-marshal, Nov. 9, 1862. The deceased died unmarried, and his title is extinct.

"In person," says "The Times," "Lord Clyde was well knit, symmetrical, and graceful; but of late years his shoulders became somewhat bowed, though he lost little of the activity which was remarkable in so old a man. To the last his teeth remained full and firm in the great square jaws, and his eye pierced the distance with all the force of his youthful vision. His crisp, grey locks still stood close and thick, curling over the head

and above the wrinkled brow, and there were few external signs of the decay of nature which was, no doubt, going on within, accelerated by so many wounds, such fevers, such relentless, exacting service. When he so willed it, he could throw into his manner and conversation such a wondrous charm of simplicity and vivacity as fascinated those over whom it was exerted, and women admired and men were delighted with the courteous, polished, gallant old soldier. In the other mood he could be quite as effective.

"His life, though marked by no striking incidents, is very remarkable as a whole, and would have deserved attention and admiration even if it had met with a less splendid close. When he entered the army as a mere lad in 1808, he was without name, without interest, and without money. It will probably be a startling lesson to many dissatisfied and grumbling subalterns to be told that at least till a late period of his life he never had anything to depend upon but his pay. Yet he lived as if he wanted nothing else, and his strict integrity was unobserved in his complete contentment. He went through some of the severest campaigns of the Peninsular war and always acquitted himself with honour, but he had no time in the few years that remained of that tremendous struggle to make a name or raise an interest; and when the war closed, his career, like that of all others of his standing, was checked for thirty years. In the second Sikh war in 1848, he commanded a division, and gave ample evidence of the sterling qualities which subsequently raised him so high; and when he returned to England he had established a high and unquestioned reputation; but though he had earned a name he could command no interest. His fortunes stood still again for twelve years, and when he started to share in the Crimean campaign it was only in command of a brigade, and it was not till June, 1854, that his rank in the army was higher than that of a colonel. How his determined courage and capacity for cool and certain generalship forced themselves forward in the eventful two years that followed is still fresh in all our memories; and when we had to seek for a General equal to the great necessity of the Indian mutiny, no voice hesitated to applaud the appointment of Sir Colin Campbell. If the operations were not marked by any extraordinary brilliancy, they were carried on with a cool foresight and a steady strength which, though slow, were irresistible, and with a military precision which effectually saved our arms from the danger of a single check. He was a remarkable instance of the way in which sterling qualities of head and heart may win their way even in the ranks of the British Army. We are accustomed to pride ourselves on the fact that the highest honours of the two learned professions are open to the attainment of the humblest Englishman, but there is a prejudice, not perhaps unfounded, that it is otherwise in the army, and that money or interest, or both, are essential to high military rank. Yet Lord Clyde commenced his service as unassisted by wealth or friends as the most unknown penniless barrister or curate. Nor did he owe his ultimate reputation and success to the opportunity for any very extraordinary services. He rose by the mere force of sterling ability, complete knowledge of his profession, sound sense, high honour, and an honest, industrious, and laborious performance of duty. Perhaps he owed as much to the qualities of his heart as to those of his head and his will. The positions he won are hardly open to equal abilities, if marred by an impracticable or ungenerous nature. But his nature was so retiring, and his modesty so complete, that he excited no personal envy or jealousy. His rise was felt to be simply the natural recognition of talents which the country could not spare; and at the same time his entire generosity prevented his retaining any grudge at past disappointments, and made him always ready to serve others whenever and wherever he was wanted."

The remains of Lord Clyde were buried near the grave of Outram in Westminster Abbey, on the 22nd of August, but, agreeably to his own wish, with little of the ceremony that commonly attends interment there.

General Earl Beauchamp.

Sept. 8. At Madresfield Court, Great Malvern, aged 79, the Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp.

The deceased nobleman, Henry Beauchamp Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, and Baron Beauchamp of Powyke, Worcestershire, in the peerage

of the United Kingdom, was the third son of William Lygon, first Earl, by his marriage with Catherine, only daughter of James Denn, Esq. He entered the army July 9, 1803, served in the Peninsula with the 16th Dragoons at the capture of Oporto, battles of Talavera and Busaco, and elsewhere, and was very severely wounded at Busaco. He eventually became a General in the army, Colonel in succession of the 10th Hussars and the 2nd Life Guards, and Gold Stick in Waiting to the Queen. As General Lygon, he sat in the House of Commons for the county of Worcester before the passing of the Reform Bill, and afterwards for the Western Division of the county—altogether for more than a quarter of a century. He was first elected for the county in 1816; and during the Reform agitation, being opposed to the measure, the noble Earl, then General Lygon, was defeated. This was the only defeat he ever sustained. The Reform Bill passed in the next year, and Worcestershire was separated into two divisions, East and West, and at the election consequent upon that division General Lygon was elected for West Worcestershire, and continued to sit for the division until his elevation to the Upper House. In politics he was a Conservative. In 1853 he succeeded his brother, John Reginald, third Earl. In 1824 he married Lady Susan Caroline Eliot, second daughter of William second Earl of St. Germans; she was born April 12, 1801, and died January 15, 1835. They had issue—Felicia Susan, born in 1825, and died in 1848, having married the Rev. Charles Cavendish; Georgiana Harriet, born in 1826, died in 1827; William, born in 1828, died in 1834; Henry, Viscount Elmley, Captain 1st Life Guards, and M.P. (now Earl Beauchamp), born 1829; Hon. Frederick, M.P. for Tewkesbury, born 1830; Lady Georgiana (now Lady Raglan), born in 1832; and Reginald, born and died in 1834.

"The death of Henry Beauchamp Lygon, fourth Earl Beauchamp," says a local paper, "will create a void which will not be readily filled up. In him the nation has lost a faithful and trustworthy servant and soldier; the county of Worcester an ornament of which it was justly proud, and a benefactor whose help was always to be reckoned upon when any charitable or benevolent work was on hand; while in all the various duties of a country gentleman he was a model for universal imitation. As a landlord, perhaps no man was ever more attached to or beloved by his tenantry than the late Earl. Considerate, kind, and affable, the transactions between them afforded occasions of mutual gratification, for to his numerous tenants a meeting with the Earl on matters of business was a meeting of pleasure."

The first Earl, William Lygon (ennobled in 1806, and who was M.P. for Worcestershire for upwards of thirty years), was the son of Reginald Pyndar, who took the name of Lygon after the family of his mother, who was descended in the female line from the extinct house of Beauchamp, Lords Beauchamp of Powyke.

The present peer, before named as Viscount Elmley, was born Feb. 13, 1829, and entered the army as cornet in the First Life Guards in 1843; he is now senior captain of the regiment. He was elected member for the western division of Worcestershire in March, 1853, and continued to represent the county in the House of Commons until his elevation to the House of Lords.

Adm. Octavius Vernon Harcourt.

Aug. 14. At Swinton Park, Yorkshire, aged 69, Admiral Octavius Vernon Harcourt.

The deceased was a younger son of Dr. Edward Vernon, late Archbishop of York (who took the name of Harcourt by Royal sign-manual in January, 1831, on his coming to the estate of the last Earl Harcourt). He was born on Dec. 26, 1793, and having entered the navy in 1806, he served as midshipman of the "Tigre," under Capt. B. Hallowell, in the expedition to Egypt and Alexandria, 1807; and saw much boat-service on the Nile. He was present in the same ship at the blockade of

Toulon, and destruction of the French line-of-battle ships "Robuste" and "Lion," in 1809; and on the promotion of Capt. Hallowell to his flag followed him into the "Malta," and continued serving with him on the coast of Spain, and at the siege of Tarragona, until made a lieut., Jan. 11, 1814. He was then appointed to the "Mulgrave," and landed with a party of seamen and marines to capture a Martello tower, and seize a convoy under its protection at Piombino. He subsequently served in the "Amelia," and after the battle of Waterloo was sent, with a Major of the Tuscan army, to summon the town of Porto Ferrajo. After serving further in the flag-ship of Sir C. Hamilton at Newfoundland, he was promoted to the rank of commander, Feb. 3, 1820, and appointed to the "Drake," from which he was transferred to the "Carnation." In June, 1824, he was appointed to the "Britomart," which he left for the "Primrose," both on the West India station; from which he returned to England with a freight of more than a million dollars, and, after acting as aide-de-camp to the Lord High Admiral during the visit of his Royal Highness to the seaports, was promoted to the rank of captain, July 7, 1827. His last appointment was in 1834, to the "North Star," in which ship he conveyed the British Minister to Buenos Ayres, and after being for a time employed on a survey of the coast of Central America, returned home with a second large freight. He became a rear-admiral on the reserved list in July, 1854.

On the 22nd of February, 1838, Capt. Vernon Harcourt married Mrs. Anne Holwell Danby, the widow of William Danby, Esq., of Swinton Park, and in her right he became lord of Masham and Mashamshire, and entered into the possession of a very handsome rent-roll. Immediately on his marriage he took up his residence at Swinton Park, which he made his principal residence through the remainder of his life. Very soon after he was placed on the commission of the peace for both the North and the West Ridings of Yorkshire, and then became a very active magistrate for the district, and so continued until he was overtaken by the sickness which ended in his death. In his magisterial capacity he was remarkable for great painstaking, and for tact and discernment in arriving at the truth. In the year 1848 he served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

The "Leeds Mercury" speaks thus of the deceased gentleman:—

"He has ever been a great benefactor to the Church. He built, at his own expense, a very handsome church and parsonage at Healey, near Masham, which he amply endowed; also another church at Brent Tor, in Devonshire, the endowment of which he also considerably augmented. He also restored, at his own cost, in a most efficient manner, the parish church at Masham, besides contributing very largely to the funds for the restoration of several other churches not only in this but in other counties. He was likewise a liberal contributor to the funds of the several Societies having for their object the building, enlarging, and endowing of churches in England, as well as in the colonies. In the year 1858 he erected in Masham six neat and commodious almshouses for the benefit of the poor of the parish; and these he endowed by transferring to trustees £1,775 3 per cent. consols for the benefit of the charity, besides contributing with a princely munificence to the Riddell Memorial Mechanics' Institute in Masham, the Masham Grammar School, the Masham Free School, the Infant School, and the Free School at Kellbank, near Masham, as well as to the funds of all the local charities. His contributions to charitable and other objects calculated to benefit his fellow men were, in truth, without stint, and their full extent is unknown, for he ever loved to do good without ostentation or publicity. He was also a kind and liberal landlord, and as such his memory will ever be held dear by a numerous and devoted tenantry."

REAR-ADMIRAL WASHINGTON.

Sept. 16. At Frascati, Havre, aged 63, Rear-Admiral John Washington, formerly Hydrographer to the Navy.

The deceased entered the Navy May

15, 1812, as a first-class volunteer on board the "Junon," of 46 guns, Captain James Sanders, fitting for the North American station, in which vessel he saw much active service, particularly in operations in the river Chesapeake. The "Junon" made prizes of several of the enemy's vessels, and completely discomfitted fifteen gunboats that had been despatched for the express purpose of capturing her, after an action of three hours, fought on June 20, 1813. Removing as midshipman, in the following October, to the "Sybille," he sailed in that ship in 1814, under Captain Forrest, with the "Princess Caroline," Captain Downman, for the latitude of Greenland, in fruitless pursuit of the American Commodore Rogers. In November of the same year, having returned to England, he entered the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. On leaving that institution he was received, in May, 1816, on board the "Forth," Captain Sir Thomas Louis, under whom he was again employed for upwards of three years on the coast of North America. He then, in succession, joined the "Vengeur" and the "Superb," both on the South American station, where he remained until after his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, which took place on the 1st of January, 1821. He was subsequently employed on "particular service;" and in August, 1830, was appointed to the "Royal George," 120, as flag-lieutenant to Sir J. Poer Beresford, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, continuing to serve under that officer in the "Queen," until advanced to the rank of commander in 1838. To the active service consequent upon his various appointments, Lieutenant Washington had united the practice of maritime surveying and the pursuits of a scientific hydrographer and geographer; he was a member of various learned Societies, and was the author of many scientific works connected with his profession. In 1835 he succeeded Captain Maconochie as Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society of London, but resigned that office in 1841, on being appointed to continue the survey of the North Sea, which had for some time been in progress. During this undertaking, in which he was continually engaged until the close of 1844, he was occasionally occupied in correcting the existing charts, as the position of the shoals and the directions of the navigable channels had in many cases become changed. In 1842 he had been appointed to the rank of post-captain in compliment to the King of Prussia. The survey was Captain Washington's last service afloat. In 1845 he was appointed a commissioner for inquiring into the state of the rivers, shores, and harbours of the United Kingdom. On the retirement of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, in 1855, he was appointed to the office of Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and he subsequently attained the rank of rear-admiral.

In 1833 Admiral Washington married Eleonora, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Askew, Rector of Graystock, in Cumberland, by whom he has left a large family, more than one of his sons being in the Royal Navy.

Admiral Washington was not more remarkable for his high scientific attainments than for his kindness of heart and his earnest desire to promote the welfare of the seafaring population. A pleasing acknowledgment of this fact we borrow from the "Banffshire Journal," which, speaking of his death, says,—

"Owing to ill-health, the gallant officer was recently obliged to resign his position, so that he has not long survived his retirement from official duties. He was very much endeared to the people in this quarter, from their kindly recollections of the interest he took in everything connected with the North country. This interest he ever manifested after his official visit in 1848, when, as Commissioner from the Government, he made an inquiry as to the causes of the great loss of life among fishermen, caused by the storm of Aug. 19, 1847. Nobody present at the meetings he held could fail to mark the great attention he bestowed on the subject of his inquiry; and ever onwards from that time, he ceased not, by friendly

correspondence and by various acts of kindness, to shew his deep interest in the welfare of the hardy population on our Northern seaboard. It was chiefly on his representations that the Board of Trade sent down those valuable barometers to fishing stations, which have been the means of saving so many lives."

LIEUT.-COL. MCGRIGOR.

[A brief notice of this officer has already been given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (Aug. 1863, p. 247), but in compliance with the wish of a relative we give insertion to the following more detailed account.]

June 28. At Aden, Lieut.-Colonel McGrigor, of the Bombay Army.

He was the eldest son of Colonel McGrigor, who commanded H.M.'s 70th Regt., and the nephew of Sir James McGrigor, who was for thirty-eight years the Director-General of the Army Medical Department. He received part of his education at Addiscombe, and on leaving it he was appointed to a regiment in the Bombay Presidency. Of the various campaigns in which it was his lot to serve, the war in Scinde was perhaps the most remarkable. There the obstacles were great and the British force was small, but it was led by Sir Charles Napier, and the services of young McGrigor during that arduous campaign were so meritorious as to win for him the favourable opinion of his great commander. That Col. McGrigor's military qualities were of no mean order was shewn some years later in the Indian Mutiny. A plot was formed at Kurrachee in the month of September, 1857, to murder all the officers, afterwards to pillage and massacre the civilians, and then to go off to the mutineers at Delhi. Twelve o'clock at night on the 16th of September was the moment appointed for the execution of the plot. A little before eleven two native officers came to the house of Col. McGrigor, who was much beloved by his subordinates, for the purpose of warning him of the intended outbreak. Col. McGrigor's wife became aware almost as soon as himself of this midnight conspiracy, but the least indiscretion on her part, or indeed the least symptom of fear, as they were probably in the midst of spies, might have sufficed to thwart her husband's measures for the preservation of the lives in camp. She was, however, an instance that feminine delicacy is not inconsistent with fortitude, nor warm affection with cool indifference to danger. "What shall I do with you?" said Col. McGrigor to his wife. "Never mind me, I will disguise myself as an ayah and make my way to a place of comparative safety," was the worthy reply of Mrs. McGrigor, whose brother was then serving under Havelock against the mutineers in Bengal. Snatching two sheets off the bed, one of which she put over her head, and the other over a red flannel dressing-gown and some articles of clothing, she passed along unnoticed, turning back an anxious look occasionally to see whether the bungalow was in flames. Meanwhile Col. McGrigor galloped off to a place where some East India Company's European regiments along with some artillery were quartered. Under his orders they speedily arrived near the scene of intended outbreak. Five minutes were still to spare, and at five minutes before twelve Col. McGrigor desired the call to be sounded to muster. The mutinous regiment, on its being drawn up, to its great surprise found at least one regiment of Europeans in front of it, and a company of artillery on either side. Col. McGrigor then made a short but forcible appeal to the soldiers, regretting that they had listened to evil counsel, and telling them that if they did not instantly obey the order to pile arms they would be fired upon. The order was then given and obeyed. The arms were at once carried off by the Europeans. Col. McGrigor next disarmed all the parties of guards, and afterwards he searched the huts, in which numerous weapons were concealed. If the 21st Regiment had succeeded in its attempt to mutiny, the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry would have endeavoured to join it, and the wave of

insurrection thus enlarged might have inundated the neighbourhood with blood; but with the night the danger had fled, and at six the following morning all was quiet, without a shot having been fired. However, many intended mutineers had taken flight, but Colonel McGrigor despatched mounted police in search of them. Accordingly they were all brought back and tried by court martial, which sentenced some of them to be hanged and others to be blown from the guns. By these prompt measures of Col. McGrigor the insurrectionary spirit was quelled, and the important service thus rendered by him drew forth the praise of the Secretary of State for War in Parliament. Well had Col. McGrigor earned the eulogy. Roused from his sleep in the still hour of night by the news of an intended massacre, with less than two hours for thought and action, this officer, whose merits Sir Charles Napier had discerned, lost not his presence of mind. The disclosure of the plot to Col. McGrigor may be considered as one of the many proofs of that affection with which he inspired his subordinates. His stern sense of duty was tempered by a kindness of heart which procured for him the love and respect of the soldiers, while his undaunted courage won their admiration. Latterly he held a temporary command at Aden, where he spent his leisure hours chiefly in shooting game amidst the Arabs. One morning, when the sea was unusually rough, he went to bathe, and sunk to rise no more. He has left a widow, the sister of Col. Lockhart, of the 78th Highlanders, and some young children, besides a name and reputation much too good to perish.

Dr. Cumming, of Chester.

Aug. 12. In Abbey-street, Chester, aged 81, George Cumming, Esq., M.D., formerly an eminent physician of that city.

The deceased, who was born in 1782, was the oldest surviving graduate of the University of Edinburgh, having taken his degree in 1802; he was also very high in seniority on the list of members of the Royal College of Physicians, having passed the examination of that body in 1812.

In the year 1804 Dr. Cumming was appointed Physician to the Chester Infirmary, but under the impression that he was too young for the responsibilities of the post, he in 1806 resigned, and retired to Denbigh, whence he again returned to Chester in 1823. In 1809 the subscribers to the Denbigh Dispensary, under the auspices of the Right Rev. Bishop Cleaver, presented Dr. Cumming with a piece of plate, a magnificent silver vase, and a copy of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, splendidly bound, with appropriate devices and inscription, as a testimony of the benefits he had conferred in the formation and management of the Dispensary. In 1823 a public dinner was given to him at Denbigh, as a demonstration of the regard and esteem in which he was held, and of the regret of the town at parting with him; and his portrait was also painted for the Infirmary.

In 1827 he was again elected Physician to the Chester Infirmary, and for several years commanded an extensive practice; after which, about the year 1835, he returned to his old friends at Denbigh, among whom he continued to pursue his professional avocations, until loss of sight precluded his continuing them. Dr. Cumming's publications point out the objects that he specially cultivated; he was the author of "An Account of an Improved Vapour Bath, adapted for the Use of Public Institutions," Trans. Soc. Arts., 1812; "Description of a New Hygrometer," Lond. Journ. Sci., 1828; "Description of a Self-acting Air Thermometer (with barometrical compensation) for Regulating the Temperature of Public Buildings, &c.," 1830; "On the Defective Construction of Ice-houses;" "Extracts (with plates) from the Records of the Chester Infirmary," &c., 1830; "Letter addressed to His Grace the Archbishop

of Dublin, on Secondary Punishments," 1834.

Dr. Cumming had for several years been stricken with blindness, but the complaint to which he at last succumbed was paralysis. From this he suffered for upwards of two years, with occasional mitigations, which allowed him to visit his friends; but in June last, soon after his return to Chester from a visit, a fresh attack supervened, which not only deprived him of all power of movement, except as regarded the left arm, but resulted in the total abolition of speech, in addition to his blindness.

In this sad state, keenly alive to all that was passing around him, he helplessly and hopelessly lay, when his wife (a daughter of the late Philip Yorke, esq., of Erddig and Dyffrynaled), whose unvarying habit it was to watch over him for a great portion of every night, was seized with her last illness. Though unable to see or speak, he was yet well aware of her absence; he missed her presence at his bedside, and, when the fatal termination of her illness arrived, and the painful truth was broken to him, he bent beneath the blow never to rise again. From that moment death, as it were, laid hold of him, and though sensible of the presence and appreciating the affectionate nursing of his children, understanding what they said, and by signs, chiefly of the head, evincing his wishes, he gradually, and without a struggle, passed away, and died within a week after.

The charities of Chester sufficiently testify to the intelligent and active benevolence of the medical profession. Not to dwell on the interest in and advantageous supervision of the Blue Coat School on the part of the late Dr. Thackeray, it is well to bear in mind that the first and second permanently endowed scholarships of that excellent charity bear the names of Thackeray and Llewelyn Jones, the well-known Physicians of Chester Infirmary. Not only did Dr. Thackeray, with others, for a long series of years give the Chester Infirmary the benefit of his zealous professional services and pecuniarily contribute largely to its funds, but it is further incontestible that to his steady and persevering advocacy of the investment of legacies and large donations the amount of the present funded capital of the institution is chiefly due. The munificent gift of £2,000 to the infirmary by Dr. Cotgreave is a further instance of medical liberality. Dr. Cumming also has left behind no fading record of his philanthropy; he has bequeathed to society the Denbighshire Infirmary and General Dispensary, which was founded through his instrumentality; and he was also successful in introducing many improvements in the working of the Chester Infirmary.—*Chester Courant.*

Mr. Joseph Masters.

Aug. 25. Aged 68, Mr. Joseph Masters, a well-known publisher, of Aldersgate-street.

The Editor of "The Ecclesiastic" speaks thus, from a personal knowledge of eighteen years' duration, of the deceased:—

"Mr. Masters commenced business as a printer in London in the year 1827, having served his apprenticeship at a time when that relationship was much more close than at the present day, to Mr. Lomax, of Lichfield, of which place he was a native. The business in which he was first engaged, and which had all the characteristics of safeness and respectability, was of a general kind; but becoming interested, like many others, in the Church revival, which was then but new, he gradually gave up the general business of a printer, and devoted himself with great energy to the publication of Church works. The undertaking which first brought him into public notice was the series of sermons by various authors, which appeared in the year 1845, under the editorship of the Rev. A. Watson; and this was followed at the commencement of 1846 by the publication of the 'Ecclesiastic.' When Mr. Burns left the ranks of the Church, Mr. Masters purchased his most valuable copyrights, and became at once the most decided Church publisher of the day. Mr. Masters did not lay claim

to that instinctive critical sagacity which has raised the fortunes of some publishers. It would have been well for his business, perhaps, if he had exercised a more stringent severity in its prosecution; but his business, in fact, became his hobby, and while his general desire was to serve the Church, the independent position from which he started enabled him all along to indulge his own personal feelings, to an extent by no means usual with persons engaged in trade. Those feelings were most truly creditable to him. His chief ambition was to become publisher to all the most thorough-going Churchmen, so that it was a real personal sorrow to him when an author, whose opinions he respected, went to another firm. And secondly, he often let himself be influenced unduly by good-nature to help persons of straitened means to bring their works before the public. As a master, he was particularly kind and liberal, seldom changing those whom he employed in his office and shops. We should add, that Mr. Masters continued to the last to be a man of very simple habits. His place of business was his only residence, and there he died, after an illness of some months' duration, surrounded by his family, and in the peace of Christ."

The "Guardian" says of the deceased:—

"He was an upright man of reserved character, whose name was probably more familiar to our readers than his person."

And in a similar spirit the "English Churchman" remarks:—

"The name of Joseph Masters has for a long period been extensively and most favourably known in connection with Church publications of a high and orthodox character. Not only in the Church at home, but in our colonies and in the United States of America, his publications were highly popular; and his name, therefore, of course has been in many an English Church family, both at home and abroad, a household word. The reputation which Mr. Masters had acquired in his business was, consequently, of a high order; while his character as a Churchman and his conduct in all the relations of life gained him the respect and esteem of a large circle of private friends."

JAMES MORRELL, ESQ.

Sept. 12. At Headington Hill House, near Oxford, aged 53, James Morrell, Esq., long well known as master of the Old Berkshire hounds.

The deceased, who was the son of James Morrell, Esq., was born March 22, 1810, was educated at Eton, succeeded to the family property, and served the office of High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1853. He married Miss Everett, sister of the Rev. C. D. Everett, Rector of Besselsleigh, Berks., by whom he leaves one daughter.

During the many years that Mr. Morrell pursued field sports with ardour his health was all that could be desired, and everything appeared to promise him a long, as well as a happy and useful life. But about the year 1858 a severe fall in hunting unfitted him for the field, and he was ever after more or less of a valetudinarian. An apparently trivial injury to his right leg, in the summer of 1862, whilst rendering assistance to a lady and gentleman who had been thrown from their gig, long confined him to his house, and so sapped his health, that he at last sank under it, most deeply regretted by all who knew him as a thorough sportsman, a most hospitable man, a truly liberal landlord, and a kind friend.

Mr. Morrell was a man of almost princely wealth, and was endeared to all classes by the liberality with which he dispensed it to every deserving object. His frequent entertainments of the rich (for he was naturally of a hospitable disposition) were always supplemented by a bountiful regaling of the poor; it was his delight to seek out and relieve cases of distress, and this extended to public institutions as well as to individuals, as the records of several valuable charities in the city of Oxford, at crises requiring pecuniary assistance, amply testify. The parish of St. Clement, Oxford, in which he lived, was especially indebted to him for an unceasing round of benevolence, though the other Oxford parishes in which he had property were by no means neglected.

Mr. Morrell was buried on the 19th of September in the churchyard of his own parish, the funeral being attended by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord William Lennox, the Rev. President of Trinity College, a large number of the county gentry, and the mayor and corporation of Oxford; and the last-named body were present in civic state, at his funeral sermon preached in St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. H. T. Gillam, Rector of Culham (where the deceased had property), on the following day.

Dr. J. C. Hamel.

In our notice of Dr. Hamel[a] an interesting circumstance in his life was omitted to be mentioned—namely, his discovery, when on a visit to Oxford, in the Ashmolean Museum of the MS. Journal of the traveller Tradescant, which gave Dr. Hamel occasion to make more accurate researches into the trade between England and Russia during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and led to the publication of his valuable work, "Tradescant the Elder in Russia," (St. Petersburgh, 1847).

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 4. Drowned off Port Chalmers, Otago, New Zealand, by the sinking of the "Pride of Yarra" steamer, the Rev. *T. H. Campbell*, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Head Master of Wolverhampton Grammar School; his wife, Julia Marian, dau. of the Rev. C. R. Dicken, Rector of Balsham, Cambridgeshire; their five young children, Edward, Ernest, Muriel, Lilias, and Alfred; and their servants, Mary Roberts and Fanny Finch. Mr. Campbell had only the day before arrived from England, to fill the office of Rector of the High School, Dunedin.

Aug. 8. The Rev. *Francis Cunningham*, M.A. (p. 380), was born at Paddington in 1785. He was of Queens' College, Cambridge, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815. He was ordained by Dr. Mansell, Bishop of Bristol, in 1813, and after acting for some time as curate at his brother's living of Harrow, he was appointed in 1814 to the rectory of Pakefield, on the coast of Suffolk, where he greatly exerted himself for both the spiritual and temporal welfare of his people, particularly in the year 1824, when a fever made fearful havoc in the village, and he freely risked his own life by personal attendance on the sufferers. "The remarkable simplicity of his household arrangements tended greatly to endear him to his people. The family bell was rung out in the village street at the hour of morning prayer, that all who liked might join in the early devotions. At one period of his ministry the church bell was also rung at a fixed hour every evening, when the heads of families were wont to gather their children around them for domestic worship. All this, in addition to the weekly prayer meetings, presented to the eye of the stranger a striking and unique spectacle[b]." In 1830 he was presented by Bishop Bagot to the vicarage of Lowestoft, which he held until the autumn of 1862, when feeling his strength no longer equal to the discharge of its duties, he resigned the living, but continued to reside in the town. He died there, very deeply regretted, and business was very generally suspended on the day of his funeral.

Aug. 9. At Norwich, the Rev. *Edward Samuel Taylor*, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and late of Ormesby, Norfolk, eldest son of Capt. E. S. Taylor, R.N. He was born at Buxton, Norfolk, on May 20, 1826; was ordained deacon Nov. 10, 1850, and licensed Curate of Martham on the following day. On Nov. 23, 1851, he was ordained priest, and on July 6, 1852, was licensed Curate of Ormesby, and appointed Chaplain of the East and West Flegg Union. He married, March 15, 1853, Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Rev. George Jarvis, B.D., Vicar of Tuttington, Norfolk, whom he survived scarcely a fortnight. Mr. Taylor was a sound classical scholar, took a lively interest in all antiquarian matters, was a constant correspondent of "Notes and Queries," and had edited several antiquarian works requiring much labour and research. He was well known as a collector of Roman coins, and had also an almost perfect series of Occasional Forms of Prayer. He contributed to the volumes of the Norfolk Archæological Society two papers on the churches of Martham and Stokesby, but the loss the archæology of his native county has sustained by his premature decease must be estimated by what he has left behind him in an unfinished state, for he had been for many years forming collections for a Topographical History of the Hundreds of East and West Flegg. Mr. Taylor took an active part in the defence organized in Ormesby against an action brought by the Corporation of Great Yarmouth, to try the right of the inhabitants of Ormesby to sit toll free in the Yarmouth Market-place, and the consequent labour and anxiety, added to his untiring literary exertions and severe bodily illness, brought on that mental affliction under which he laboured for the last year of his life.

Aug. 16. At Blo' Norton-hall, Norfolk, aged

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[a] See Gent. Mag., Dec. 1862, p. 788.

[b] Funeral Sermon, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A. (Lowestoft: Tymms.)

63, the Rev. *Charles Howman Browne*, Rector of the parish of Blo' Norton.

Aug. 22. Aged 67, the Rev. *William S. P. Wilder*, Rector of Carlton and Great Bradley, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis S. Wilder, of the Manor-house, Binfield, Berks.

In Grosvenor-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 70, the Rev. *George Kelly Holdsworth*, Vicar of Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

At the Vicarage, Farningham, Kent, the Rev. *Andrew William Burnside*.

Aug. 23. At Southsea, aged 65, the Rev. *James Samuel Upton*, Rector of Tankersley, Yorkshire.

Aug. 24. At Fletching Vicarage, aged 63, the Rev. *Spencer Dodd Wild*.

In Connaught-square, Hyde-park, the Rev. *William Hamilton*, M.A.

Aug. 25. At Bournemouth, aged 47, the Rev. *Francis Minden Knollis*, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Aug. 26. At Limerick-house, Leamington, the Rev. *Jocelyn Willey*.

Aug. 27. At St. Nicholas College, Lancing, aged 31, the Rev. *William Sterne Raymond*, M.A., second son of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, Rector of Middleton, near Sudbury.

Aug. 30. At Barton-on-Humber, aged 70, the Rev. *James Knight*, M.A., formerly Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Sheffield.

Sept. 1. At the Vicarage, Elm, near Wisbech, aged 58, the Rev. *W. C. Hanson*, M.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge, for many years Curate of Doddington and Vicar of Elm.

Sept. 7. At the Rectory, Priston, near Bath, aged 56, the Rev. *Charles Dowding*, Rector of that parish.

Aged 74, the Rev. *Frederick Gauntlett*, Rector of Fladbury.

Sept. 8. At Wellington College, aged 29, the Rev. *Robert James Donne*, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Senior Assistant Master of Wellington College, youngest and last surviving child of J. Donne, esq.

Sept. 10. At Brighton, very suddenly, aged 72, the Rev. *John Cox*, Rector of Fairsted, Essex.

At the Parsonage, Portsoy, aged 56, the Rev. *Alexander Cooper*, A.M., Incumbent of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist.

Sept. 12. At Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, aged 58, the Rev. *John Bateman Bateman*, A.M.

At Burton-on-Trent, the Rev. *Wm. Higgins Coleman*, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At St. Alphage Rectory, Canterbury, the Rev. *Henry J. Hutchesson*, M.A.

Sept. 14. At St. Peter's Rectory, Dorchester, the Rev. *Morton Colson*, LL.B., Rector of Dorchester St. Peter and of Linkenholt, Hants., Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Wynford.

At Leamington Priors, aged 63, the Rev. *H. B. S. Harris*, Master of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital, in the borough of Warwick.

At the Rectory, Huggate, near Pocklington, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Rankin*, for forty-one years Curate of Huggate, and thirty-six years Incumbent and Curate of North Dalton.

Sept. 16. At his residence, Claverton-lodge, Bath, aged 70, the Rev. *Francis Kilvert*. See OBITUARY.

Sept. 19. At his mother's residence, Lansdown East, Bath, aged 30, the Rev. *Henry William Allen*, B.A., son of the late Rev. T. Edward Allen, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., and grandson of the late Sir H. M. Farrington, bart., of Heavitree, Exeter.

Sept. 20. Aged 76, the Rev. *George Wilson Bridges*, Incumbent of Beachley, Chepstow, late Rector of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 15. At his residence, Parliament-house, Melbourne, aged 68, Col. H. H. Farquharson, late 1st Royals.

July 3. At the Island of Ascension, aged 24, J. W. W. O'Grady, Lieut. R.M. Lt. Infantry.

July 6. At Umballa, aged 21, Lieut. Ernest George Cattermole, of the 2nd Punjaub N.I., eldest son of George Cattermole, esq., of the Cedars-road, Clapham-common.

July 11. At Hongkong, aged 26, Elizabeth Waple, wife of Major Dugald Stewart Miller, 67th Regt.

July 12. At the Camp, Kawa Gully, aged 23, Lieut. Robert Gunning, late 14th N.I.

July 13. At Shanghai, Henry Tudor Davies, esq., Commissioner of Chinese Customs at that port.

At Agra, Lucy Amelia, wife of Capt. Edward Holmes Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, and second in command of the 24th Punjaub N.I.

July 16. At Quengsan, China, aged 29, Augustus Foulkes Cookesley, D.A.C.G., son of the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Hammersmith.

July 20. At Fort William, Calcutta, aged 25, Digby W. G. Fairfield, Lieut. R.A., eldest son of the late C. G. Fairfield, esq., of Mounteagle, co. Kerry.

July 23. Henry Raeburn, esq., of St. Bernards (p. 382), was the last surviving son of Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., and although not himself an artist, he inherited from his distinguished father an enthusiastic love for the fine arts. Mr. Raeburn was left a valuable collection of paintings, the works of his father, being chiefly the portraits of friends and eminent contemporaries, such as Sir Walter Scott, Sir John Sinclair, Sir David Brewster, and others. Mr. Raeburn, like his father, encouraged to the utmost of his power the progress of young artists, to whom he afforded every facility of studying and copying the works in his collection. He assisted in promoting the success of the exhibitions in Manchester and London by contributing several pictures, and to his liberality the National Gallery at Edinburgh owes some of its choicest specimens of portrait-painting. The deceased gentleman

was also well known in Scotland for his devotion to agricultural pursuits, which he made his constant study during the great part of a long life. He was one of the first to introduce subsoil ploughing, tile draining, and other processes of scientific agriculture, which have since been generally adopted. By his efforts to improve the land on his estates he did much towards providing employment for the poor in his neighbourhood. He was a Conservative in politics, but he was through life distinguished for true liberality of sentiment. Mr. Raeburn, who died in his eightieth year, enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends, who will long remember with feelings of sorrow the loss they have sustained in the genial, kind, and hospitable country gentleman who has been removed from among them.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

At her residence, Chudleigh, aged 64, Sarah, widow of Admiral Andrew, C.B.

July 25. At his residence, Westhill, Highworth, Wilts., Capt. W. Johnson, R.N., M.P. He was a son of the Rev. Charles Johnson, Rector of Barrow, and Prebendary of Wells, by Mary, dau. of Archdeacon Willes. He was born in 1793, and, after the usual routine education at Elmore-court, he entered the navy in 1807. As midshipman of the "Pallas," serving in a boat of that ship, he took part in the capture of four privateers and some merchantmen on the coast of Norway; and afterwards, while in the "Alcmene," he commanded a boat in a desperate conflict with a convoy of nine armed vessels in the Adriatic (one of which, mounting four guns, was captured), for which service he was officially reported to the Admiralty. He was also actively employed on several occasions in cutting-out expeditions in that sea. He served on shore at the siege of Genoa, landing with the 31st Regt., and serving with it in all the affairs preceding the surrender, particularly at the battle of La Sturia and storming of the sea batteries. At the taking of Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, he was lieutenant of the "Queen Charlotte." After seeing various other service, he, in 1842, proceeded to China in command of the "Wolverine," and arrived there in time to take part in the closing operations of the war. Capt. Willes Johnson obtained post-rank in November, 1846, and was placed on the list of retired captains in January, 1857. He was elected in April, 1861, for the Montgomery district of boroughs, in the place of his father-in-law, Mr. David Pugh, who represented Montgomery, &c., in the House of Commons from 1832 to 1861.

In the Isle of Man, aged 54, James Ogilvy, esq., M.D., Coventry, eldest son of the late David Ogilvy, esq., of Parkconnan, Forfarshire, N.B. The deceased, who practised for many years in Coventry, and was very generally respected in that city, performed a *post-mortem* examination at the barracks on the 9th of July, on the body of a soldier who had died on the previous day, and while engaged in that operation received a slight puncture of the finger. He paid no attention to it at the time, and soon after proceeded on a visit to the Isle of Man. In the course of a few hours after his arrival there symptoms of a dangerous nature, directly traceable to the puncture of the finger, exhibited themselves, and in spite of all medical skill he sank under them. The precise cause of Dr. Ogilvy's death was phthisis, the effect of phlegmonous erysipelas of the arm, and extending to the body, produced by the puncture of the finger.

July 26. At the Isle of Bourbon, aged 34, John Milton Fox, esq., Professor at the Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius, son of the late John Harland Fox, esq., of Exeter.

July 30. At Waltair, Vizagapatam, Madras, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Major-Gen. C. A. Browne, H.M.'s Madras Army.

Aug. 1. Markham John Thorpe, esq. (p. 384), was editor of a "Calendar of the State Papers of Scotland, 1509—1603." Lond., 2 vols. 8vo., 1858.

Aug. 2. At Belgaum, aged 40, Emma Dorothy, wife of the Rev. John Churchill, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., and late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.

Aug. 3. At Deesa, Bombay, aged 26, John Philip Burnett, esq., of H.M.'s 56th Regt.

Aug. 8. At Market Harborough, Leicestershire, aged 80, Anna Maria, relict of George Wartnaby, esq., and fourth dau. of the late Richard Arnold, esq., of Lutterworth.

Aug. 12. At the Villa Prevost, near Leghorn, Frances Sophia, wife of Thomas Homan Mulock, esq., of Bellair, King's County.

Aug. 13. At Paris, aged 65, M. Eugene Delacroix, a very eminent painter, long considered the leader of the "Romantic" school. He was born the 26th of April, 1798, at Charenton St. Maurice, near Paris. His father, Charles Delacroix, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Directory, and died Prefect of Bordeaux, educated him with the greatest care. At 18 years of age Eugene quitted the College of Louis le Grand to study painting under Pierre Guérin, who had already Ary Scheffer and Géricault for pupils. He exhibited his first painting, "Dante et Virgile," in 1822, and M. Thiers, who at that time wrote the *feuilleton* for the *Constitutionnel*, praised it highly. His works are very numerous, and the following list only makes mention of the principal ones in chronological order:—1814, "Massacre of Scio;" 1826, "The Death of the Doge Marino Faliero," "Greece on the Ruins of Missolonghi;" 1827, "Christ in the Garden of Olives," "Justinien," "The Apparition of Mephistophiles to Faust," "The Herdsman of the Campagna," "A Young Turk caressing his Horse," "Milton, blind, dictating his *Paradise Lost*," "The Death of Sardanapalus;" 1828, "Cardinal Richelieu," "The Fight between the Giaour and the Pasha." In 1831 Eugene Delacroix exhibited "Liberty guiding the People on the Barricades," "The Death of the Bishop of Liège," and "Two

Tigers;" in 1833, "Charles V. at the Monastery of St. Just;" in 1834, "Battle of Nancy," "The Convent of Dominicans at Madrid," and "The Women of Algiers;" in 1835, "The Prisoner of Chillon," "The Natchez," and "A Calvary;" in 1836, "St. Sebastien;" in 1837, "The Battle of Taillebourg;" in 1838, "The Medea;" in 1839, "The Fanatics of Tangiers," "The Cleopatra," "Hamlet and Horatio contemplating Yorick's Skull;" in 1840, "The Justice of Trajan;" in 1841, "The Capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders," "A Shipwreck," "A Marriage in Morocco;" in 1845, "The Death of Marcus Aurelius," "A Sibyl and a Head of Magdalen;" in 1846, "The Adieus of Romeo and Juliet;" in 1848, "A *Pieta*;" in 1855, "The Doge Foscari assists at the Judgment of his Son;" in 1859, "The Ascent to Calvary," "Christ in His Tomb," "Ovid in Exile," "The Abduction of Rebecca." In addition to these works, M. Delacroix executed numerous paintings to decorate the Chamber of Peers and Deputies, the ceiling of the gallery of Apollo in the Louvre, the throne-room and the library; and he was beside a frequent contributor of articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. An art-critic has remarked, "In reviewing the productions of M. Delacroix, it may be said that his power is universal; for he disposes of every subject with equal facility. No one now, as was the case formerly, will refuse him the title of painter, though many attribute more power than harmony to his colouring. He has left unfinished, to the regret of his friends and admirers, four ornamental panels, representing 'The Nymphs at the Bath,' destined for M. Harthman; and 'A Night Attack by Greeks upon the Turkish Camp.'" The merits of M. Delacroix were not left without suitable honours and rewards. He obtained a medal of the second class in 1824; was appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in March 1831, and officer in 1846. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1848; and the great gold medal and Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1855. Finally, he was elected a member of the Institute in 1857, in place of Paul Delaroche. His funeral took place at the church of St. Germain des Près. The corners of the pall were held by four members of the Academy of the Beaux Arts—Count de Nieuwerkerke, M. Flandrin, M. Jouffroy, and M. Gisors. A number of the leading artists of Paris were present. The usual military honours due to the deceased as Commander of the Legion of Honour were paid by a body of the National Guard. After the religious service the body was conveyed to Père la Chaise, where an address was delivered by M. Jouffroy, in the name of the Academy of the Beaux Arts.

Aug. 15. At Charlton, near Chertsey, Lucy Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Abingdon Tildesley, Lieut. R.N.

Aug. 16. Rear-Admiral Owen (see p. 386) was born in 1796, and entered the navy in May, 1811. He served at the Cape of Good Hope, in the North Sea, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies, and was promoted to lieutenant February 16, 1821. As lieutenant he served on the Jamaica station, and was employed on a surveying expedition to the coast of Africa, where, during a continuance of nearly five years, he was for some time entrusted with the command of the "Cockburn" and "Albatross" schooners. During the Ashantee war, and while in command of the "Albatross," he obtained the best thanks of Major-General Charles Turner for his unceasing and successful exertions in getting his vessel up the river, and for his forwardness both in the boats and on shore in an attack made February 19, 1826, on the town of Maccaba, and was in consequence advanced to the rank of commander, September 30, 1826. In 1828 he was employed in surveying the south coast of Wales in connection with the Ordnance survey, and in May, 1829, commissioned the "Blossom," 16, for the purpose of conducting a survey in the West Indies, and continued employed on that service until advanced to first rank, January 10, 1837. He published, in conjunction with the late Admiral Wm. Fitzwilliam Owen, "Tables of Latitudes and Longitudes by Chronometers of Places in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans; with an Essay on the Management and Use of Chronometers," and was for some time employed as auditor of the Poor Law Commissioners. He became a retired rear-admiral June 18, 1857.

Richard Lambert Jones, esq. (p. 386), was for many years chairman of the Improvement Committee of the City of London, and in 1847 was one of the Royal Commissioners to enquire as to special means of improving the health of the metropolis. In recognition of his public services his bust was set up in Guildhall. He was presented with a gold medal executed by the late William Wyon, R.A., and a Lambert Jones Scholarship was founded in the City of London school. (See GENT. MAG. xxxviii. 188, N.S.)

Aug. 17. At the Vicarage, Clavering, Essex, aged 34, Theophila, wife of the Rev. T. W. H. Gurney.

At Bagnères de Bigorre, Georgina Mary, dau. of the late Edward Eardley Wilmot, esq.

Aug. 18. At the Charterhouse, aged 86, Capt. Thomas Light, late of the 14th Regt. of Foot, and formerly of the 50th, in which latter Regt., at Copenhagen, 1807, his gallant conduct was specially noticed by the General in command. He also received the war medal recently issued for Corunna.

In Dublin, aged 72, Lundy Edward Foot, esq. He was a gentleman of unaffected piety, unblemished honour, and sterling abilities, and during a long and useful life he was most zealous in promoting every project that was likely to benefit his fellow citizens. He was a director of the Bank of Ireland, and of some other public companies, and a governor of some of the principal charitable institutions of this city; but his name was best known in

connexion with the Royal Dublin Society, of which important body he had been for many years an active and useful member. In 1841 he was elected one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Society, the duties of which office he discharged with great ability until 1857, when failing health compelled him to resign. The Society then testified their high estimation of his merits by electing him a Vice-President, which position he held till his death. He was also one of the most indefatigable members of the Committee of the Irish Exhibition of 1853.

Aug. 19. At Reading, aged 90, Anna Maria, relict of John Reade, esq., of Ipsden, Oxfordshire, and eldest dau. of the late Major Scott Waring, M.P.

Near Southampton, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. Matthew Powley, British Chaplain, Malaga.

Mr. Stanley (p. 386) represented West Cumberland in Parliament for twenty years. He was first returned in 1832, in conjunction with Lord Lowther, now the Earl of Lonsdale; Mr. Curwen, of Workington-hall, being the defeated candidate. In January, 1835, he was again elected member, with Mr. Irton as his colleague, Major Anglionby being the defeated candidate. In 1841 Mr. Stanley and Mr. Irton were again elected, and Mr. Stanley continued to represent the county until his retirement from public life in 1852. Mr. Stanley was during the whole course of his political career a zealous and uncompromising Conservative.

Aug. 21. In the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, aged 74, Capt. John Duncan King, Military Knight of Windsor. He entered the army in Aug., 1806, and became lieutenant in February, 1808. He served in Holland and in the Peninsula from July, 1809, until the end of that war in 1814, including the capture of Walcheren and siege of Flushing, battle of Busaco, action at Fuente Guinaldo, affair at Aldea de Ponte, action of Osma, battle of Vittoria, and battles of the Pyrenees on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th July, 1813, and on the day last mentioned was severely wounded in the right shoulder. He was also present at the capture of Paris in 1815. He became captain March 16, 1830, and was placed on half-pay December 28 of the same year. He had received the war medal with three clasps for his services.

Aged 37, Mr. Alexander Laurie, a reporter for the metropolitan press. He died after a brief illness, which was brought on by over-exertion in his profession. Mr. Laurie was formerly of Pennicuik, in Midlothian. He came to London some twelve years ago, and gradually attained a position on the metropolitan press by an assiduous, faithful, and intelligent discharge of his duties, while his quiet and kindly nature rendered him a favourite with all his colleagues.

Aug. 22. At his residence, Bredicot-court, Worcestershire, aged 73, Henry Chamberlain, esq.

At Twyford, near Winchester, Elizabeth Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward St. John.

In Darnley-rd., Notting-hill, Charlotte, fifth dau. of the late James Walsh, esq., J.P.

At Oakley-cottage, Hammersmith, aged 30, Mr. Frank Fowler, a gentleman well known as a journalist, as an author, and as secretary of the Library Company. "Few men have in so short a term of existence as that allotted to Mr. Frank Fowler attained so high a position in the practical business of literature, and few men have won so extensive an influence over the hearts and sympathies of friends and associates. The deceased was a 'literary man' while yet in his nonage. At eighteen he was favourably known as the author and deliverer of a series of lectures on the 'American Poets.' Not long afterwards he was in the gallery of the House of Commons, as a member of the corps of one of the metropolitan journals. In the hope of finding a wider scope for the exercise of his intellectual powers, he left England in 1855 for New South Wales, and had not been long in Sydney when he started a magazine entitled 'The Month,' and conducted it with great ability. During the general election of 1857 he was invited to stand as one of the candidates for the representation of Sydney, and he polled nearly 1,800 votes. Mr. Fowler, however, did not find Australia suited to his taste, and having, moreover, had some tempting proposals from 'home,' he took a passage in the 'Royal Charter' and returned to this country in her on the voyage last preceding that on which she was wrecked. The principal incidents in Mr. Fowler's career since that date were those of a journalist; but the last enterprise with which his name has been identified—the promotion and establishment of the Library Company—has, perhaps, rendered his name familiar to the whole reading community. It is but an act of simple justice to the deceased to say that he devised the scheme of that institution, and that his practical genius carried it through the difficulties of its initial career to the position it now occupies. Brief and unfinished as the career of Mr. Frank Fowler undoubtedly was, it enabled him to produce, in addition to numberless articles, essays, and sketches, two or three works of considerable merit, which have been published under the titles of 'Southern Lights and Shadows,' 'Dottings of a Lounger,' 'Texts for Talkers,' and 'Adrift.' The most unfortunate circumstance to be mentioned in connection with the name of this gifted young man is the fact that he was snatched from his family just as he was on the threshold of material success, and before the opportunity had been given him for making such provision for his family as he might otherwise have done. The consequence is that his widow and three young children are left almost unprovided for.—*Standard.*

At Cambridge, his native place, aged 67, Mr. John Brown. Brought up as a shoemaker, he subsequently entered the army as a private soldier, but shortly afterwards deserted

and became a strolling player. Subsequently he entered the navy, in which he served for some time. After numerous reverses of fortune he settled in Cambridge, where for many years he had been the proprietor of billiard-rooms much frequented by members of the University. In this occupation he was at first much molested by one or two busy Proctors, the academical authorities at that period setting their faces against that species of amusement. He was for several years a member of the Town Council, having been elected under circumstances very gratifying to himself. He occasionally appeared as an amateur actor, and acquired reputation by his impersonation of Othello and other tragic characters. His Autobiography appeared in 1858 under the title of "Sixty Years' Gleanings from Life's Harvest." His portrait is prefixed.

Aug. 23. At his residence, Lansdowne-rd., Kensington-pk., aged 73, Alexr. Stewart, esq., M.D., Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals. He served with considerable distinction during the Peninsular campaigns. In December, 1845, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-Gen., and in March, 1852, Inspector-Gen., when he retired on half-pay.

At Barnes, Surrey, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Hen. Barrington, formerly of the 3rd (or King's Own) Light Dragoons.

At Bad Ems, Germany, aged 40, Barbara Campbell, wife of Col. Evelyn Pocklington.

At Newnham, Gloucestersh., aged 61, Raynor Mason, esq., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Mason.

Aged 45, after intense illness of many years' duration, Elizabeth Janet, wife of Edmund John Jenings, of Fir Trees, Hawkhurst, Kent, and second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Plues, of Ripon, Yorkshire.

At Brighton, Capt. John Partridge, late 1st (or Royal) Dragoons.

At her residence, Prince's-gate, Hyde-pk., aged 49, Emily, relict of Sydney Cosby, esq., of Stradbally-hall, Queen's County.

At Dawlish, Maria, dau. of the late T. Lane, esq., J.P., of Selsdon, Surrey, and niece of the late J. Lane, esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., of Greenhill, Staffordshire.

At Gissing, Ann, wife of Mr. S. J. Whitby, and a descendant of the late Thos. Martin, the antiquary, of Palgrave, Suffolk.

At Liskeard, aged 61, Edw. Hoblyn Pedler, esq., formerly a solicitor. He was the author of a valuable ecclesiastical work entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Episcopacy of Cornwall." The deceased was the last of the freemen of the borough chosen by the Corporation previous to the Municipal Act, and was also a member of the Board of Guardians. Owing to his extensive and correct legal knowledge he was very useful to the Board, and previous to his illness took a very active part in the affairs of the town.

Aug. 25. At Bath, Catherine Mary Ann, wife of Capt. Ware.

At Dennington, Suffolk, aged 23, John E. D. Alston, B.A., of Clare College, Cambridge.

At the house of her brother at Petersfield, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Lieut. Robert Cross, R.N.

At his residence, Villiers-cottage, Southsea, aged 40, Horatio Weld Hollinworth, esq., R.N., second son of the late Adm. Hollinworth.

At Great Yarmouth, Roland Crawfurd Baskerville, only son of the Rev. Edmund Baskerville Mynors, Rector of Thelverton, Norfolk.

Aged 27, Catherine, second dau. of the late Wm. Babington, esq., of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service.

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Birkenhead, Major Gerald Frederick Taylor, Bombay Staff Corps, sixth son of the late James Taylor, esq., B.C.S.

T. J. R. Barrow, esq., R.N., of the Ryelands, Randwick, near Stroud, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Barrow, Coldstream Guards.

Aged 68, Mr. Joseph Masters, publisher, of Aldersgate-st. See OBITUARY.

At Patterdale, Westmoreland, aged 66, Mr. William Gott, of Leeds. The "Leeds Mercury" remarks:—"His loss will be felt by all our local charities, to which he was a munificent contributor. He did much good without ostentation, had a warm attachment to his native town, and loved to see its progress and improvement. In the New Infirmary he took a special interest, and his name stands at the head of the list of subscribers with a contribution of £1,000, his brother, Mr. John Gott, also giving the same amount. Mr. William Gott was likewise, along with his brother, a liberal contributor to the fund for the recent enlargement of the Leeds Philosophical Hall, and to that for the erection of the projected New Mechanics' Institution."

Aug. 26. At Rottingdean, Robert Douglas-Willan, late Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards, second son of the late J. K. Douglas-Willan, esq., of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex.

At Rugby, aged 63, Charlotte Anne, relict of William Ferdinand, Count Wratislaw, and youngest dau. of the late John Keele, esq., of Southampton.

Aug. 27. At Bagnères de Luchon, Eleanor Frances Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John and Lady Hamilton.

At Millbrook, Hants., Martha, wife of Capt. Edward Bold, R.N.

At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 71, Richd. Godman Kirkpatrick, esq., of Barham Court, near Maidstone.

At Scarborough, while bathing, aged 21, Lewis George Jarvis Allen, of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. Henry Allen, Vicar of Patcham, and Chaplain to the Forces at Brighton.

Aug. 28. At Claret, near Toulon, Augusta, eldest dau. of Sir Henry M. J. White-Jervis, bart.

At St. Heliers, Jersey, John Popham, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mainwaring, 59th Regt.

At Lancaster, aged 26, William Frederick Gibson, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, second

son of the Rev. Henry Gibson, of Fyfield Rectory, Essex.

Aug. 29. At Westrock-house, Leamington, aged 72, Martha, eldest dau. of the late Right Rev. William Cleaver, formerly Bishop of St. Asaph.

In Conduit-st., Westbourne-terr., aged 65, Henry John, second son of the late John Palmer, esq., of Calcutta.

At Weston-super-Mare, Capt. Charles Phillimore, of Connaught-sq., London.

At St. Michael's Orphanage, Chislehurst, Janet Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. R. B. Greenlaw, Rector of Bradwell-juxta-Mare, Essex.

At Montrose, aged 16, Alexander Millar, a youth of great ability. When a mere child, his power of mental calculation was such as to astonish all with whom he came in contact. One of his favourite ways of shewing his skill was by telling, for a marble or some other trifling reward, how many seconds any person had lived. All that he required to know was the date of birth; and after a few seconds' reflection, he would tell the exact number to a figure. He was also a zealous collector of defaced postage stamps, of which he had gathered several hundreds of thousands. He was besides a very ready rhymster, and often amused his acquaintance with metrical relations of any ordinary events which had occurred. His power as a mental arithmetician grew with his growth; and it is not surprising that he was able to carry off the highest prizes in the classes for arithmetic he attended when at school. His progress in other branches of education was also very creditable. As he advanced in years, however, his bodily health began to decline; but this predominating faculty remained unimpaired to the last. He was a native of Arbroath, but spent the greater part of his life in Montrose.—*Montrose Standard.*

Aug. 30. At the Rectory, Swalecliffe, near Canterbury, aged 55, Patty Baldock, wife of the Rev. Jackson Delmar, Rector of Swalecliffe.

At Cheltenham, Ann Frances, eldest dau. of the late J. P. Henslow, esq., of St. Alban's.

Aug. 31. At Hastings, aged 36, Capt. John Mackay Mackenzie, Adjutant 1st Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers, and late 33rd Regt.

At her residence, Newbury, Berks., Augusta Wilhelmina, relict of Col. Hugh Griffiths, H.E.I.C.S., late of Burley, East Woodhay, Hants.

In London, Elise, wife of John Davies Corfe, esq., of the Cathedral, Bristol.

At Enborne-villa, near Bath, aged 77, John Griffith Mansford, esq., formerly a distinguished surgeon in that city, and the author of several important treatises on medical science. In later years, owing to delicate health, seclusion rather than active life became needful; in retirement, however, his habits of study were not suspended, but embraced a variety of subjects; some points of these, chiefly on theological topics, he gave to the public, and the candour and ability of the writer attracted esteem, even where his conclusions were not altogether adopted.

At his residence, South Quay, Great Yarmouth, aged 53, Samuel Charles Marsh, esq., a gentleman who occupied for many years a conspicuous position in connection with the affairs of that borough. Mr. Marsh twice filled the office of Mayor—in 1844 and 1852, and for some years he held the post of Chairman of the Borough Lands Committee, in connection with the Town Council. He was an ardent supporter of the Volunteer movement, and soon after the formation of the Artillery Corps in Yarmouth he was elected Captain Commandant, and subsequently Major. On the retirement of Mr. Marsh, a few months ago, a handsome testimonial was subscribed for by the officers and men connected with the battalion, but it was not presented in consequence of his inability (from ill-health) to receive it.

Lately. At Paris, in a charitable asylum, aged 60, F. Masini, for many years one of the most successful composers of romance (ballads) in Paris. Twenty years ago there was a *furore* in France for that class of music. About Christmas time there used to appear a number of musical albums, intended partly as new-year's gifts, and containing a dozen or more songs, duets, *notturni*, &c., sometimes contributed by several composers, sometimes all by one. Masini's album was generally a prime favourite, and several of the French detached songs which have become best known and liked in England are from his facile pen.

At Athens, Alexander Soutzos, the national poet, whose poems are extremely popular in Greece. He was a declared enemy to the Bavarian dynasty, and was condemned to imprisonment four years ago for high treason.

In the infirmary at Greenwich Hospital, a pensioner named Emanuel Mori, a native of Oporto. On examining his effects, it was found that the old man held bank securities for £1,000, and was possessed of £100 deposited in the Greenwich Savings Bank, together with cash about his person to the value of about £30 more. Mori had been for upwards of thirty years one of the Board-room messengers, and had, no doubt, been in receipt of small fees from successful contractors. His wages amounted, including his victualling money, to little more than 2s. a-day; yet, by dint of hard living, he had amassed a sum, by placing his money at interest, nearly double his actual receipts. He died intestate, and having no children or known relatives, the bulk of the property will go to the Crown.

Sept. 1. At his residence, Monkstown, aged 78, George Simpson, esq., eldest son of the late Very Rev. Dean Carleton.

Suddenly, at Trenoweth, aged 64, John Fitz-Simons, esq., of Tregarthen and Trenoweth, formerly of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.

At Torquay, aged 37, Lieut. E. B. Hopkins, R.N., younger son of the late Rev. D. J. Hopkins, Vicar of Hartford, Hunts.

Sept. 2. In Edinburgh, Henry Murray, esq., late a Captain in the 79th Highlanders.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Catherine Walcott, wife of Capt. H. F. Slater, h. p., R.A., and fourth dau. of the Rev. W. Garnett, late Rector of Barbadoes.

At Havre des Pas, Jersey, aged 18, George S. O'Brien, eldest son of the late Rev. Matthew O'Brien, and grandson of James Robin, esq.

Sept. 3. At Bideford, aged 57, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Charles Gregory, Chaplain of Sandford, near Crediton.

Sept. 4. At Kenward, Pembury, Kent, Maria, wife of Sir John C. K. Shaw, bart.

At Rostrevor, Robert Eustace Maude, esq., Capt. 41st Regt., youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Rector of Enniskillen.

At Hitchin, aged 86, Georgina, widow of the Rev. Joseph Douton, late Vicar of Biggleswade.

At Helmsley-lodge, near York, aged 30, Eugene Thomas Curzon Whittell, esq., Capt. in the 2nd West York Light Infantry.

Sept. 5. At York, aged 38, Major Henry Pratt Gore, late 6th Royal Regt. of Foot.

At Sutton Valence, Kent, aged 44, Augustus Northcote, esq.

At Watford, aged 90, J. Pidcock, esq., M.D.

At the Grove, Hertford, Jane Gaborian, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Hutchings, of H.M.'s Madras Retired List.

At St. Mary's-villa, Fulham, Mary, widow of George Melville Swinton, esq., of Swinton, and dau. of the late Guy Lennox Prendergast, esq.

At Malta, Robert Myddelton Biddulph, 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, second son of Col. Myddelton Biddulph, M.P., of Chirk Castle.

At the house of his uncle (Sir John Awdry), aged 11, William T. A. Carr, only son of the late Rev. William Carr, of Bombay.

Sept. 6. In Norfolk-st., Park-lane, aged 64, Lady Elizabeth Emily Dawson.

At Stoke Newington, aged 64, Henry Cole, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

Aged 83, Marianne, relict of the Rev. Samuel Lowe, formerly Rector of Darlaston.

At Maiden Bradley, Wilts., aged 71, Michael John, fourth son of the late Capt. Festing, R.N.

At St. Columba's College, aged 16, Arthur Willoughby, eldest surviving son of Edward Pennefather, esq., Q.C., of Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, and Rathsalla, co. Wicklow, and grandson of the late Chief Justice.

Sept. 7. At Torquay, aged 44, Major David Arthur Monro, only son of the late David Monro, esq., of Quebec. He entered the Army as cornet Dec. 28, 1838; became lieut. June 1, 1841; and capt. May 1, 1846. He served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir War of 1851, '52, and '53; became major July 29, 1853, and as such served for some years with the above regiment. He had received the medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and also the Turkish medal.

At Camberwell, aged 71, Martha Blyth, widow of the Rev. Daniel Williams, forty-six years Lecturer at St. Bartholomew the Great.

Sept. 8. At Madresfield-court, the Earl Beauchamp. See OBITUARY.

At Lowesby-hall, Leicestershire, aged 74, the Dowager Lady Fowke.

At Bruges, from the effects of a fall, Herbert Cornewall, esq., of Delbury-hall, Salop.

At Moggerhanger-house, Bedfordsh., Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Edw. Hen. Dawkins.

At Interlaken, in Switzerland, aged 42, Jane Hutchinson, wife of the Rev. W. Williamson, Datchworth, Herts., and dau. of the late W. Fergusson, M.D.

At Herne Bay, aged 14, Arthur William, the eldest son of the Rev. W. Stafford Finch, Incumbent of St. Peter's, De Beauvoir-town.

Sept. 9. Suddenly, at Brighton, aged 33, Mrs. Archibald Peel, wife of Archibald Peel, esq., and only dau. of Sir R. H. Palmer, bart., of Cefn-pk., near Wrexham.

At Dover, aged 49, John Hay Stephenson, esq., of Great Portland-st., Marylebone, and of Cowper's-court, Cornhill, eldest son of the late Major John Stephenson, formerly of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and the 43rd Regt. of Light Infantry.

At Raemoir, aged 82, Wm. Innes, esq., of Raemoir.

At the Mall, Clifton, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Hewitt, the last surviving child of the late Hon. Wm. Williams Hewitt.

At his residence, Sea Grove, Isle of Wight, aged 56, Capt. Thos. Gardnor, formerly of the 2nd Life Guards.

Sept. 10. At Raynham-hall, Norfolk, aged 65, the Marquis Townshend. See OBITUARY.

At Upland-house, Bathwick, Bath, aged 75, Hen. Bridges Smith, esq., a magistrate and an alderman of that city.

At Brenchley, Kent, aged 68, Ann Durrant, widow of John Rawlinson Harris, esq., M.P., of Winchester-house, Southwark.

At Brighton, aged 68, Wm. Hen. Hawkins, esq., J.P.

Sept. 11. At Teignmouth-house, Teignmouth, aged 86, Lieut.-Col. Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin. The deceased was the son of the late Warwick Hele Tonkin, esq., of Exeter, and married the only dau. of the late Thos. Mitchell, esq., M.D., formerly of Chudleigh, who died about five years ago, without issue. At the commencement of the French war Sir Warwick was Capt. in the Royal Devon Miners, but he subsequently entered the army and served in Ireland. He was at Walcheren, and also in the expedition to Sicily, was Brigade-Major in the London district, and retired at the peace, having served eighteen years in active military life. After his retirement, Sir Warwick raised a troop of Yeomanry Cavalry in Devon, and held the rank of Major; and in the year 1836 having on two occasions escorted her present Majesty (then the Princess Victoria) and the late Duchess of Kent in their passage through his part of the country, he received the

honour of Knighthood. Subsequently he was barrack-master at Exeter for a number of years. In 1826 he received a gold medal of the first class from Charles X. of France, for aid in a case of shipwreck, and for similar services in 1831 he was in 1838 nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He was one of the first when the Volunteer movement was set on foot to come forward and render it, both by his personal efforts and pecuniary aid, all the assistance he possibly could. For some time past he had held the appointment of Lieut.-Col. of the South Devon Brigade of Artillery. He was also a most active county magistrate, and a member of several local public bodies.

At Craig Royston, near Edinburgh, Vice-Adm. Henry Dundas, second son of the late Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

At Grey's-lodge, Torquay, aged 56, James Grant Lumsden, esq., Bombay Civil Service.

At Reading, Jane, widow of the late Rev. John Scott, H.E.I.C.S.

At Carrickfergus, aged 19, from a railway accident, Clarence Coulstoun Gardner, Sub-Lieut. of H.M.S. "Edgar."

Sept. 12. At Chesterton Vicarage, Oxon., Louisa, wife of the Rev. John James Moss, and dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward and Lady Cust.

At Headington-hill-house, near Oxford, aged 53, James Morrell, esq. See OBITUARY.

Aged 30, Henry, youngest son of Uvedale Corbett, esq., of Aston-hall, Shiffnal, Salop.

At Brighton, aged 46, Lieut. Charles Henry Young, R.N.

At the Parsonage, Watton, Yorkshire, Mary Agnes, wife of William Ellison, and dau. of the Rev. Henry Jennings.

Sept. 13. At Gouray, Jersey, aged 88, Esther, widow of Gen. Sir Hilgrove Turner.

At Sidmouth, Ellen, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Palk Welland, Rector of Shillingford with Dunchideock.

Sept. 14. At Heathfield-house, near Oxford, Charlotte, wife of George Richard Walker, esq., and dau. of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, bart.

At Windsor, aged 65, Emilia, wife of Lieut.-Col. Francis Fuller, C.B., dau. of the late Gen. Francis Fuller.

At Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, aged 59, Francis Price, esq., late Capt. in the 19th Regt. of Foot, third son of Sir Rose Price, bart., of Trengwainton, Cornwall.

Suddenly, at Broadmayne Rectory, Dorsetshire, Catherine, widow of George Waddell, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

At Brancepeth Rectory, aged 18, Arthur Duncombe Shafto, Midshipman, late of H.M.S. "Narcissus," second son of the Rev. A. Duncombe Shafto.

Sept. 15. At Vine-cottage, Babbicombe, Torquay, aged 83, R. B. Newland, esq., late Major of the 20th Dragoons.

At Clarendon-park, near Salisbury, James Dennis Wright, esq., late Surgeon-Major of the Grenadier Guards.

At Seaton-villa, Clevedon, aged 55, Allan Webb, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.L., Surgeon-Major, Presidency-Surgeon, &c., of the Bengal Medical Staff.

Sept. 16. At Eastbourne, the Lady Margaret Stuart, dau. of the late Francis, tenth Earl of Moray.

At Norwood, aged 69, Sir Arthur Nicolson, of Nicolson, bart., Brough-lodge, Fetlar, Shetland.

At Frascati, Havre, aged 63, Rear-Adm. Washington, F.R.S., Hydrographer to the Admiralty. See OBITUARY.

Mary, widow of Geo. Baker, A.M., barrister-at-law and Recorder of Dover, of Beverley, St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, and eldest dau. of the late Very Rev. Gerrard Andrews, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.

Sept. 17. At Orton Longueville, aged 71, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Lieut. of the County of Aberdeen. See OBITUARY.

At Ardochy, Glengarry, aged 80, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. See OBITUARY.

At Genoa, aged 53, Stuarta, dau. of the late Lord Erskine, and widow of T. Yeats Brown, esq., late H.M.'s Consul at Genoa.

At Sidmouth, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Thomas M. R. Barnard, and dau. of the late Sir C. Edmund Corrington, knt.

At Mount Auburn, Killing, co. Dublin, Col. Joseph Kelsall, late of the 70th Regt.

At the Parsonage, Chatham, aged 69, Una, wife of Benjamin Tribe, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sophia Louisa, relict of the Rev. William Dent, of Crosby Cote, Yorkshire, and dau. of the late William Dent, esq., of Brickendon Bury-park, Herts.

At Teignmouth, aged 34, Ellen Ann, wife of W. H. Dunsford, esq., of Ashley-court, Tiverton, Devon.

Aged 28, Lieut. W. F. Anderson, H.M.'s 83rd Regt.

In Chester-terrace, Regent's-pk., aged 75, C. R. Cockerell, esq., R.A. See OBITUARY.

Sept. 18. At Southampton, aged 58, Philip Hast, esq., Lieut. R.N., for several years Senior Commander in the Service of the Royal West India Mail Company.

At the Vicarage, Bishops Lydeard, aged 70, Nathaniel Bliss, esq.

Sept. 19. At his residence, Charlton, aged 73, Major-Gen. Robert Clarke, R.A.

In Portman-sq., aged 80, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Warren, many years Rector of St. Elizabeth, in the Island of Jamaica.

Sept. 20. At his residence, Russell-sq., aged 85, William Tooke, esq., F.R.S., President of the Society of Arts, and formerly M.P. for the borough of Truro.

At Mayfield, Edinburgh, Col. Robert Low, of Laws, Berwickshire, late of the Bengal Army.

At Eaton-hall, Cheshire, Fanny, wife of John Coutts Antrobus, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.	Aug. 29, 1863.	Sept. 5, 1863.	Sept. 12, 1863.	Sept. 19, 1863.
Mean Temperature . . .			° 58·1	° 60·0	° 57·8	° 54·5	° 56·1
London	78029	2803989	1337	1334	1232	1257	1186
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	207	180	170	167	148
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	278	320	270	280	250
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	197	171	163	188	188
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	281	302	310	268	304
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	374	361	319	354	296

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
Aug. 22 .	768	214	210	125	17	1337	912	876	1788
„ 29 .	798	189	171	152	21	1334	865	840	1705
Sept. 5 .	704	179	147	164	37	1232	925	938	1863
„ 12 .	695	151	199	183	29	1257	938	985	1923
„ 19 .	643	173	174	157	28	1186	946	984	1930

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 15, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,308	47	0	Oats ...	28	18	6	Beans ...	90	38	10
Barley ...	758	39	0	Rye ...	44	33	6	Peas ...	212	39	3

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	45	5	Oats	22	8	Beans	39	8
Barley	32	10	Rye	33	1	Peas	35	8

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 17.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 17.
Mutton	3*s.* 6*d.*	to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts 1,360
Veal	3*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep 6,370
Pork	3*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Calves 571
Lamb	3*s.* 8*d.*	to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Pigs 210

COAL-MARKET, SEPT. 18.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17*s.* 9*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 3*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Aug. 24, to Sept. 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Thermometer. Noon.	Thermometer. 11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	60	70	57	29. 84	rn. cloudy, fair
25	58	68	59	29. 58	fr. hl. rn. th. lt.
26	59	63	61	29. 47	cloudy, rain
27	60	68	61	29. 33	do. showers
28	60	68	60	29. 61	fr. cl. h. r. th. lt.
29	60	71	58	29. 78	cl. slight rain
30	60	69	63	29. 83	rain, showers
31	60	68	54	29. 78	hvy. shrs. cl.
S. 1	57	68	57	29. 99	fair
2	57	64	57	29. 84	heavy rain
3	60	68	58	29. 71	cloudy, fair
4	60	66	57	29. 83	do. heavy rain
5	55	64	54	29. 66	fair, hvy. rain
6	53	63	53	29. 87	do. cloudy
7	53	63	53	29. 67	rain, fair
8	53	64	55	29. 91	cloudy

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Thermometer. Noon.	Thermometer. 11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
9	53	64	54	29. 71	cl. rn. hy. th. lt.
10	54	58	50	29. 89	cloudy, fair
11	54	60	53	30. 08	fair
12	54	64	56	30. 14	do. slight rain
13	59	65	54	30. 16	do. cloudy
14	54	62	56	30. 27	cloudy
15	54	60	54	30. 11	do.
16	55	62	52	29. 99	rain, fair
17	54	63	54	30. 03	fair
18	54	63	55	30. 04	do. cloudy
19	57	70	60	29. 74	fair
20	54	58	49	29. 46	rain, fair
21	54	60	50	29. 09	cloudy, shrs.
22	54	60	47	28. 97	do. do.
23	54	58	48	29. 07	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. and Sept.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	93 1/4	93 1/2	93 3/8 1/2	239				108 1/2 3/4
25	93 1/4	93 3/8 1/2	93 1/4 1/2	238 1/2	1 dis. 2 pm.	224 6	16 pm.	108 1/2 3/4
26	93 1/8 1/4	93 3/8 1/2	93 3/8 1/2		2 pm.			108 1/2 3/4
27	93 1/4 3/8	93 3/8 1/2	93 3/8 5/8		1 dis. 2 pm.			108 1/2 3/4
28	93 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 3/4	93 1/2 3/4				19 pm.	108 1/2 3/4
29	93 3/8 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2 3/4		2 pm.			108 5/8 3/4
31	93 3/8 1/2	93 5/8 3/4	93 1/2 3/4		1 dis. 2 pm.		16 pm.	108 1/2
S. 1	93 1/2 3/4	93 5/8 7/8	93 5/8 4		1 dis. 2 pm.			108 1/2 3/4
2	93 5/8 7/8	92 3/8 1/2	92 1/2 3/4	238 40				108 1/2 3/4
3	93 5/8 3/4	92 1/4 1/2	92 1/4 1/2		1 dis. 2 pm.			108 1/2 3/4
4	93 1/4 3/4	92 1/4 1/2	92 1/4 1/2			224 6		108 1/2 3/4
5	Stock Exchange closed.							
7	93 5/8 3/4	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/4 3/8	239 40	par. 2 pm.	226	19 pm.	108 1/2 3/4
8	93 1/2 3/4	92 1/4 3/8	92 1/4 3/8	240				108 1/2 3/4
9	93 3/8 5/8	92 1/4	92 1/4	Shut.	par. 2 pm.			108 3/8 3/4
10	93 3/8 5/8	92 1/4	92 1/4		par. 3 pm.			108 3/8 5/8
11	93 3/8 1/2	92 1/8	92 1/8		par. 3 pm.			108 3/8 5/8
12	93 3/8 1/2	92 1/8 1/4	92 1/4		par. 3 pm.			108 1/4 5/8
14	93 3/8 1/2	92 1/8	92 1/8		par. 3 pm.			108 1/4 5/8
15	93 1/4 1/2	92 1/8	92 1/8		par. 3 pm.	224		108 1/4 1/2
16	93 1/4 1/2	92 1/8	92 1/8		par 3 pm.		20 pm.	108 1/2
17	93 3/8 1/2	92 1/8	92 1/8		par.	226		108 1/4 1/2
18	93 3/8 1/2	92 1/8	92 1/8		par. 3 pm.	225 6	16 pm.	108 1/4 1/2
19	Stock Exchange closed.							
21	93 3/8 1/2	92 1/8 1/4	92 1/8 1/4					108 1/4 1/2
22	93 3/8 5/8	91 7/8 2 1/4	92 1/4		par. 2 pm.	224		108 3/8 5/8
23	93 1/4 3/8	91 3/4 2	91 7/8 2		par. 3 pm.			108 1/4 5/8

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1863.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

DEVIZES.

SIR,—I do not think Canon Jackson is quite right in translating this name as "boundaries," as mentioned in your account of the Wiltshire Archæological Society in the September Number. The only other mention of the name known to me is in Mountain's History of Selby, where it is stated, that after the defeat of Lord Fairfax and his son Sir Thomas at Adderton Moor, on the 29th June, 1643, by the Earl of Newcastle, Lord Fairfax was compelled to fly to Wressell Castle, and thence to Hull, whilst Sir Thomas, being separated from him, was forced to go to Carlton Ferry, Thorne, "*the Devizes*" of Hatfield, &c. Now Hatfield Chace consisted of about 180,000 acres of wood and water, wild and waste, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Notts., through which a few horse-roads and devious ways, known only to the keepers and fen-men, passed. I have looked through the copies of old maps of this district attached to Stonehouse's "History of the Isle of Axholme," and other authorities, but cannot find the name "The Devizes" on them; but from inference I consider the word represents a place from which a number of ways or roads divided or deviated. For instance, in the above case I have no doubt Sir Thomas Fairfax took the horse-road called "Crule Causey," hotly pursued as he was by the gallant Portington, who also subsequently had the honour of a personal encounter with Cromwell at the battle of Winceby.—I am, &c.,

W. H. LAMMIN.

Fulham.

THE FAMILY OF BOND.

SIR,—In your present Number, p. 431, the writer of the article on the "Monumental Inscriptions of Barbadoes" suggests that "Francis Bond, Esq., born at Bodmyn in Cornwall, 1636, ob. Aug. 3, 1699," might be a relative of Denis Bond, Esq., "the staunch Parliamentarian and M.P. for Weymouth," &c.; but Denis Bond belonged to the Dorsetshire family of that name, and there is no mention of a Francis Bond at a suitable date in the pedigree printed in the current number of the new edition of Hutchins's History. The arms of the Dorsetshire Bonds are, Quarterly, 1 and 4, A fess or; 2 and 3, Argent, on a chevron sable three bezants.—I am, &c.,

J. W. HODSON.

Blandford, Dorset, Oct. 2, 1863.

PHŒNIX FAMILY.

WANTED—any information concerning the family and descendants of James P. Phœnix, who was librarian of the Liverpool Library Lyceum from 1817 to 1844, and died at Everton, near Liverpool, in 1846, in his 62nd year. A highly eulogistic notice of him appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for July, 1846. J. C. L.

ERRATUM.

P. 313, l. 7 from end. The name should be "Grey:" the error, however, is not ours.

Many Obituary notices, letters, and other matters that are in type are of necessity deferred till next month.

The Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MURRAY'S CATHEDRALS[a].

It is notorious that the generality of English travellers on the Continent make themselves the laughing-stock of the educated classes in all countries by the absurd airs of superiority which they give themselves, and at the same time commonly displaying gross ignorance of the subjects which they pretend to understand so much better than the natives. In no subject does this ignorance display itself more constantly than in architecture, and especially in all that relates to the history of THE CATHEDRALS, which the English everywhere visit in shoals. The present series of "Handbooks of the English Cathedrals" is therefore a very useful and valuable complement to Mr. Murray's other most valuable Handbooks. Let us hope that English travellers will in future endeavour to know something about the architecture of the cathedrals of their own country before they prate about those of other countries.

In the last generation it was customary for the local guides to be taught to say that all the finest cathedrals in France were "built by the English," because that was found to be the readiest way to extract shillings or francs from the pockets of English travellers. Of late years there has been a reaction from this extreme to the opposite one, and it has become the fashion for English travellers to extol the French cathedrals as pieces of perfection, "real high art," "infinitely superior to anything in England." This is an equally ridiculous error the other way. That the French cathedrals are "higher" than the English in one sense, that they are more lofty, is evident to the commonest observer, but this does not necessarily make them rank higher in the history of art. Their great height and the more general use of stone vaults gives a very fine and

[a] "Handbook to the Cathedrals of England." With Illustrations. (Crown 8vo. London: Murray. Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker.)

grand effect to their interiors, but this is purchased at the cost of the entire sacrifice of all external effect or proportion; and in consequence of the overweening ambition of the French architects to be superior to all the rest of the world, they always miscalculated their means, and attempted more than they were able to carry out, so that scarcely one of the French cathedrals has ever been completed according to the original design. In England we can point to Westminster, Salisbury, Lincoln, Ely, and others as buildings completed according to the idea of the original architect, though sometimes not till long afterwards.

At Wells, especially, we have not only the cathedral itself, but all the adjuncts to it completed according to one grand design gradually carried out. The cathedral is of moderate dimensions, but its west front may challenge comparison in richness of sculpture with any building in Europe of the same period, and the cathedral is neither left incomplete nor isolated. It has its Lady-chapel, its chapter-house, its cloister, (though it was not monastic,) and every officer of the cathedral has his appointed dwelling, all clustered round the cathedral, which thus forms the centre of a group of buildings, nearly all retaining to a considerable extent their medieval features; many are spoiled by modern alterations, but in all cases the shell of the building remains perfect, and the original picture might be restored on paper from the existing remains. There is the bishop's palace of the beginning of the thirteenth century, the work of Bishop Jocelyne, and of the same hands as the original part of the cathedral; this is surrounded by its moat, with the wall and gatehouse added in the fourteenth century by Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury, who also built a college or close for the forty vicars choral, which remain perfect, with some alterations of the fifteenth century, and some vile modernizations. The Canons' Close has also the gatehouses of the fifteenth century; and within the enclosure are the deanery, a very fine house also of the fifteenth, but much spoiled; the archdeaconry with a magnificent hall, with parts of the original work of the fourteenth century, and a fine timber roof to the hall, of the fifteenth, though with a modern front; several houses for the canons, each with its hall roof, though generally divided by modern partitions; a house for the Master of the fabric, and a small house for the organist, also with its hall, though in a bad state.



View of Chapter-house, &c., Wells Cathedral.

This little house is placed close to the south-west tower of the cathedral, apparently built by the same architect as that tower, and placed there purposely to set off by the contrast the magnificence of the great mass of the cathedral, serving as a foil, and a measure for the eye.

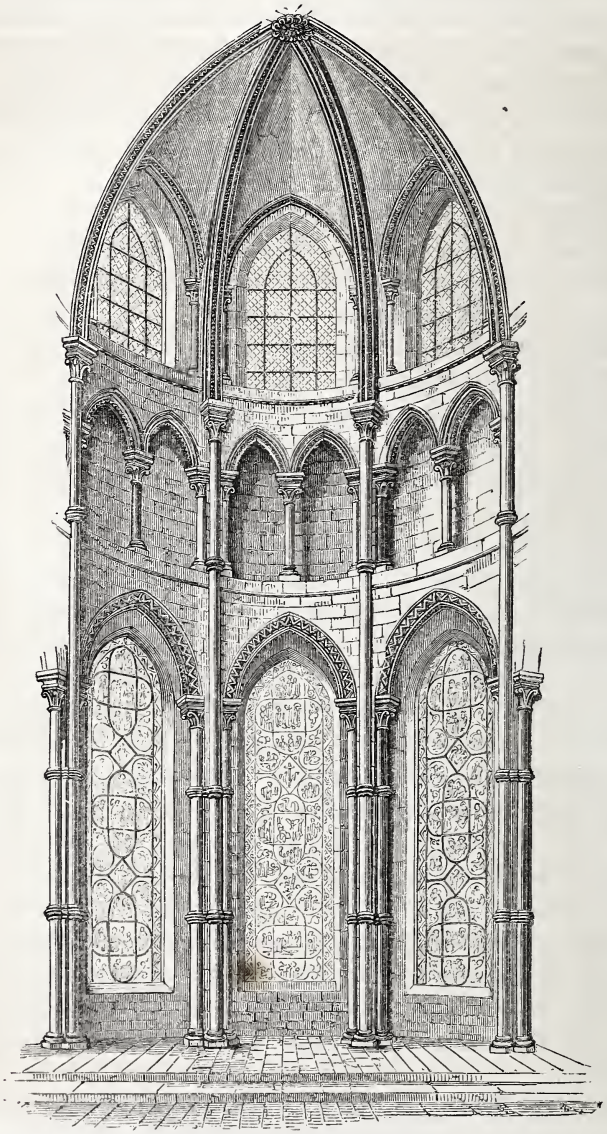
We doubt very much whether France can produce such a group of buildings, or such an ecclesiastical city as this; yet not one English traveller in a thousand who prates and talks big about the French cathedrals has ever seen the city of Wells. There is no longer any excuse for this ignorance; Mr. Murray shews us what there is to see in England, and the railroads have removed all the difficulty there formerly was in seeing England.

It is too much the fashion at present to run down everything English, merely because the leaders themselves are ignorant of what there is to see in England, and of the history of English art. People run away with the notion that art is confined to Italy merely because the Italians are by nature admirable copyists, but they are a people entirely devoid of invention, and they never had any architecture of their own. From the earliest period they stuck Grecian marble porticoes in front of their own brick buildings and called that the Roman style, and they adhered to this so called Roman style for centuries after all the other nations of modern Europe had invented styles of their own, which we call by the convenient general name of Gothic Architecture. This race of invention began and progressed in each of the northern nations simultaneously with the formation of the nation itself and its language, so that the architecture of each nation is a part of its history, and of itself. It is difficult to say what nation had the priority in this race; it requires a more accurate knowledge of the comparative progress of each at the same period than we at present possess to enable us to decide that question. This investigation is in fact a tracing out of the progress of Civilization in each country, and it is much to be regretted that M. Guizot was not acquainted with the history of architecture, as he would have derived great assistance from it.

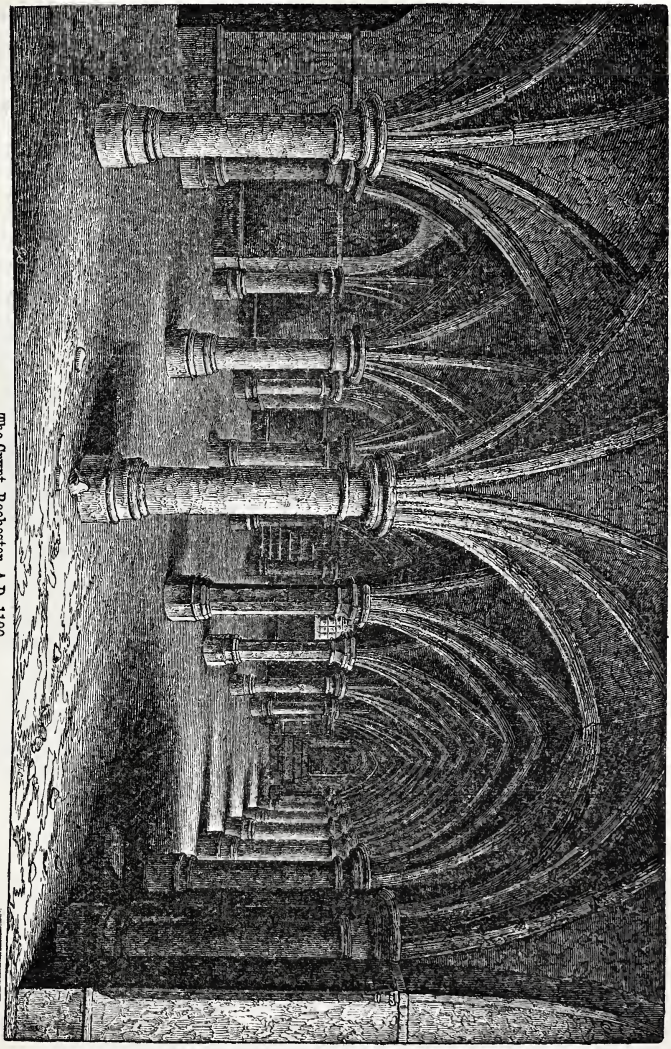
The French of course imagine, and affirm boldly, that they were always more advanced in civilization at all periods than any other nation, but the fact is very questionable, and Englishmen need not be afraid to investigate the grounds on which

the assumption rests. In architecture the French assume that the Abbé Suger was the inventor of the Gothic style, and appeal to the church of St. Denis as proof; and Englishmen in their ignorance go and look at the existing church of St. Denis as the first Gothic church that was ever built, and do not see that the whole of the choir and the greater part of the nave were rebuilt from fifty to a hundred years after the time of Suger, and that all that really remains of his time is of almost purely Romanesque character. It is possible that the first germ of Gothic is to be found in the early work there about 1140. It is an interesting question to investigate,—the utmost it amounts to is that it is the earliest example of the transition of styles. The original windows have pointed arches, in other respects all the mouldings and details are pure Romanesque, of the same character as the Norman buildings of the same period in England. A few years later we come to the buildings of William of Sens in both countries. That his work at Sens was erected before his work at Canterbury is clear, the style is identical, and so far France has the priority of date. But whether William of Sens was selected by the monks of Canterbury to rebuild their cathedral after the great fire in 1174, because he was in advance of other architects of his day, or for the opposite reason, because he was the most conservative, and undertook to preserve more of the "glorious choir of Conrad," of which the monks were so fond and so proud, is a very doubtful question. The contemporary narrative of Gervase, who was probably present at the deliberations, seems more favourable to the latter supposition than the former one. It is certain that as soon as the work fell into the hands of William the Englishman in 1179 a very decided change of style is perceptible, and the work of the later architect is almost pure Gothic. In those parts where he could have more of his own way, and was not obliged to conform to the work of his predecessors, the work is more decidedly Gothic, as in the crypt under the corona, and in the transepts, which being out of the line of the choir, so much uniformity was not necessary.

From the close connection which always existed between the two cathedrals of Canterbury and Rochester it is extremely probable that this same William the Englishman built the eastern part of Rochester very soon after his work was finished at Canterbury. He was a monk at Canterbury, as



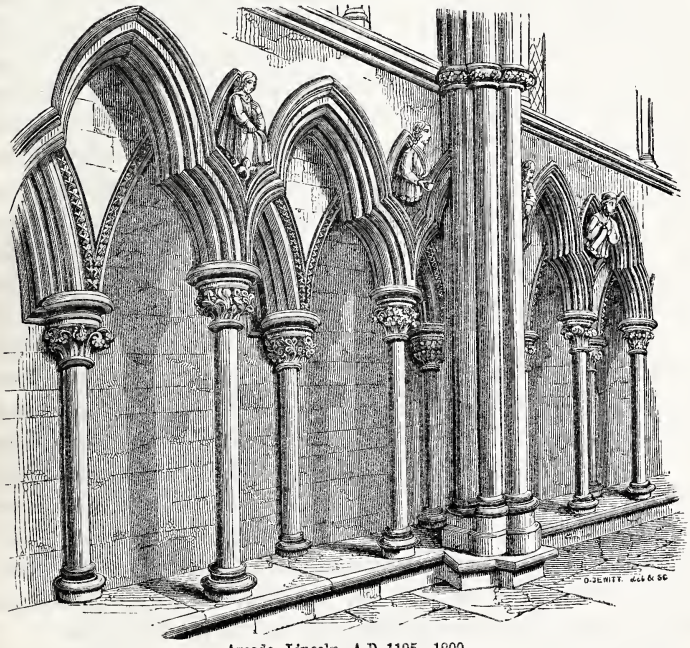
The Corona, Canterbury, A.D. 1184.



The Crypt, Rochester, A.D. 1160.

Gervase mentions, and William the Sacrist of Rochester a few years afterwards may very probably have been the same person. The eastern part of Rochester is very remarkable, there is Early English Gothic of three distinct periods in the presbytery, choir, and transepts of this cathedral, as Professor Willis has recently shewn to the members of the Archæological Institute in his own admirable manner. In the earliest part the general character is pure Gothic, but there are still some remains of Norman details, such as the billet ornament, and very massive shafts, although these are of Purbeck marble. In the later portions these vestiges of the Norman style entirely disappear, and we have in the large transepts most beautiful and pure Early English Gothic of rather a peculiar type, shewing an architect of original genius. But it is certain that no one architect ever invented the Gothic style as a whole, or even any one of its subdivisions, every such change of style was developed gradually, and took a whole generation to complete it.

Simultaneously with the earliest part of the Early English work at Rochester we have the choir and transept of the small parish church of Clee in Lincolnshire, consecrated in 1192 by Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, as recorded in a cotemporary inscription (inserted in one of the Norman pillars of the nave, which was not rebuilt). The choir and transept, which are the parts built at the time of this consecration, are almost pure Early English in style. Immediately after this we have the choir of the cathedral of Lincoln, respecting which there has been some interesting discussion in our pages. The best informed French architects and antiquaries allow that this is purely English Gothic, that there is nothing French about it, but they refuse to believe the recorded date (1192—1200), because they have nothing in France equally advanced in style until twenty or thirty years afterwards; and it is incredible to them that English art ever can have been in advance of French art, yet the historical evidence is as strong as any documentary evidence can well be, and the style, as we have shewn, is perfectly consistent with that of other English buildings of the same period. Such questions as these are of the highest interest and importance in the history of art and of civilization. No people have so much opportunity of studying them and throwing light upon them as English travellers, who go every-



Arcade, Lincoln, A.D. 1195—1200.

where and have leisure to study everything that they are disposed to study.

We cannot help expecting that the publication of this excellent Handbook of the English Cathedrals will help considerably to turn the attention of the educated classes in England to this very important and interesting subject—the history of architecture in their own country, compared with that of other countries. It has been too readily assumed and taken for granted that the French were always in advance of us in civilization, and especially in architecture, the great test of civilization. The first impression of the interior of a French cathedral with its lofty stone vault a hundred feet from the ground is very striking and impressive, but this impression wears off when we discover that these vaults are constructed in the simplest and cheapest manner, without half the skill or science that is required for the construction of an English vault, and that for the sake of this vault everything else has been sacrificed. When we see that the French mouldings have not half the richness of the English, that French window-tracery has not a tenth part of the variety of invention of the English, that they have none of our fine open timber roofs, we begin to find out that French Gothic is very monotonous when compared with our own; that the greater length of the English cathedrals lends them a great additional charm, and makes them seem to grow upon us as we stand and admire them; the first effect of an English cathedral may be less striking, but its ultimate effect is more lasting, more impressive, more religious. The eye is amazed and delighted with the long succession of pillars, and arches, and windows, the variety of light and shade, and the effect produced on the mind is one that is never lost and never forgotten.

We have hardly said enough of the merits and ability of Mr. Murray's "Handbook of the English Cathedrals." His editor, Mr. King, is a diligent, careful author; the reader may feel quite sure that he has here all the real history, all that is positively known respecting the fabric of each cathedral. Mr. King has also the great negative merit of avoiding long and tedious disquisitions upon subjects long since exhausted, such as the Saxon theory which bewildered our fathers, and out of the mazes of which some writers of the present day would not have let us escape so easily. Mr. King is wise enough to see that this question was settled by Rickman forty

or fifty years ago, and that it is folly to resuscitate it. There is not a vestige of Saxon work remaining in any one of our cathedrals, and Mr. King has the good sense to see this, and take it for granted.

Whether his work might not have been made more lively and more interesting is another question. Short comparisons between one cathedral and another, or between those of England and of other countries at the same periods, would have added considerably to the value of the work without much increasing the bulk, and the *réchauffé* of the lives of the bishops without reference to the fabric might have been omitted or cut down still farther. In an architectural history we have nothing to do with any bishop unless some building was going on in his time, or his antecedents make it probable that he was a builder, and had influence on the architecture of his cathedral. Perhaps, however, these sketches may add to the popularity of a Handbook which is intended to take the place of the ordinary Guide-books, and not to give merely the architectural history, although that naturally forms the most important part. We also have an extreme dislike to the affectation of Mr. King's style, such as his adopting the modern conceit of *leafage* in place of the long-established and well-understood technical term of *foliation*, which being derived from the Latin is the same in other languages, always an advantage for technical terms, and we gain nothing by the change.

The engravings in this work are in Mr. Jewitt's best style, and therefore present the most truthful and accurate representations of the various parts of our cathedrals that we possess, very superior in this respect to any previous work. Several of the views are admirable works of art, but as engravings they sadly cry out for more margin, the actual quantity of surface engraved is often as large as in Britton's quarto plates. In this respect Mr. Murray has been too liberal; he has made Mr. Jewitt cram in as much as the paper would hold without any margin at all, and this does not do justice to the fineness of the engravings, which are as highly finished as Le Keux's steel plates; they are quite marvellous as specimens of engraving on wood. We rather doubt whether this has not been carried too far; woodcuts instead of being the cheapest kind of engravings are rapidly becoming the most expensive; the time of a skilful artist must be paid for whether he works

upon steel, or upon stone, or upon wood, and our idea is that a woodcut should rather reproduce a careful and accurate sketch than a highly-finished drawing, or a photograph, with which after all it can never compete. The magnifying glass can be applied to the photograph to any extent, which can never be the case with any kind of engraving. Mr. Jewitt's woodcuts seem intended to rival photographs, and this appears to us a mistake. There are many subjects which cannot be taken by photography; and for these, woodcuts representing good sketches are invaluable, but the greatest skill of hand may be misapplied, and in proportion as the woodcut rivals the copper-plate it loses its own proper character.

Purchasers have, however, all the advantage in the more convenient size and in the difference of the price charged for this work, as compared with the only other series worthy to be compared with it, that edited by John Britton for Messrs. Longman and Co. about forty years ago. The price then charged for a single cathedral was nearly as much as that now charged for the whole series. We trust that Mr. Murray's liberality will be duly appreciated by the public, and that he will eventually reap the benefit of it.

This is, we believe, the sixth time that the English Cathedrals have been published as a distinct series, viz.:—

1. By Browne Willis, in four quarto volumes, published in 1727—1733, a work of learning and research, but with few engravings, and an entire absence of any knowledge of architectural history.

2. By Carter, in atlas folio, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, between 1795 and 1813, on a magnificent scale for architects, but most inconvenient for the use of amateurs; and the scheme was too grand to be ever completed, only four of the cathedrals and two abbey churches were published. Some valuable drawings prepared for others remain in the Society's library, and have not been engraved.

3. By Storer, in four octavo volumes, in 1813—1819; the plates are small but fairly executed, the letter-press is distinguished by gross ignorance and bigotry.

4. By John Britton, in five quarto volumes, 1814—1820, with fine engravings both of general views and of details, and with the best information that could then be obtained from the cathedral authorities; but the prefaces are full of bitter com-

plaints and lamentations on the want of public support, and this series, like Carter's, was also left very incomplete.

5. By Winkles, with engravings fairly executed from drawings in which the picturesque was the principal object studied, and very meagre descriptions by T. Moule.

6. The work before us is the sixth attempt; let us hope that it will meet with better success than the best of its predecessors, and if its success is proportioned to its merits it certainly will. It would be a lamentable result of so much enterprise and assiduity if this series also should be obliged to come to a premature conclusion and be left incomplete.

In a purely architectural point of view we are by no means sure that the primary idea of a series of cathedrals is not a mistake: the accidental circumstance that a particular church has the bishop's seat in it does not necessarily make it the best church in the diocese in an architectural sense. Several of our abbey churches are finer examples of architecture than the inferior cathedrals. The Society of Antiquaries seem to have been aware of this when they admitted St. Alban's Abbey Church and St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, into their series. It is much to be regretted that the funds of the Society were not adequate to their ideas fifty years ago, when they were certainly in advance of their age. Carter was the best architectural antiquary of his day, and the Society had the good sense to see this, and to support him cordially. His series of Papers in this Magazine at that time was far in advance of the age in which he lived. We earnestly hope that Mr. Murray and Mr. King are not also too much in advance of the present day to make their work remunerative. It is eminently worthy of public support.

ACOUSTIC POTTERY.

An interesting archæological question has lately been raised by M. Didron in his *Annales Archéologiques*. It relates to the acoustic means employed in the middle ages to repeat words or sounds in our religious edifices. This question has been introduced to France by a Swedish architect, M. Mandelgren, and by two Russian architects, Messrs. Stassoff and Gonestaeff, who are now in Paris, engaged in the study of our ecclesiastical architecture. These skilful architects, who are also distinguished savants, have consulted the professors and archæologists of the capital, with the view of learning whether there are found in French churches, as is frequently the case in Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, cornets and pots of baked earth, placed either in the interior walls or in the vaults. Christianity was introduced into Scandinavia principally by French missionaries, and it would appear probable that the mother country had preserved traces of a custom of which the daughters (in an ecclesiastical sense) furnish so many examples. On the other hand, the first French churches having had a Byzantine model, it appeared difficult to believe that a known detail of that epoch was not brought to the West with the architecture itself.

M. Didron, who was among the first applied to in the matter, replied in the *Annals*, which he has directed so well for twenty-two years. He cited two facts to shew the existence among us of acoustic pottery[a]; the first is an observation made in our own time, and the second is furnished by a MS. of the fifteenth century. He stated that in 1842, a correspondent of the Committee of Arts and Monuments announced to the section of Archæology the recent discovery of cornets of baked earth in the church of St. Blaise of Arles. These cornets, which corresponded to pots of twenty-two centimetres in diameter, were placed in the thickness of the walls, but as to their date we can say nothing more than that the church is believed to have been built in the year 1280[b]. To this obser-

[a] Didron, Annales Archéologiques, t. xxi. pp. 294—297, année 1862.

[b] Bulletin Archéologique publié par le Comité historique des Arts et Monuments, t. ii. p. 440.

vation, which is due to modern research, M. Didron added a valuable passage, extracted from a manuscript of the fifteenth century, namely, the Chronicle of the Celestines of Metz, published by M. E. de Bouteiller, in his Notice of a convent of that Order established in the capital of the ancient Austrasia. The chronicler Messin thus writes, under the date 1432:—

"In the month of August in this year, on the vigil of the Assumption, after Brother Odo Leroy had returned from the before-mentioned general chapter, it was ordered that pots should be made for the choir of the church of Ceans, he stating that he had seen such in another church, and thinking that they made the chanting resound more strongly. They were all put up in one day, as many workmen having been employed as were necessary [c]."

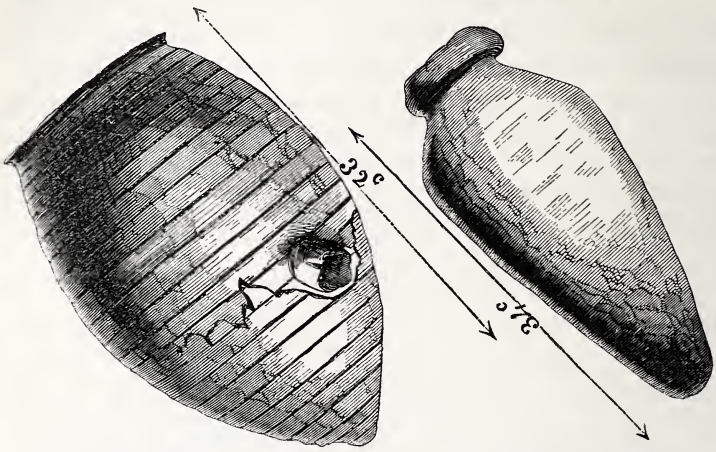
To these facts, which shew the custom of acoustic pottery existing at two extreme points of France, I am able to add a few more which I have collected in Normandy during the thirty years that I have devoted to the study of the churches of that province. Normandy has much to interest us in historic matters, as she was the cradle of Christianity for Norway, and the originator of a new style of architecture for England.

During these thirty years I have, five or six times, had occasion to notice the particularity in question in churches of Upper Normandy, but I must remark that this kind of observation is very difficult to make, and can indeed scarcely be expected without the demolition of a church, a circumstance that does not happen every day; beside which, the workmen who demolish our ancient edifices are rarely very observant.

Nevertheless, in 1862, the workmen engaged in pulling down the old church of St. Laurent en Caux (canton of Doudeville) were surprised to meet with a large earthen vase, of which the form was as remarkable as the position. This vase, placed in one of the angles of the choir, was entirely enveloped in mortar, and its form was that of a cone closed at each end. It had no other opening but a beak, which appeared in the form of a cornet at the surface of the wall. The exterior of the vase was furrowed with horizontal grooves. The form of the vase, and the earth of which it was composed, led me to ascribe it to the thirteenth century. I had remarked the same peculiarities of fabrication on vases of that epoch found at Leure, in the tomb of Pierre Berenguer, in 1856. I send here a representa-

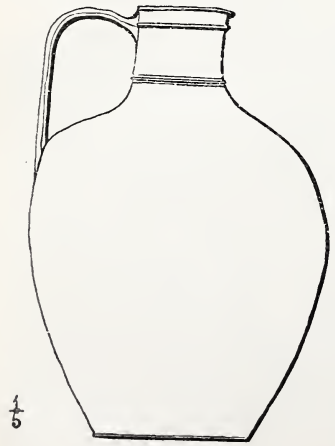
[c] E. de Bouteiller, Notice sur le Couvent des Celestins de Metz—Didron, Ann. Arch., t. xxi. pp. 275, 276, année 1862.

tion of this strange vase, which is one of the most singular that I have ever seen. It is well fitted for acoustic purposes, and appears quite unsuited for any other.



Vase from St. Laurent en Caux. Vase from Montivilliers.

The second acoustic vase that I shall mention came from the abbey of Montivilliers, and is now preserved in the Library of that city. It was taken from the vault of the choir under the tower of that royal monastery, and I conceive it was placed there at the rebuilding of the house in 1648 by the ladies of L'Hospital, abbesses of that establishment. I noticed also a dozen acoustic holes in the four angles of the clock-tower, of which the vault was ruined in the seventeenth century. I give here a representation of the vase, which is of an ash-grey colour. Its height is thirty-four centimetres; its opening is furnished with a neck moulding, and the base terminates in a point. I conceive it to be of the same date as the vault, viz. 1648.



Vase from Fry.

The third vase, that I have found, and of which I give an engraving, is one of the sixteenth century, discovered in the

choir of the church of Fry (canton of Argueil.) During the reparations there in 1858, four of these vases were found, two of which were in the sacristy. They appear to me culinary vases, which have been put to a monumental use. The height of the one here represented is thirty centimetres.

Thus I have three times met with acoustic pottery, either in the choir or the nave of the churches of Upper Normandy. In 1852 I remarked, in the now destroyed church of Alvimare (canton of Fauville), circular holes in the prisms which surround the pillars of the choir and the clock-tower. These holes were nothing but the openings of earthen vases placed in the walls as agents of repercussion [d].

In the church of Mont aux Malades, near Rouen, these vases fill the windows of the nave and the choir. These were found in 1842, when the Romanesque pilasters of the twelfth century were restored, but the acoustic operation appears to belong to the seventeenth.

I have also observed these acoustic vases in the church of Contremoulins, near Fécamp, and in the ruins of the choir of Perruel, near Périers sur Andelle (arrondissement of Andelys).

Now that attention is called to this matter, I have no doubt that numerous analogous facts will be found to corroborate those already given. Germany, England, and France will add to this little gleaning from Normandy—we would almost say that the theatres of antiquity have known these resources, and that Vitruvius himself has spoken of acoustic vases. The future will clear up this matter; for the present we are satisfied to endeavour to awaken the interest of our compatriots and contemporaries.

L'Abbé Cochet.

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[d] Les Eglises de l'arrond. d'Yvetot, 1ère édit., t. i. p. 275; 2e edit., t. i. p. 289. Ann. Archéol., t. xxi. pp. 354, 355.

FIBULÆ. PLATE I.

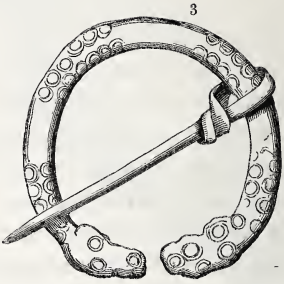
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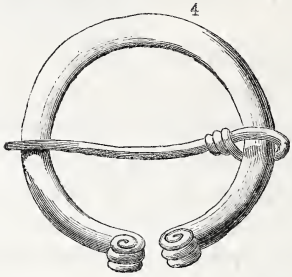
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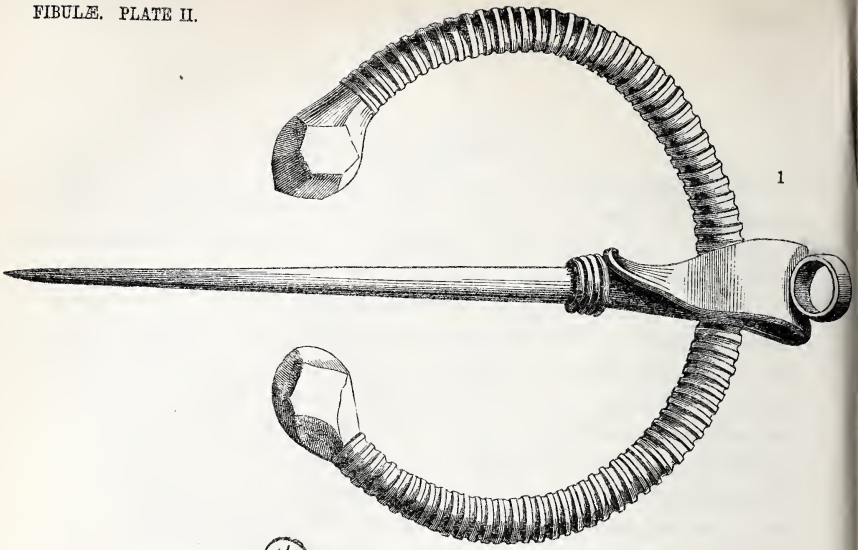


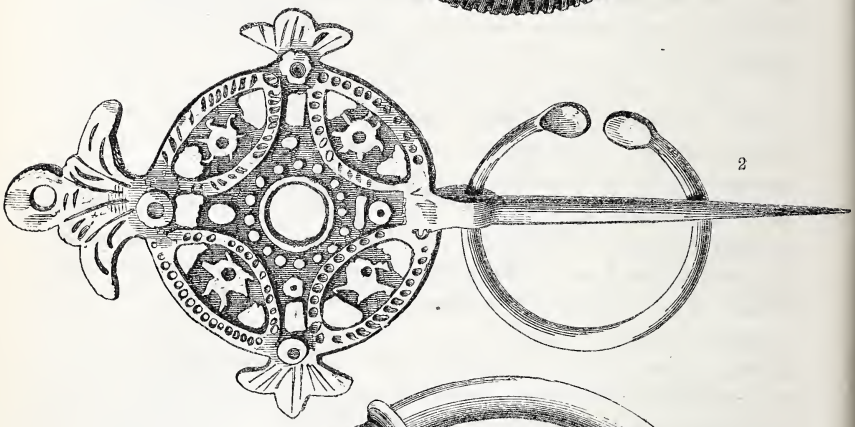
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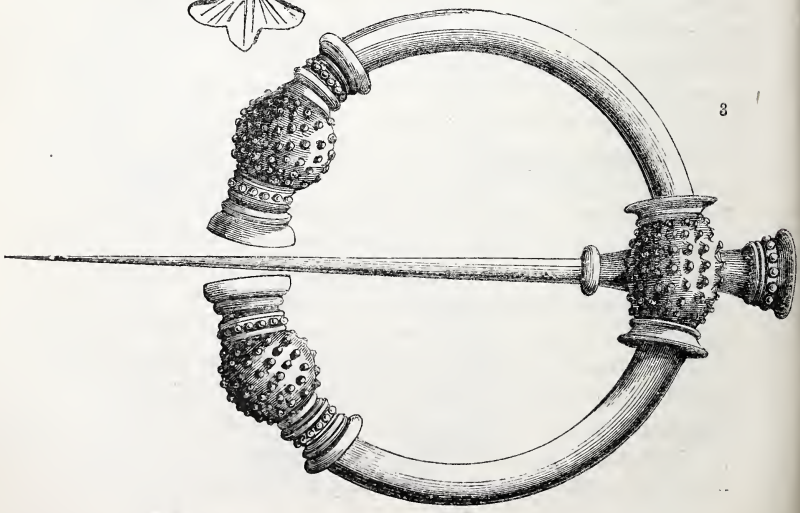


ON SOME FIBULÆ.

Sir,—Having often in the course of my travels observed similar ornaments in different countries, I have been led more particularly to notice a very remarkable analogy in a certain class of fibulæ of a horse-shoe shape and resembling the type of our Irish fibulæ. Similar ornaments have been found in ancient Etruria, in the environs of Naples, in Morocco, Tunis, and Tartary, and I hear the like are to be met with in the South of Spain. Whether this analogy is the result of an instinct or suggestive principle common to human thought and shared by all men alike, which leads people to invent similar ornaments as suggested to supply similar wants,—for what is more necessary or more naturally suggested than some instrument to fasten a shawl, toga, or burnous,—the simplicity also of the design and construction rendering their wide-spread occurrence in different countries not at all surprising or extraordinary; or whether this pattern of fibula has been communicated from one country to another, I leave to the more learned to decide. If the original pattern of the Irish specimens of this style of fibula has been received from foreign sources into Ireland, it has been so enlarged and so modified after its reception that it may be considered as almost peculiarly Irish. It may have been imported into Ireland about the time of St. Patrick, as at that period a number of foreign ecclesiastics came over to Ireland. This style of ornament found in Ireland is such as would be used by ecclesiastics. It is well known that some of the Greek patriarchs and ecclesiastics wore ornamental clasps to connect their robes. From specimens 5 and 6 we find that that style of fibula was common in Naples about the fourth and fifth centuries. These two, as well as No. 7, of a later period, are considered by an eminent antiquary in Italy to present a Byzantine configuration. There was an early connection between Naples and the Eastern empire. In sculpture, as in painting, the Neapolitan artists derived their earliest instruction from Byzantium. The Celtic ornamentation on the specimens of these brooches found in Ireland may have been imported about the same time, that style of decoration being considered as a development of the great main stem commonly known as Byzantine art. That it took an individual line of growth and was quite as much original as any phase of art ever has been must be admitted, but that it flourished aboriginally in Ireland is a needless stretch of credulity. The similarity of type of those fibulæ found at Naples, which are evidently of Byzantine origin, to those found in Ireland affords an additional proof of the original "motive" of Irish ornamentation being derived from Byzantium.


1


2


3

I now give a description of those on Plate I.:—

1, 2. These I procured at Rome; the dealer from whom I purchased them assured me they were found near Perugia, and consequently are Etruscan. The circlets they bear are peculiar to Etruscan ornamentation. Bronze.

3, 4 are considered to be of a Roman period. I possess ten of nearly similar shape, which I purchased at Naples from the celebrated dealer Barone. Bronze.

5, 6 are of silver. They bear inscriptions in niello. According to Signor Minervini, of the Royal Museum, Naples, they read—No. 5, RATEIDI FAMOLA, 'the servant of Rateides;' on No. 6, TEODA BIVA, [Teoda vivat,] 'Teoda lives.' They were found at Grotta Minarda, not far from Naples, near the site of the ancient Eclanum. In the *Bulletino Archeologico Napolitano* there is a notice of a similar fibula in bronze, found at Benevento; it bears the following inscription:—X FVLV . BIBA, which, according to the writer, reads 'Christo Fulvius vivat.' According to him it belongs to the fourth or fifth century. He names that style of ornament a *fibula ad ago*, (περονη).

7. This bronze-gilt brooch, in the opinion of Lord Londesborough, is mediæval: according to him the inscription runs thus—TANS IV VIVE AMI, and reads—TANT EN VIE AMI, a 'poesie' very much like what would be placed on a brooch of the period, and found in endless varieties on combs, brooches, rings, &c. The metal is probably that termed "alchemy." Mr. J. Scott Porter objects to his Lordship's interpretation, considering it inadmissible to take the cross at the beginning as a letter; he takes it to be degenerate Latin or rudimentary Italian, and reads it thus—✠ ANZI NVI VE VAMI, or in modern Italian, *Anzi noi viviamo*, 'Even so let us live.' This also I purchased at Naples from the dealer Barone.

Plate II. No. 1 is from Morocco, No. 2 from Tunis. Similar fibulæ are worn by the Bedouin Arabs, in pairs, one on each shoulder, as may be seen on the figure of an Arab woman in Horace Vernet's painting of the Battle of La Smala. These I purchased at Marseilles from a dealer in Moorish ornaments.

3 I have selected as a specimen of the Irish type in this style of fibulæ.

I am, &c.,

HODDER M. WESTROPP.

FURTHER RESEARCHES IN CLEVELAND GRAVE-HILLS.

The diggings now to be noticed were carried out in a tumulus situate about a mile nearly due north of that from which were taken the nine cinerary vases already mentioned[a]. This grave-hill was about 42 ft. in diameter, and encompassed at its base by a circle of large retaining stones, as previously described in these papers. It was evident on the slightest inspection that the hill had been subjected to extensive disturbance about the centre, and especially on the eastern side of the centre. Part of this might be due to the proceedings of the Ordnance surveyors, who made this hill one of their stations; but there could be little doubt that other hands beside theirs had been at work, and with a definite object as well—the same object which has led to the central demolition of every considerable hill in the district.

The writer marked out the work for his labourers by laying bare a space about 15 ft. long and 6 wide, and concentric with the outline of the barrow; the outer edge of which was approached within 4 to 5 ft. by this cutting. While occupied with this preliminary work, a flat stone of 15 in. square, lying horizontally at a distance of 13½ ft., almost exactly due south from the centre, attracted attention. On removing it the mouth of an urn was, after a few minutes of very careful search, disclosed; and about an hour of cautious labour was sufficient to extricate it, with no damage beyond that inflicted by time, the pressure of the overlying soil, and the roots of the ling. It proved to be of very great thickness, and of extraordinary tenacity or toughness. In shape it varies from the generality of the Celtic urns previously discovered by the writer, inasmuch as from the bulge or line of greatest diameter the sides slope away almost abruptly to the bottom, with a straight outline instead of a more or less curvilinear one. The diameter of the mouth is 10½ in., depth of rim 3, from rim to bulge 2½, the total height of the vessel being 11 in. It was found to contain two portions, some 3 in. long each, of bone-pin, the point of one being quite perfect, and of extraordinary finish and sharpness.

The whole centre of the hill was one mass of hopeless confusion; very large flat slabs of stone lying in all directions, as they had been dislodged by previous explorers. Several pieces of wrought flint, however, were found; two of them being arrow-points, one perfect, the other with the point gone. On the eastern side a few broken fragments of a large and exceedingly well-baked urn were found, but not enough to make out either the size or pattern from.

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[a] Gent. Mag., Sept. 1863, pp. 269—274.

The next field-day saw the working party bend their steps in another direction, namely, to three hills on the Westerdale Moor, known by the name of Western Howes. These howes, three in number, lie only about a quarter of a mile north of White Cross, and half-a-mile north-east of Ralph Cross—two antique crosses of great interest. Erected originally, doubtless, to perpetuate the memory of some tragic deed or striking event, they have long been dumb depositaries of their charge; as much so—though not one-third, perhaps even not one-fourth, their age—as the three neighbour howes of the name and fame of the chieftains sepulchred below.

The tumulus which lay most to the east was the first examined. It was about 28 ft. in diameter, and 3½ to 4 high, and presented no tokens of disturbance. Nevertheless, careful search revealed no deposit: simply a large, irregular-shaped stone about the centre, firmly imbedded in the moor, and far too bulky to be moved, even if the diggings around its edges had revealed any existing disturbance of the natural soil in which it lay, and had lain, no doubt, from the time the ice which bore it there had deposited it.

In the meantime, a lad belonging to the party had been at work on the least hill, which lay a score or two of yards to the east of the largest and middlemost of the three. A simple deposit of calcined bones and charcoal on the surface of another "moor-stone" of large size, with no accompaniment, and no protection except 8 or 9 in. of soil, was the reward of his labour. The efforts of the whole party were now directed to a thorough search of the central tumulus, a hill of 31 to 32 ft. in diameter. This bore such obvious traces of central disturbance, that the writer felt sure the original deposit had been rifled or destroyed; while its dimensions seemed scarcely sufficient to warrant strong expectations of secondary deposits. It soon appeared that the entire central space of the tumulus, to the extent of a diameter of 13 or 14 ft., had been occupied by a carefully and symmetrically piled mass of stones, large enough to offer considerable interstices in multitudes of places; while on the outside of these lay a series of large flat slabs all sloping inwards. No trace of the original interment could be met with. It had either disappeared or been removed.

But while all the adult workers were making up their minds to a blank day, a boy broke a piece out of the side of a large urn, which had been deposited at a point about 8 ft. due east of the centre. In proceeding to extricate this, the writer broke a small piece of the rim of a second urn in actual contact with the first, and covered with a stone barely large enough to close the mouth. On removing this stone, a very beautiful and perfect battle-axe of polished fine-grained granite lay disclosed; the extreme length of which is 4⅜ in., and greatest breadth (across the socket) 2¼ in.: it weighs nine ounces. The urn in which

this treasure-trove was found was of an entirely new form, presenting more resemblance to the Cornish and Wiltshire urns in shape, than any other Cleveland or Yorkshire urn the writer has ever seen. It is 9½ in. across the mouth, 11 through the shoulder of the rim, from which the sides go straight down to a bottom 5 in. in diameter, the whole height of the vessel being 11½ in. It is of thin and well-baked ware, and the rim carefully ornamented with bold encompassing impressions of the twisted thong above and below, the intermediate space being occupied with a series of acute chevrons, pointing upwards, and in groups of three, fitting one within the other. Besides the calcined bones, of which there was no great quantity, the urn contained a small incense-cup, of the barrel shape, and damaged exterior which seems to characterize a large proportion of this class of vases in this district. This was found about midway between the mouth and the bottom of the urn, and was placed mouth downwards. Amid the bones were found portions of four bone pins, and a very remarkable bone article about 1¾ in. long, and ½ in. in diameter. It is perforated lengthwise, and on one side, about midway between the ends, an orifice, carefully wrought, opens into the bore. It is ornamented by a spiral line winding from one end to the other. The other urn is of the same shape, and much the same dimensions as that noticed at the commencement of the present paper, and contained amid the burnt human bones pieces of two burnt pins.

The discovery of the battle-axe actually within the urn is highly interesting, as it places the period at which these implements began to be fabricated beyond dispute. What was the purpose of the bone ornament (?) it is impossible to surmise. The orifice in the side must surely have been for the purposes of suspension, whether it were turned upwards or downwards when worn. In the one case feathers, or other decorations, may have been fixed in the terminal apertures; in the other a depending tassel (or its equivalent) may have hung from the intermediate orifice. It was possibly worn as a badge of office or distinction. Certainly the brave with whose ashes it lay commingled must have been one of more than ordinary rank or dignity to have such riches of accompaniment with his remains.

The scene of labour was next transferred to a tumulus about a mile to the north of Western Howes, and known as "Stone Rook Hill." The writer had made an opening into this several months since, at a point about 7 ft. south of the centre; the total diameter being about 27 or 28 ft. The entire structure, save only the ling and the scanty coating of black earth due to the natural decay of its roots and fallen leaves through ages upon ages, was of stone: and a deep hole in the centre, loosely filled and covered with lumps of stone, told the same tale as the irregular surface about the centres of earth-made tumuli. On the surface of the natural soil, and beneath 18 or 20 in.

of piled stone-work, the writer had found, on the occasion just named, fragments of pottery and burnt bone, enough to shew that a large and fairly-marked urn had been broken up there at some time or other; though when, or wherefore, it was not easy even to guess. For it was evident that the demolition was not in recent times. Indeed, there seemed no reason to doubt that it was contemporaneous with the piling of the hill; for in no other way could the confused "minglement" of bones and pottery have come to occupy the position they did relative to the stones of the pile above and the sandy soil of the earth below. The writer removed as many of these pieces of urn without further disintegration as it was possible, and succeeded in obtaining enough of the rim, and of the bottom, with pieces of the sides still in continuity, to be able to make out most of the particulars as to size, shape, &c. When all had been removed, finding portions of bone still intermingled with the subjacent sand, the search was prosecuted still further, and, in a few minutes, the removal of a small stone disclosed a portion of the mouth of a buried urn. This was carefully guarded by a circle of flat stones set slopingly, and so as to protect its upper edge from pressure; and owing to this, it was obtained with very little abrasion even, and only one unimportant flaw. It proves to be of 9 in. in height, 6 over the mouth, and 7 in greatest diameter, and very elaborately ornamented on the rim, on the edge of the mouth, and below the rim to the bulge. It is the most carefully and elaborately marked of any the writer has yet met with, and again of a new form. A series of closely set and very irregular zigzags constitutes the marking beneath the rim, while that of the rim itself, and the mouth, is in panels of very close and fine horizontal markings; the panels being formed by the occurrence of vertical lines at regular intervals; the whole being bordered above and below with encompassing lines. It is a singularly interesting specimen of Celtic ware.

On proceeding to ascertain the contents of this urn, after removing some common stones and moor-earth with a small admixture of burnt bone, the circular bottom of some small inverted vessel presently appeared, and by its side the curvilinear outline of another. These proved to be a minute urn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high by the same in diameter over the mouth, and an incense-cup of red ware. The small urn was quite without mark, but the incense-cup ornamented by straight impressions of the twisted thong placed slopingly. The bottom of the cup is of larger dimensions than the mouth, and on one side near the bottom is a small hole, matched by another in the bottom closely adjoining.

This is only the second instance of an incense-cup with the two perforations met with by the writer in this district.

All the particulars of this find are of much interest: the burial of the urn especially, and scarcely less the broken urn and its scattered con-

tents above; the presence of calcined bone in all the earth surrounding the buried urn; the character of its shape and markings; the remarkable circumstance of a small urn and an incense-cup both being found within it: the one or the other is usual enough, but the presence of both together seems to be a marked deviation from usage.

As a case for speculation, the characteristics of the interment are prolific in suggestions. May the broken urn and its contents betoken some barbaric mode of triumph over a vanquished enemy? May not the bone dispersed throughout the earth which enclosed the entire urn prompt the idea that, if it did not belong to the body of him whose broken urn lay above, it must once have belonged to the persons of slaves, or captives, or possibly a wife or wives of the deceased chief? Such questions will present themselves to the enquirer—would that a satisfactory reply were as easily pronounced.

Celtic Monuments.—In April last M. Féraud, an interpreter to the French army in Algeria, having set out from Constantina in company with an Englishman, Mr. Henry Christy, who has been for many years engaged in searching after Celtic monuments, found, on arriving at the sources of the Bou-Marzoug, at thirty-five kilometres south-west of Constantina, the ground entirely covered with Celtic monuments within a range of at least three leagues' radius. There were dolmens, menhirs, cromlechs, and tumuli, amounting to several thousands, scattered about the country. M. Féraud examined more than a thousand of them. The dolmens are surrounded with one or more square or circular walls built of large stones. The slabs used for tables are so placed that one of their corners is higher than the rest, and some are grooved. At one of the corners of some of the stone walls above mentioned there is a menhir; and lastly, the zone within which all these monuments are placed is surrounded by rows of heavy stones placed upright on the ground, and forming uncovered alleys connecting the dolmens, tumuli, and cromlechs together. Seventeen of these several burial-places have been searched at Mr. Christy's, and found to contain human bones, as well as those of horses and birds; buckles, iron and copper rings, vases and fragments of vases, &c. In three of these tombs the skeletons were sufficiently well preserved to admit of their position being determined. They were lying on the left side, with their knees almost touching the chin, and their arms passed crosswise over the breast. Now all dead bodies in Etruscan tombs are placed so. Moreover, the head, resting on a stone, was turned towards the south, and human skulls were placed at the feet. The third tomb contained, besides the bones of a man, those of a horse, with flint implements, and a medal bearing the name of Faustina, who flourished A.D. 141. This Celtic necropolis therefore belongs to the second century of Christianity. —*Moniteur Algérien.*

BISHOP BEKYNTON[a].

It is not without very serious misgivings that I have undertaken to read a paper before this Association on one of the most distinguished prelates who has occupied the see of Bath and Wells, to whom this his cathedral city is indebted for some of the fine monuments of mediæval architecture which still adorn it, and whose memory is still revered as the liberal and enlightened benefactor of the city. I have had the opportunity of learning how deeply his name is engraved in the heart of one of your townsmen, and how fondly the recollection of his good deeds is cherished; as I have been permitted to examine the manuscript collections made by Mr. Serel, with whom it has been a labour of love for many years past to gather together from all quarters whatever he could find bearing upon the private or official life of Bishop Bekynton. It is only because I believe that I have had the advantage of opening and exploring a new mine of matter concerning him, hitherto accessible to very few, that I presume, stranger as I am among you, to come to speak to Somersetshire men of a Somersetshire worthy, here in his own episcopal city, under the shadow of his own cathedral; in which we trust, after his long and busy life of honest devotion to his King and his Church, "he sleeps well," though no longer, I am grieved to find, under that gorgeous canopy which the care of his executors erected over his recumbent effigy on the south side of the presbytery; but which modern *restoration*, as it is called, has dissevered from it, and stuck up in an utterly meaningless position, and *à propos* of nothing, against the east wall of the south transept. I hope, too, that I may be able to extract from those large materials at my command some notices which may serve as interesting illustrations of the manners of the times in connection with the personal history of Thomas Bekynton.

Born at Bekynton in this county, and early brought under the notice of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the munificent founder of New College and Winchester, he so favourably impressed that worthy prelate that he directed the Warden of Winchester to admit him as a scholar of that foundation without the ordinary examination. This was in 1403. There he remained three years, when he was transferred to New College, Oxford, where he soon realized the hopeful promise of his boyhood, and attained great eminence in the University. He was collated to a prebend in York in 1423; was appointed Arch-

[a] A paper read at the meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society at Wells, Sept. 10, 1863, by the Rev. G. Williams, B.D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

deacon of Bucks. in 1424; Prebendary of Lichfield in 1436, of London in 1438. He was besides Rector of St. Leonard's by Hastings, Vicar of Sutton Courtney, Berks., Prebendary of Bedwin, Canon of Wells, Master of St. Katherine's Hospital, Dean of the Court of Arches, first tutor and afterwards secretary to King Henry VI., then Keeper of the Privy Seal, and finally, in 1443, promoted to the see of Bath and Wells, which he occupied until his death on the 14th of January, 1465. I must now proceed to fill up some parts of this outline. The materials to which I have alluded, and on which I shall draw almost exclusively for this paper, consist of a large collection of official and private letters written by Bekynton during the time that he was Private Secretary to King Henry VI., chiefly between the years 1438 and 1443, when he was promoted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. Of his official letters I shall say little, because, full of interest as they are for their bearing on the relations of the English Crown with the foreign sovereigns of Europe in the fifteenth century, and important in an historical view, they throw little light on the personal character of the subject of this biographical paper. I shall therefore draw chiefly on those which he wrote in his private capacity to his numerous friends, during the time that he was in close attendance upon his royal master, whose confidence he seems to have enjoyed in an eminent degree.

The first feature which it occurs to me to notice in this remarkable man is his extraordinary industry. He must have been one of the very busiest men of his time, and yet whatever he did was well and thoroughly done. The King's court and household seems to have shifted its residence much more frequently in those days than it does in these, although the means of locomotion were so very limited, even for royalty, compared with the facilities of modern travel, to say nothing of the state of the roads. So far as I can judge from the dates of these letters, King Henry VI. resembled the saints of old, as in other peculiarities so in this, that he "had no certain dwelling place;" Windsor, Westminster, Eltham, Kennington, Shene or Richmond, and Reading Abbey seem to have been equally and indifferently favoured by the royal presence, at no certain intervals and never for many weeks together. Bekynton must have been perpetually on the move; and instead of wondering at the indications of pressure occasionally, but rarely, exhibited by the word *raptim*, 'in haste,' at the close of his letters, the wonder is how he could find time for the due discharge of one tenth of his manifold duties. For he not only had to conduct the official correspondence with all the Courts of Europe, especially with the Court of Rome, during the time when the King's relations with Pope Eugenius IV. and many of the cardinals were of the most intimate and friendly kind, his presence was always in request for other services

about the King's person. "I am appointed his reader," he writes in 1441, "nearly every day;" and from frequent allusions it is clear that he was often referred to as his confidential adviser in matters of deep interest to his royal patron,—of whom, however, he always speaks to his most intimate friends, and in his most unguarded passages, in terms of deep reverence and affectionate respect; so that the adage concerning the natural tendency of familiarity was not verified in this instance. One approach, however, I have remarked to the formula "ego et rex meus" of another mediæval statesman. In a letter to which I shall have occasion to refer more fully presently, addressed to a friend at Rome, he speaks of his intention of writing to the Pope with a present which he was preparing for him: "I purpose also," he adds, "that the King should write letters of acknowledgment for me and my friends to the same my most holy lord." But in order to appreciate his unwearied diligence, it must be remembered that Bekynton's duties at this time were not confined to the Court. He was during all this period Archdeacon of Bucks., Dean of the Arches Court, occasionally Prolocutor in Convocation, and Envoy on two or three long and important embassies to different parts of France—to Calais, Arras, and Armagnac.

It is clear that in order to get through such a mass of work he must have been what is called "a man of business habits," regular and methodical in his manner of transacting the complicated affairs of his various offices. And there is preserved in the Ashmolean collection of MSS. now in the Bodleian at Oxford a curious record of his systematic method of conducting his correspondence as King's Secretary. This is a volume which contains, beside a large collection of State letters (which may have been preserved as models for others to be written under like circumstances), a kind of phrase dictionary and lists of words and sentences, together with longer formulæ, for all conceivable emergencies whether of official or personal and private correspondence, together with the proper designations and titles in which to address all possible princes, persons, states, and potentates, ecclesiastical and civil, within or without the realm. I will take the headings of some of these formulæ at random. Beside the *Colores Verborum* and the *Colores Sententiarum*, here we have the *Congé d'élire*, the "Royal assent," "Restitution of Temporalities," Licences for all possible elections, "Missive Letters" on all possible occasions. Then there is the certificate of the death of a Knight of the Garter, Summonses to Chapters of the Order, Narrations, Salutations, Warrants, Petitions to the same, according to their rank and dignity. How to address one's own bishop or abbat; how to address not one's own; how to address prelates in general: how to address a religious friend; how to address any friends whatever. The friends seem to demand more minute and particular

attention, and the formulæ descend to details. Some are very curious. "A friend asks the sympathy of a friend." "A friend sympathizes with a friend, and promises succour, and exhorts him to be of good heart." "A friend seeks comfort of a friend." "A friend rejoices in the prosperous success of his friend." "A friend complains of a friend that he has forgotten friendship." "A friend blames his friend because he does not visit him." "A friend thanks his friend because he was willing to visit him." Curious specimens, it must be admitted, of the private correspondence of the fifteenth century; which must, one would imagine, needs have given a very uniform and official character to the private correspondence of the worthy Secretary, and have savoured strongly of the red tape and sealing-wax of the Circumlocution Office of those days; for I find abundant evidence in these letters that that venerable institution was not only in existence at that remote period, but was already fully developed; and that while its head-quarters were at Rome, its ramifications extended over the whole of Europe.

But fully occupied as Secretary Bekynton's time must have been at the best, there were methods long since discovered for lightening the duties of some of his offices; and we shall presently find that he took care, like a prudent man, that his public duties should not interfere with his private interests, but be made rather to subserve them. In the Ashmolean volume is a royal letter to the Pope, praying that in consideration of his many arduous avocations he may be dispensed from holding annual visitations as Archdeacon of Bucks.; and a brief correspondence with Bishop Grey, of Lincoln, indicates that the business of the Arches Court did not receive from the Judge that amount of supervision which would have been desirable, in order to obviate inconveniences occasioned by the conduct of its officials. The Bishop's letter is so curious as a specimen of the English of the day, and the tone of Bekynton's reply, which is in Latin, is so thoroughly characteristic of the man, that I am tempted to introduce them as an episode into my paper. The Bishop's letter is addressed to "that worshipful man master Thomas Bekynton, official of the Court of Canterbury and Archdeacon of Bucks., our brother:"—

"Wele belufede brother,—I grete yowe wele, mervayling gretely that on Fryday now laste when ye had dyned wyth me, and I as the saghe toke myne horse for to ryde, even in my goying owte at my gate, came one to me and inhibited me by your auctorytee and cited me to apere afore yowe wyth ynne the fourtened day next folowyng; of the whiche inhibicyon I myght neythere hafe syght nor copy at my costes to such tyme as I sent fro Colbroke to London for a copye; by the whiche I conceyved wol hit was in the matier of the Chapel of Boveney, in the parysh of Burnham; the whiche matier and all other, as wele spirituell as temporell, bytwix those partyes, as ye wele knowe, were putt in compromyse. And syth ye be the juge of the hyghest Court spirituell in this lande, and to whome all the prelates of this provynce must hafe recourse, me thynk ye shuld be ryght wele advised what passed under your seal, and in specyall agayns

a prelate; and therfore if ye hafe done me laghe to cite me to so shorte a tyme, wele be hit. Neverthelesse, I wyl not disobey in no kynde, but by the grace of God, to apere at my day and do all that lagh wyll. Wherefore blames me not if I another day do as litell favor to yowe in your jurisdicyon, if hit lyg in my powere, as hit shall ryght wele, I truste in God, who keeps you ever.

"Wryten in my monastery of Eynesham under my signet the xvi. day of Feveryer.

"W. THE BISSHOP OF LINCOLN."

Now as it must be acknowledged that, according to the Bishop's representation, this was sharp practice on the part of the Dean of the Court of Arches, it is only fair to hear Bekynton's defence. It runs as follows, and is conceived in sufficiently strong language, as his manner was:—

"The very aspect of your letter, venerable father and lord, sufficiently declares the perturbation of your mind, indignant against your son, who is altogether innocent. I wish indeed that reason had so tempered, discretion so bridled, your indignation that you had not condemned before you heard, nor judged before you had cognizance of the matter. I call God to witness, and if I lie may I be struck with lightning and perish, that many times before, often, yea always I have taken the utmost pains and diligence to oblige both you and yours. And now I see that one light and evil and groundless suspicion, which no sober man ought to entertain, since it cannot be founded on truth, is the only return I have for all my pains. I am altogether ignorant whether to ascribe the grounds of your indignation to your own weakness, or to certain whisperers about you, of whom I know nothing, since I am not conscious of having offended any of your people, or to my detractors who may have murmured in your Lordship's ears something to my disadvantage. But, however I may be prejudged by you, I will not challenge you as my prejudiced judge. Rather I desire that you yourself, father, should be both witness and judge of my deserts or demerits. If ever so small an amount of blame or criminality can be found in me in the matter in question, I promise that I will pay whatever penalty you may choose to exact. The sum and substance of your complaint is this: you blame me because that immediately after I had been refreshed at your cheerful and well-furnished table, with a joyful countenance and in the kindest manner, for which I return your Paternity my most humble thanks, you were served on my authority with an inhibition touching Boveney Chapel; and besides that, that you were cited on too short notice without having seen or had a copy of the tenor of the charges. You add that I, who, unworthy as I am, am Judge of the supreme Court of the whole province, ought to be well advised what issues under my seal, and particularly against any of the prelates. I begin from the last remark, and beg you to be well assured that I never have been, nor ever will be, so inconsiderate as to allow anything to issue under that seal, so long as I shall hold it, which has not been first seen and carefully inspected by my own eyes, and what can and ought to issue according to the practice and style hitherto used in that Court, and the requirement of the law. But that the messenger of the Court served the citation at an unseasonable time, or gave too short notice, or refused you a sight or copy of the letters, supposing even he had cited you for the morrow—why on earth am I to be blamed for that? It is altogether his fault, if there is any fault in the matter. He it is that injures you, not the Judge, who allowed in his letters a fitting time for your appearing. . . . I should wish to know how you would like to be blamed for the delinquencies of your underlings under similar circumstances. I suppose no one would so far flatter himself as to imagine that I may not act on the depositions of any one subject to you without exciting

your wrath. Why in that case I should be guilty of downright perjury, who am sworn not to raise obstacles to the action of the Court. Yet, I say, for the singular affection which I bear you, I have refused or forborne to act against you and yours. . . . . This one thing I venture to boast, whatever you think of me, father: I am not so foolish, so unmannerly, so brutish, as when I am breaking bread at your table, to be meditating some ungrateful and sneaking proceeding against you. So far from it, that if I had had the remotest idea of anything of the kind, nothing should have induced me to cross your threshold. May I never see the face of the living God if, while I was at your table, I had any more thought of your future citation than the babe that was born yesterday. The truth is, those letters were sealed long before you ever touched on the subject with me. Now, most righteous father, assume the office of judge, and punish me if in all this I have offended at all. If you absolve me, I ask nothing more; if your mouth condemn me, I appeal to my conscience. That certainly will acquit me. . . . I pray you therefore, most loving father, to continue to cherish a favourable opinion of him who not only does not attempt, but not even meditate, anything which does not deserve your favour and gratitude, and be so fair as not to suffer your violent passion to get the better of you until your reason has examined the truth of the allegations. If you wish it, I am yours in duty and service. If you spurn my duty, still I will be yours in purpose and intention. I pray God grant you many happy years."

I pass on now to the circumstances under which Bekynton was promoted to the see of Bath and Wells. It will be remembered that at the time of which I speak the appointment to all the sees in England belonged to the Pope. The Crown exercised a right of nomination, indeed, which was almost universally confirmed by the Pope's appointment, when the Government was sufficiently strong to make a collision between the temporal and spiritual authority appear undesirable to the Pope's advisers. And in confirmation of this view of the Papal policy, I may remark, in passing, that while I do not find in my volume a single example of the King's nominee being rejected by the Pope for any see in England or Ireland, I do not find a single instance of his nomination being accepted for any see in those parts of France where the kings of England had long exercised sovereign power, which was equally claimed by Henry VI. as by his predecessors, but where many disastrous reverses had now so weakened his tenure, that the Pope could safely disregard his claims to jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters. Bekynton, however, clearly judged that no harm would be done by conciliating the favour of the Pope and cardinals in case his royal patron should ever take it into his head to nominate him to a bishopric. He proceeded, then, on this wise. In his capacity of Private Secretary to the King he was of necessity brought into contact with the Papal nuncios, collectors, and other envoys of the Court of Rome who resorted to England for any purpose during the time that he was attached to the royal household. He seems assiduously to have cultivated the acquaintance of these eminent foreigners during their sojourn in this country, and not only to have kept up communication with them by letters on their return to Italy, but also to have extended his acquaintance,

through their instrumentality, among the cardinals and other influential ecclesiastics connected with the Papal Court. One Angelo Gattola, in particular, a gentleman of the Papal household who was the bearer of the cardinal's hat and other insignia to Archbishop Kemp, appears to have formed a close intimacy with Bekynton, which was very serviceable to the latter a few years later. But besides these foreigners whose affections he had thus engaged, he had also a staff of friends devoted to his service among the King's envoys to the Court of Rome, who had been delegated on special services to his Holiness; either to urge the King's suit for some coveted preferment, or to procure bulls of indulgence for his newly-founded college of Eton, or for some other religious purpose near to the heart of the pious and devout Henry. Among these, Andrew Holes, afterwards Archdeacon of Wells, Richard Chester, Vincent Clement, and Richard Cauton were those most addicted to Bekynton's interest; and there are certain mysterious allusions in several of his letters to them, which seem to be explained by some later letters to the same parties, of which I shall have to give a fuller account presently. But I must first mention another method by which the ecclesiastics of that day sometimes sought to smooth the asperities of the path which led to the higher offices of the Church (according to the motto *per aspera ad ardua tollor*), or which they sometimes met with after they had attained the very summit. Thus e.g. Archbishop Chichely, when hard pressed in his memorable controversy with Pope Martin V., in which he so nobly defended the privileges and liberties of the English Church, thought it wise to conciliate the goodwill of an influential Cardinal; and for this purpose proposed to place at the disposal of his Eminence (*in aliqualem mei memoriam*) a small annual pension of fifty nobles, for wine; and in order to ensure its punctual payment, he undertook, with the utmost delicacy, to transmit it regularly through any merchant banker whom the Cardinal should designate, so long as the Archbishop retained his present dignity. A very considerable sum when estimated according to the present value of money, which must have gone very far towards defraying the wine-merchant's bill, however princely the hospitality of the Cardinal may have been; and which might well lead him to desire that the Archbishop's tenure of his dignity might not soon terminate, and incline him to use his best exertions to avert so great misfortune. In a similar manner, though on a more modest scale, did Bekynton dispense his benefactions in the Papal Court; and my volume contains letters from Blondo of Forli, the Pope's Secretary, from Bartholomew de Rovarella, the Pope's chamberlain, and from the Cardinal Treasurer of the Pope, acknowledging with thanks presents of cloth which they had received from him. I cannot give you the particulars of these presents: only I should guess that they were more valuable than the

rings which he sent to Andrew Holes for distribution, ninety-nine of silver and twelve of gold, as these must have been designed for persons of less eminence. I can happily furnish fuller particulars of his offering to the Pope, which are curious and interesting. He writes to his friend Richard Chester, under date May 14, 1441:—

"I am preparing for his Holiness a piece of the finest cloth (*pannum unum finissimum*), which, if I possibly can, I will send out by the Florentine galleys, and I will write further to you on the subject."

Accordingly, a little later he writes:—

"I have already written to you a letter in duplicate that you will receive from a Florentine galley a certain piece of white cloth, the very finest that can be procured here, which is to be dyed of a scarlet colour (*luteum crimesinum*) at Florence. I have sent also twenty nobles for the dyeing; do not spare, I pray you, to have it dyed in the best possible manner, for whatever it shall cost more I will repay all. I do not wish, however, that that cloth should be presented to our most holy lord until you receive my next letter on the subject; for I intend that the King should also write his thanks for me and my friends. I also will write mine, as is meet; and together with these letters that cloth shall be presented."

And presented accordingly it was; and you may not now be unwilling to hear how it was received. And I dwell upon this the more minutely because I am hoping to shew that this piece of scarlet cloth had an important bearing on the fortunes of my hero. "A letter of the Pope concerning the affection which he bears to him to whom it is written" is the modest rubric prefixed to the following:—

"Beloved son, Health and Apostolic benediction. We have understood what our beloved son, Vincent Clement, our Subdeacon, has expounded to us on your part; from whom you will learn what is our disposition towards you—which we affirm to be most favourable; but we have received your little present, and a handsome one it is; and sent as we know with this design, that we might have in it a proof of your great affection and devotion towards us. We embrace, therefore, the devout inclination of your mind; and are disposed, when the opportunity occurs, to reward your virtue according to its merits.

"Given at Florence under our secret signet the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1442, the twelfth of our pontificate."

His Holiness was as good as his word. Within a twelvemonth Bekynton's friend, Angelo Gattola, writes to congratulate him on his nomination to the bishopric of Salisbury, which had been procured by the unremitting exertions of Richard Chester and his own. He writes in great glee:—

"How earnestly Master Richard, according to his pre-eminent virtue and singular prudence, has wrought with our most holy lord, night and day, with all his zeal, to increase your honours, is well known to myself, who have never at any time omitted any earnest exertion to accomplish the same object. From all which it has at length resulted that our most holy lord has chosen your right reverend lordship to the bishopric of Salisbury. Therefore we are all consoled by so great a boon, that no greater consolation or pleasure could possibly arrive."

And this he repeats again and again in almost identical words.

I must now explain how it was proposed to create a vacancy in the see of Salisbury in order to make room for Bekynton; since William Aiscough, the actual bishop, did not vacate it until the year 1450, when he was murdered by the insurgents at the altar of Edyngdon Collegiate Church. A comparison of dates will shew that the voidance of the see of Salisbury was a matter of perfect indifference to the person most deeply interested next to the Bishop of Salisbury. Angelo Gattola's letter is dated Sienna, May 23, 1443, and would under ordinary circumstances be a month or six weeks on its way. It crossed on the road a letter from the King to the Pope recommending Bekynton for the bishopric of Bath and Wells, and letters from Bekynton himself to all his friends at Rome, to Andrew Holes, Blondo of Forli, Bartholomew of Rovarella, and Angelo Gattola, to inform them of his nomination, and to tell them that now was the time for his friends to exert themselves to secure his promotion. The letters are dated the 27th of April, 1443, nearly a month earlier than that of Angelo Gattola informing him of his appointment to the see of Sarum. The explanation is this, and it will shew that Bekynton's friends at Rome were only too zealous in his service. On the death of Archbishop Chichely in 1443, April 12, John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells (whom Chichely had nominated as his successor, when he contemplated resigning a year before his death) was recommended by the King for the metropolitan see; and it was in contemplation to translate Bishop Aiscough of Sarum to Bath and Wells, and to promote Bekynton to Sarum. Bekynton's friends having learnt that such were the intentions of the King, set to work at once to give effect to them, with what success we have already heard. The only hitch was that Aiscough was not disposed to leave Salisbury, and the precipitancy of Bekynton's friends involved some inconvenience, as we learn from a letter of the King to Archdeacon Holes, his proctor at the Papal Court:—

"Venerable and sincerely beloved in Christ,—Your diligence, and pains, and labours which, with ardent desire and without delay, we know that you have industriously and effectually applied, concerning the translations of the Revd. Fathers in Christ the Bishops of Bath and Sarum, and the promotion of our entirely beloved clerk, Thomas Bekynton, according to our letters which we have many times transmitted on that matter—we are bound to acknowledge as extremely pleasing and praiseworthy; but that you have so hastily and precipitately expended the moneys of our clerk aforesaid, altogether before you had full and certain notice of the assent of the said Bishop of Sarum—we cannot equally approve. For if these moneys so laid out by you cannot be converted into the firstfruits of the church of Bath, as reason and conscience dictate,—particularly since, as things now are, he cannot anyhow obtain the church of Sarum,—it is evident that our said clerk, owing to that too great haste of yours, after and above those very large expenses which he has already borne in our Embassy, will be by no means able to bear that loss. Neither indeed shall we ourselves bear it patiently or without displeasure. Strive therefore, trusty and beloved, to rectify all that

has been done—earnestly and lovingly indeed, but without sufficient consideration; for we hope that if you take pains, those holy and devout fathers will by no means wish to retain what our said clerk has laid out to no purpose, and which cannot be retained with a safe conscience by any of those who have received it.

"From our Castle of Windsor, June 24, A.D. 1443."

How this serious difficulty was overcome I am not in a position to state, but we may hope that the cardinals, being such as they are here described, would not require our Bishop elect to pay his firstfruits twice over. It is certain that the King's nomination did take effect, and that within four months of the date of the letter which I have just read all difficulties were removed, and Thomas Bekynton was consecrated Bishop, under circumstances so interesting to all old Etonians that I shall translate this record as it is entered in his Register, which is preserved among the archives of the see. It is entitled—

"The Register of the Rev. Lord and Father in Christ, Mr. Thomas of Bekynton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was consecrated by the Lord Father in Christ, William Bishop of Lincoln [Alnwick], in the old collegiate church of Blessed Mary of Eton, on the Lord's day, viz., on the feast of S. Edward, the 13th day of the month of October, A.D. 1443, the 13th year of the Pontificate of the most Rev. Father in Christ, Lord Eugenius IV., by Divine Providence Pope, the 7th indiction. On which day the same Thomas, after his consecration, celebrated his first Mass *in pontificalibus* in the New Church of Blessed Mary at the same place, not as yet half built, under a tent at the altar erected directly over the place where King Henry VI. had laid the first stone; and there in the new building of the college, on the north side, while as yet the chambers below were not partitioned off, he held his banquet. On that day were present as assisting Bishops, William Bishop of Sarum and Nicolas Bishop of Llandaff; on which day of the year the present Register was begun."

This beginning of the register should be the conclusion of my biographical notices, for the history of his episcopate is, as I have already intimated, too wide a sea for me to embark upon, but for a brief correspondence which our Bishop had with the Abbat of Glastonbury, which I think may be interesting to the Meeting, not only from local associations, but as illustrating the old dispute on the subject of jurisdiction between the Bishops and the regular clergy. It is further so thoroughly characteristic of Bishop Bekynton's tone and temper, that I think I cannot better conclude than with an account of this controversy, which I presume took place in 1445, in the second year of his consecration, when Nicholas Frome was Abbat of Glastonbury, (elected 1420, died 1456; therefore abbat thirty-five years.) I am led to give this date by two letters which I find in the Bishop's Register, one addressed to the Abbat of Glastonbury, warning him not to attempt anything to the prejudice of the pending episcopal visitation, dated June 10, 1445; the other appointing a commission for continuing the visitation, which is dated July 18 of the same year. I have no doubt that the undated letters which I proceed to read have reference to this visitation.

"*A letter of reprimand, addressed to the Abbat of Glastonbury, on his unkind interpretation of the acts of his Bishop on his Visitation: and wishes he may recover his wits.*

"My dearest brother in Christ, — I am certainly very much surprised and astonished at what I have just since my arrival heard of the doings of your fraternity.

"For it might easily seem from them, that by some sinister interpretation, everything that I have determined to do or to direct, in sincere zeal always for your honour and the good of your house, is represented in an unfavourable light: and I see that your choler is provoked, and that you are irritated and indignant at what, as the result will clearly shew, ought to have earned me your favourable consideration. God and my own conscience are my witnesses that I do not seek, nor ever will seek, anything at all of you but what is for God's honour and your own, and the benefit of your house. That, I dare boldly assert, you shall feel and be sensible of, and see with your own eyes.

"Do not, my brother, either on any light suspicion, or for the whispering of any men, put a slight on your father, whom for so long a time you have experienced to be faithful to your interests, and have found to be of approved honour and diligent in your service.

"If any evil spirit whatever is trying to sow anger or indignation between us, 'prove the spirits whether they be of God,' and hear and prove me; do not render hatred for my good-will. If a third tongue is busying itself to separate us from one another, I would it were cut off, whosesoever it be. But that you may be able to make yourself entirely acquainted with me and my inmost feelings, I send you my chancellor, whom you will, I am sure, kindly and patiently hear, and give credit to the truth. I wish you heartily as good wishes as I should desire for myself.

"Scribbled by my own hand, at Evercreech, on this holy Sunday, 22nd of August."

"*Answer of the Abbat to his Bishop on the same matter.*

"Venerable Father and Lord, obedience, reverence and honour.—We cannot write to you as we could wish, for the eyes of our outer man are darkened with sickness and old age. Yet of old, the Good Shepherd, Christ our Lord, who laid down His life for the sheep, took the lost sheep on His shoulders and brought it back mercifully into His fold. The wounded man, who had fallen among thieves, He set on His own beast, and brought him to the Inn (in the bowels of His mercies), saying to the host that he should take care of him, pouring in oil and wine. To the penitent prodigal He gave the best robe and ring, for He had recovered him who had wasted his substance. Yet beforetime, the same Good Shepherd complained that the swollen wound was not bound up, nor anointed with oil, nor mollified with ointment. And likewise, according to the measure of our lowliness, as conscience dictates, we may complain to you with agony, because if the wounds of sins have been, as you say, discovered amongst us, they have not been, under the long adjournment of your visitation, purged out and corrected, as they ought to have been. Very probable it is that they will putrify; and as one diseased sheep corrupts the whole flock, these will stain and corrupt the whole mass. And so we are forced finally to cry out with the rest to heaven, that our God will have mercy upon us: because neither in the hastening of the feet, nor in the words of promises, nor in the fingers of writers, but in the hands of workers we put the anchor of our hope: desiring that a visitation, instituted holily and righteously, should result in edification and not in destruction: for judicially we are ignorant what account we shall have shortly to render for the flock committed to us.

"And therefore among the other diversities of graces, we, under the compulsion of necessity, most especially aspire to the grace of curing: because by the dictate

of our sacred rule we are obliged to tear up by the roots the vices of those subject to us. But in other things which concern the right and defence of the law of our Church, according as the case demands and requires, we proceed by determination of our council, and so will we proceed, as by mutual faith we are bound. And may He confer on you the grace of reigning together with Him, who gives to you the power of governing the people.

"Written at Pulton, August 27."

"*Reply of the same Bishop to the representations made against him, and justification of all those things which were alleged to have been done by the said Bishop.*

"Your letter, my dearest brother in Christ, has been in no small degree pleasant to me: but in deed and truth it would have been pleasanter still, if it had answered to the kindness and gentleness of my own. But, however it may be, I have put this law upon myself, that I will not, even under the provocation of the utmost ingratitude or abuse, wittingly do anything, by which I can either offend God, or violate the sanctity of justice, or go beyond the limits of moderation and fatherly affection. The blindness of your eyes, my dear brother, of which you complain in your letter, I for my part, as I am bound by our ancient familiar friendship, am sorry to hear of: and I wish with all my heart that no disease of the sort may attack the eyes of your mind and inner man. Whilst you write, moreover, that our kind Father, our Lord Jesus Christ, brought back the lost sheep to the fold and set the wounded man on His own beast, and had him brought into the Inn, and wine and oil poured into his wounds: please to believe that it is our desire and intention to follow the footsteps of our dear Lord in those matters, as power shall be given us from above. As for the charge of delay which you make against me, you ought to have known that he is not delaying who is detained by a lawful impediment. When the same our dear Lord went down to the healing of Lazarus, He found that he had been in the grave three days. All things have their time; there is still, as I trust in the Lord, a fit time to heal, whilst he who ought to be the healer, has both will and power to go down personally to the patient and to apply with his own hands either fomentations or the knife,—as shall be needed. Order, my brother, is confounded, when the son is seen to judge his father, the subject to try his judge. The ruling of time, which is committed to the will of the superior, is unworthily called into judgment by the inferior. It is right, my brother, that what you claim from your inferiors you should yourself pay to your superior. As to the charge which you seem to allege that the adjournment of my visitation redounds not to the edification, but to the destruction (which God forbid) of regular observance, I wonder that so prudent a man should be so foolish: for you know that I have never taken away from you the power of exercising and executing of all things that pertain to regular discipline; nay, that I have expressly, and with abundant verbal authorization, granted it to you. I believe, my brother, that if your mind were free from anger and hatred, you would neither have judged nor conjectured so about me; for these dazzle the eye of reason and do not permit the mind to see the truth. If you have not understood me sufficiently well in my visitation of the monastery over which you are set, you might and may still acquaint yourself with me in all the visitations which I have made in other religious houses, and learn whether I have anywhere committed any injustice. And yet I have accounted and do account myself a debtor to a greater extent to your place. As to what I wrote to you, I write it again in my whole soul, and with firm conscience. God and my conscience are my witnesses, that I ask nothing at all of you, but what is to the honour of God and yourself, and to the benefit of your house. And indeed I praise that desire of yours, where you write, that among other diversities of graces you singularly desire the grace of curing; but we, so to speak, desire the grace of healing also. There are many who

is sufficient, but for healing we need both knowledge and time, and divine help to boot. We read, for instance, that Galienus cured a hundred, of whom not one recovered. But your conjuration, or rather threat, that you subjoin, namely that 'in the other things which concern the right and the defence of the right of your church, you proceed, and will proceed by determination of your council,' I take in good part, and I wish that the angel of good counsel may provide you with the best and most wholesome advice; and I hope that you in your old age will depend upon and adhere to him, rather than to your own fancy or affection, or to any little flatteries or slanders whatsoever. For that which is according to God will stand. But as far as concerns the defence of the right of your church, our desire is that this counsel or purpose of yours may turn out to the full benefit of yourself and your house, and that you will never run any risk of erring in your opinion, in any point in which you are flattering yourself that you are defending and preserving the rights and privileges of your church; nor may the thing itself and the result prove that you have really been acting prejudicially to the same. I for my part, as I always have been, am now also ready and prepared to rise up with you and to exert myself to the utmost of my power, for the defence of your church and for the preservation of the rights and privileges thereof, as a matter very pleasing and desirable to myself. But, brother, I wish you would consider one thing,—that you are not bound to your church by any closer tie than I am to mine. But if perchance any one of my officials or commissaries has committed any grievance to you or to your house, which certainly I neither expect nor acknowledge, I wish to confer with you on everything touching the question, when you shall please, with a good-will, patiently and with the affection of a father; and to be clearly advised by you how the truth stands; and consequently if any matters rightly require reformation, willingly and indeed thankfully, according to God and justice to reform them all, and to shew myself a just and kind father in all things to you and yours, to whom I wish good health, that shall last happily to a great age.

"From our Manor of Woky, August 30."

It will be manifest from the specimen of Bishop Bekynton's correspondence which I have now given that there was at least quite as much of the *fortiter in re* as of the *suaviter in modo* in his official dealings; and the same fact might be further exemplified in his other relations by his correspondence with John of Wheathampstead, Abbat of St. Albans, with Dr. Millington, first Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and with Henry Duke of Somerset,—which last at least shews that he was "no respecter of persons."

But it is time for me to bring these notices to a close, which I think I shall do in the manner most interesting to my audience if I give you a description of this city and its inhabitants during Bekynton's episcopate; by which you will be enabled to institute a comparison between its present aspect and condition and what it was four hundred years ago. It is perhaps rather highly coloured, as became a writer who was not only a native of the city, but a bosom friend of the Bishop, by whom he was appointed Chancellor of the diocese of Wells in 1454.

It is in the form of an imaginary dialogue between this Thomas Chaundler, under the name of Panestinus, and a companion whom he calls Ferrandus, who has accompanied him from Oxford, and whom

he purposes to lionize over Wells and to introduce him to his old acquaintance the Bishop.

Ferrandus had spoken of the place which they were entering somewhat disrespectfully as "a small town." Panestinus, jealous for the dignity of his native place, rejoins,—

"You might more properly call it a city than a town, as you would yourself understand more clearly than day if you could behold all its intrinsic splendour and beauty. For that most lovely church which we see at a distance, dedicated to the most blessed Apostle of the Almighty God, St. Andrew, contains the episcopal chair of the worthy Bishop. Adjoining it is the vast palace, adorned with wonderful splendour, girt on all sides by flowing waters, crowned by a delectable succession of walls and turrets, in which the most worthy and learned Bishop Thomas, the first of that name, bears rule. He has, indeed, at his own proper pains and charges, conferred such a splendour on this city, as well by strongly fortifying the church with gates and towers and walls, as by constructing on the grandest scale the palace in which he resides and the other surrounding buildings, that he deserves to be called, not the founder merely, but rather the splendour and ornament of the church.

"What honour, what liberality, what honesty of all kinds, think you, will you find in the noble and facetious Dean, and in the other prelates whom they call Canons? Monastic in their habits, clerics in life and honesty, illustrious for their hospitality, agreeable and affable to strangers, benevolent to all; such you may see them to be at the first glance, and then will find by experience that they are. For so pressing are they in their attentions to strangers and pilgrims, that they seem to vie with one another who shall invite whom and provide for his entertainment. But besides all this, the inherent charity of the inferior clergy, whom they call Vicars, the orderly behaviour and unity of the citizens, the most just laws, the excellent police regulations, the delectable situation of the place, the cleanliness of the streets, the neatness of the houses, the thoroughly prudent people, the adornment, the beauty, the loveliness, the sweetness of all, perfect and duly decorate the city. Its name is Wells, so called by its ancient inhabitants from the gushing wells that are found there."

He concludes by inviting his friend to accompany him to the palace, that he may introduce him to the excellent Bishop, who shews himself amiable to all, and takes excessive pains and diligence to secure the love of all; so that he courts the affections of men with all the ardour with which others pursue honour and riches, and endeavours above all things to win men themselves, being as he is a wise and prudent lover of peace.

If I cannot, as a stranger, speak from my own knowledge, and dare not presume to repeat the invitation of Panestinus, or ask you to test by experience the accuracy of my descriptions, I may at least express my conviction that those who have the privilege of access to the Palace, the Deanery, the Canons' residences, the Vicars' Close, or the tidy houses of the citizens, will bear their joyful testimony to the fact that the city of Wells, barring the defacement of its noble cathedral by the iconoclastic frenzy of the Great Rebellion, has undergone no deterioration, whether in its natural, or architectural, or ecclesiastical, or civic aspects, since the days of its good Bishop Bekynton.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF BARBADOES AND JAMAICA.

No. I. Barbadoes (*concluded*).

Monuments in St. Thomas's Parish Church.

79. "M.S. Sub hoc marmore positæ sunt reliquæ Ephraim Smith De Agro Lincolniensi orundi Matheseos Scientia celebris mensurandi artis æq. professione ac usi longe primarii. gubernante Radulpho Dom. Greio Barone de Work Illustri Chiliarcha et Francisco Russello precessori Barbadis facilitate perquam benefici—Ex hâc vita spe beatoris excelsit Oct. 27, 1701." "Pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit posuit G. Lilingtonus in hac insula Regiæ Majestatis consiliis."

Sir William Grey, of Werke, was created Lord Grey of Werke, a dignity that expired with Ralph, fourth baron, in 1706.

The Hon. Ralph Gray (afterwards Lord Grey of Werke) was appointed Governor of Barbadoes in 1701.

Captain George Lillington, living in Barbadoes, 1680, was a Member of Council, at the age of 60 in 1708. His son of the same name was of the Inner Temple, London.—(S. P. B. I., vol. 74.)

The Lillingstons were intermarried with the Barbadian families of Dottin and Alleyne.

Colonel Henry Lillingston, born in 1620, served under General Monk. He had two sons, Henry and Luke, the latter of whom became a General, and commanded an expedition to the West Indies in 1695.

80. The body of Jean Wood, wife of Mr. Thomas Wood, and dau. of Mr. Roger and Jane Piggott, ob. April 21, 1733.

81. "Major-General Timothy Thornehill, ob. Aug. 1, 1681; also, his two *wifes*, both named Susanna," and his eldest son Timothy; dau. Elizabeth, and his brothers John and Isaac.

Arms: Two bars gemelles, a bend dexter. Crest: A bush.

N.B. Some curious disclosures relating to his habits are to be found at the S.P.O.

82. "Mr. William Alumby, aged about 72 years," ob. 4 Oct., 1678.

82*. "Captain Edward Thompson, Esq.," ob. 6th of April, 1659; also, Captain Samuel Thompson, ob. . . . March, 1655. "From hence we shall rise again."

Arms: A lion statant guardant. Crest: A wyvern passant.

83. "William Briant, Esq., and Mary his wife, a native of this island. After an exemplary discharge of ye domestic virtues, with temper and with health, by diligence with prosperity during a most tender union of fifty-eight years, were by death separated 4 months and 11 days only, she dying Nov. 6, 1756, aged 74, he the 16th March, 1757, aged 78. To whose blameless memory this stone was deposited by their grateful and affectionate grandson, J. Worrell."

Arms: A chevron between three escallops. Crest: A dexter arm in armour, brandishing a sword.

(*) William Briant and Mary his wife were living in Barbadoes in 1715, and had three children, William, Ann, and Mary.

Leigh Hunt, the eminent author, was grandson of the Rev. Dr. Hunt, a connection of this family.

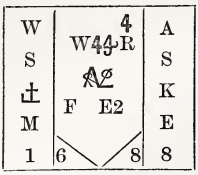
84. "Here lies C. Skeet, ob. Feb. 3, 1758." (On a lead coffin.)

85. A vault of the Osbornes of Springhead—no tablet.

The family of Osborne is mentioned in the Gibbes' pedigree. (Vide "Baronetage.")

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL (ST. PETER'S PARISH).

86. Monogram, William Arnold, 1688.



The "Olive Blossom" was fitted out in 1605 by Sir Olive Leigh (whom Purchas styles a "worshipful Knight of Kent") for Barbadoes.

Lord Ley, afterwards Earl of Marlborough, obtained the first grant of the island, but the first regular settlement was planned and accomplished by Sir William Courteen, who fitted out, in 1624, the ship "William and John" (John Powell, Master), which arriving at its destination with forty emigrants, founded, in 1625, the present colony.

Popular tradition assigns to William Arnold the distinction of having been the first Englishman to set foot on this island, but such a belief can scarcely be reconciled with the date on his tomb.

In 1628 Charles Woolferstone and sixty-four emigrants, under a company of London merchants, embarked for Barbadoes, where on arrival each "took up" 100 acres. The names of these merchants were, Marmaduke Brandon, Robert and Henry Wheatley, Alexander Banister, Edmund Forster, Robert Swinnerton, John, Charles, and John Fairingdon.

87. Joseph Waterman, ob. 1763, æt. 26.

88. "Here lieth the body of Giles Hall, late of this island, esq., born in ye parish of Whitminster in the county of Glocester, who departed this mortal life the 26th day of January, Anno Dom. 1686, aged 84 yeares."

Arms: Three talbots' heads erased.

(*) Giles Hall was a considerable proprietor, and held, in 1679, 195 acres in the parish where he died.

89. "Here lyeth the body of Philip Ginkins, deceased in the year of our Lord 1663, the 9th of July."

90. Another "Hall" slab, nearly obliterated, and apparently older than the former.

91. "In memory of Robert Gibbons, Esq., second son to Sir William Gibbons, Baronet. He died July 13, 1744, aged 28 years."

Arms: ... a lion rampant debruised by a bend dexter charged with three crosses patée fitchée, (a crescent for difference). Crest: A lion's jambe holding a cross patée fitchée erect.

92. "Here lyeth interred ye body of the Hon. William Sandiford, Esq., one of ye Judges of this island. Born in Bristoll, Dyed ye 30th of December, 1668, aged 80 years. Also, Captain Henry Sandiford his son, aged 33 years, dyed ye 7th of Sept. 1685; also, Elizabeth Sandiford his widow, aged 82 years, dyed ye 29th of March, 174 . ."

93. "Here lyeth interrd ye body of Mrs. Elizabeth Forster, who departed this life ye 18th day of January, 1717, in the 62 year of her age. She was twice married. Her first husband was Coll. Wm. Sandiford, Esq., and her last Capt. John Forster, Esq."

94. Dame Frances Gibbons, daughter of Robert Hall, Esq., and wife of Sir Wm. Gibbons, ob. 1757, æt. 64.

Arms: A lion rampant debruised by a bend dexter charged with three crosses fitchée. In dexter chief the Baronet's badge, and over all an escutcheon charged with three griffins' heads erased. Crest of Gibbons: (Over a baronet's helmet a lion's jambe holding a cross fitchée).

95. Elizabeth Kenrick, second dau. of Rev. Dr. Scawen Kenrick, Sub-dean and Prebend of Westminster, and niece to Sir Wm. Gibbons, Bart., ob. Aug. 17, 1744, æt. 16; also, the eldest son of John Gibbons, Esq., and grandson of Sir W. Gibbons, ob. Sept. 16, 1746, æt. 7 years.

95. Sir William Gibbons, Bart., ob. 11 April, 1766.

(Gibbons crest.)

ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

97. "Here lyes ye body of Captain Edward Skeete, born ye 13th June,

1639, and died May 14, 1727, aged 88 years."

98. Timothy Roberts, ob. 13 October, ... æt. 57. (Very old.)

99. "Under this stone lyes the body of Katherine, late wife of John Rokeby, Merchant, dau. and co-heiris of Christopher Thompson, late of this parish, Gent., and Katherine his wife, who departed this life ye 15th of April, 1666, in ye 19th year of her age."

Arms (above the epitaph): A chevron charged with a mullet between three ravens close. Underneath, the same arms impaling, On a fess (dancetté?) three estoiles wavy of six; a dexter canton charged with a sun in splendour . . .

Rokeby of Rokeby and Mortham, Yorkshire, a family of great antiquity and distinction, of which was Sir Thomas Rokeby, a gallant warrior of the reign of Edward III., eminently distinguished at the battle of Neville's Cross, who became eventually Lord Justice of Ireland.

The line of Rokeby of Rokeby and Mortham continued until the time of Sir Thomas Rokeby, who disposed of the domain to W. Robinson, Esq.

Arms: Argent, a chevron sable between three rooks proper. Crest: A rook proper.

William Rokeby, of Skiers, Yorkshire, created baronet in 1661, was eldest son (by Dorothy his wife, daughter of William Rokeby, Esq., of Skiers) of William Rokeby, Esq., of Hotham, who was son of Thomas Rokeby, Esq., third son of Thomas Rokeby, Esq., of Mortham.

Rokeby of Arthingworth, Northants., derived from Thomas Rokeby, Esq., of Barnby, youngest brother of Sir William Rokeby, Bart., of Skiers.

Thompson (Haversham, Bucks.) descended from Maurice Thompson, of Cheston, Herts. Sir John Thompson, Bart., of Haversham, a distinguished member of the House of Commons, was created Baron Haversham in 1696, a title which expired with his son Maurice, second lord, in 1745, who left two daughters, his co-heirs: the younger, Anne, wife of Richard Reynolds, Esq., son of the Bishop of Lincoln, died s. p. in 1737; the elder, Elizabeth, married, in 1724, John Carter, Esq., of Weston Colvile, and had one daughter, Elizabeth Anne Hall, wife of John Morse, Esq., of Sprowston Hall, Norfolk, whose only daughter, Elizabeth Anne Ella, is married to Simon Digby, Esq.

Arms: Or, on a fesse dancette azure three estoiles argent; on a canton of the second the sun in glory proper. Crest: An arm erect, vested gules, cuff argent, holding in the hand proper five ears of corn or. Motto: In lumine lucem.

100. "Mr. Michael Mahon, of the kingdom of Ireland, and Margaret his wife, of Barbadoes, with several of their children and grandchildren, and in memory of them this monument has been erected by Mr. James Mahon, son of the above Michael and Margaret Mahon." (No date, but in the style of 1680—1700.)

Arms: Three lions passant in pale. Crest: A dexter arm embowed holding a sword horizontally. Motto: Signos sic sacra tuimur.

101. Sarah Bell, dau. of Francis and Mary Bell, ob. 23 Aug., 1736; also, Francis Bell, Esq., ob. 6 April, 1739, æt. 57; also, Francis, son of the above Francis and Sarah, ob. 16 Aug., 1747, æt. 14; also, Sarah, wife of Francis Bell, ob. 14 Feb., 1747, æt. 35; also, Hon. Francis Bell, Esq., ob. 1760, æt. 56.

In 1641 Philip Bell was Governor of Barbadoes.

102. Richard Haynes, ob. 1768.

103. James Prat, son of Dr. Henry Prat and Dorothy his wife, ob. April 23, 1738, æt. 2; also, Henry Prat, son of Dr. Henry Prat; also, Dorothy Prat, wife of Dr. Henry Prat, ob. 19 Oct., 1749.

104. Thomas Fox, and his two "wifes," Prudence and Rachel Fox; two sons, John and William; two daus., Sarah and Esther. Thomas, Joseph, William, and Mary, William being ye last, aged 27, dyed Sept. 14, 1754. Capt. William Fox.

St. Andrew's Parish[m].

105. "Vaughan, 1733."

106. "N. G. . . . ob. . . . 1758."

[m] There are no registers of St. Andrew's parish, prior to the nineteenth century.

107. "Here lies the body of John Foord, Gent., who was b . . . ovt°. (*sic*) the . . . 1617, and died . . ."

(*) Probably ancestor of Thomas Ford, Esq., of Barbadoes, great-grandfather of Sir Francis Ford, created a Baronet in 1793.

108. Mrs. Mary Morris, ye daughter of Major Robert Morris, born 14 March, 1694, married to Jas. Dothie, Esq., 7th of February, 1713, and died 12 July, 1720.

109. The Hon. John Milles, Esq., Member of Council, ob. 30th Aug., 1718, æt. 65; also, Jane Milles his wife, ob. 4th March, 1722, æt. 57.

110. Turpin Willoughby, ob. March 2, 1741, æt. 61.

He may have been a member of the well-known noble family of Willoughby.

Francis Lord Willoughby was Governor of Barbadoes, and died April 10, 1673. By his will, dated July 17, 1666, he appointed his nephew Henry Willoughby, Esq., Samuel Barwick, his secretary Haughton, &c., his executors. He left his property to his brother William Willoughby, &c.

Willoughby is a name intimately connected with the earlier history of Barbadoes, but of *Turpin* we know little. There was a Martin Turpin, whose grandson, Capt. Thomas Denton, served in the Duke of Newcastle's regiment during the civil wars of Charles I.

111. Edward Laming, ob. Jan. 17, . . . æt. 59.

112. Margaret Rudder, daughter of David and Elizabeth Rudder, ob. June 10, 1752; also, David Rudder, her father, ob. April 7, 1753.

113. "Here lyes the body of Mrs. Lucy Johnston, the wife of Captain Archer Johnston, who departed this life on the . . . of 9ber, 1680, . . . about 22 years of age."

(A scull wreathed with laurel, and beneath two cross bones.)

114. Anne Poole, ob. 5 Jan., 1740, æt. 56.

ST. PHILIP'S PARISH.

115. John H . . . dy, ob. 1790. (Obliterated, evidently "Hardy.")

116. Richard Payne, ob. 1769.

117. William Cox, ob. 1766.

118. Henry Scott, ob. (Feb. 6), 1793.

119. J. M. . . . ob. . . . 1743.

120. Robert Bouchier, Esq., born Sept. 3, 1707; ob. March 17, 1739.

121. Robert Haynes, Esq., ob. 9 Oct., 1727.

A Colonel Haynes of Cromwell's army, who was killed April 13, 1665, at Hispaniola, was probably his ancestor.

122. John Hall, Esq., ob. 22 March, 1729.

Arms: . . . a fesse indented between three griffins segreant. Crest: On a ducal crown a lion sejant.

123. James Aynsworth, Esq., ob. 7th March, 1723.

Arms: . . . three battle-axes. Crest: A knight in complete armour standing, with a battle-axe in his dexter hand leaning on his shoulder.

Ainsworth of Smithill's Hall, Lancashire, bore — Gules, three battle-axes argent. Crest: A man in armour holding a battle-axe proper. Motto: Spero meliora.

124. K. W. . . . ob. . . . 1730.

125. W. P. . . . ob. . . . 1741.

126. J. B. . . . ob. . . . 1745.

127. Mary, wife of Henry Herne, ob. . . . 1725.

128. T. S. . . . ob. . . . 1777.

129. Laetitia Moe, ob. . . . 1735.

130. James Moe.
Samuel Moe.
Christian Moe.
} No dates.

131. J. B. . . . ob. . . . 1743.

132. John Archer, Esq., who died Oct. 30, 1786; and of Ann his wife, who departed this life May 18, 1794, both aged 50; also, Mrs. Millicent White, sister to the above Ann Archer, 1798. William Stenhouse, and Sarah Ward Stenhouse; also, Joseph Stenhouse, 1780, 1785, 1797.

"This marble slab is placed to the commemoration of their . . ." (*obliterated.*) [n]

[n] For an account of this family, vide "Memorials of the Surname Archer," GENT. MAG., Aug. 1861, p. 191.

133. C. W., 1757.

(*) A Captain W. White, of Barbadoes, married Ann, daughter of Philip Gibbs, who died 1697.

134. James Mapp, Esq., 1757.

135. "1732."

136. I. P., 1772.

137. Robert Bishop, Esq., ob. Sept. 16, 1715, æt. 35; also, Mary Forbes, relict of Robert Bishop, Esq., ob. May 26, 1724, æt. 48; also, Mary Morris, their daughter, ob. May 25, 1743, æt. 33.

Arms: A saltire indented; an escutcheon of pretence charged with a St. George's cross: impaling, Three lions rampant ducally crowned.

138. Mr. John Perratt, ob. June 7, 1729, aged 74; also, Mrs. Ann Perratt his wife, ob. March 16, $172\frac{8}{9}$, aged 63.

Arms: Three peans, on a chief a demi-lion rampant: impaling, ... a fesse, in chief three roses or cinquefoils. Crest: A raven holding a flower.

Apparently the same arms as those borne by Sir John Perrott, lord of Haroldston and Laugharn Castle; also lord of Carew Castle, Lord Deputy, Lieutenant General, and General Governor of the Kingdom of Ireland, Admiral of England, Lord of the Privy Council, and Knight of the Bath, who died Nov. 3, 1599.

Sir James, a younger son of Sir John, had a warrant for a patent (but never signed) creating him Marquis of Narbeth, &c.

139. A. C. . . . ob. . . . 1752.

140. "William . . . .
(*obliterated.*)
of the kingdom of
this life ye 8th
year of his age
Dyed ye 19th of
ear of her age
rthers.
Millesaunt
Infancy."

141. "Hic Sepulta jacet M . . . rita Noke XTOP Richard Noke nuper . . . hujus Insulæ. Secreta . . R. . . II. . . et felia Gulielmi Bullonex antiqua familia. E. B . . TSON De DVFFVN cujis optime meretis memoria tristis.

"Dolens quæ conjux. Hoc posuit obiit XXIIII. JVLY 16, 1677."

142. Isaac Gittens . . . 1819.

There was a family named Gytyng at Wrexham, about the middle of the sixteenth century.

143. R. R. ob. . . . 1755.

144. John best . . . ob. 21 Aug. 1758, æt. 50.

145. A. M. . . . 1743.

146. Temperance Carter, wife of Timothy Chessman Carter, ob. 1780.

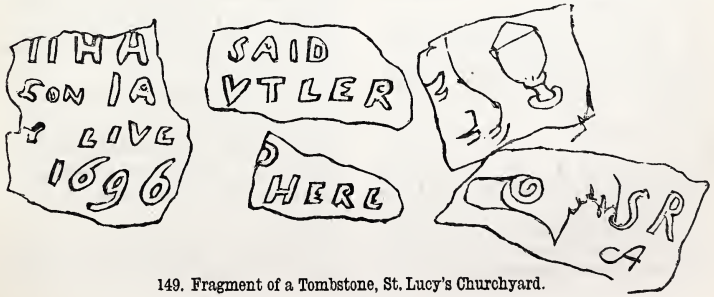
147. Mrs. Mary Rogers, wife of Henry Rogers, Esq., ob. Sept. 1753, æt. 57.

148. Henningham Carrington, widow of Paul Carrington, ob. Jan. 28, 1741, æt. 69.

From the Remains of Tombs in St. Lucy's Parish Church.

149. Elaborate carved fragment. (Evidently the tombstone of James Butler's son, with the old arms of Butler, viz. three covered cups.) Date 1696.

150. Slab ". . . 18 years. She was a . . . al child, a tender kind da . . . affec-



149. Fragment of a Tombstone, St. Lucy's Churchyard.

tionate wife. Sincere in friendship; mild, prudent, and discreet in all her actions; much beloved by her acquaintance; . . . her death lamented by her friends and relations."

The preceding are fragmentary portions of the tombstone still to be detected in the repairs of the enclosure-wall of St. Lucy's churchyard.

This parish suffered severely in the hurricane of 1831, and it is probable that during the subsequent repairs of the church many of the old tombs were laid *on their faces* (it is to be hoped), and now form the pavement from the outer gate to the church door.

151. Here lyes Collonell Joseph Pickring, obiit 14 March, 1715.

Arms: — Ermine, a lion rampant ducally crowned. Crest: A lion's jambe erased.

Pickering of Tichmarsh, Northants., descended from Gilbert Pickering, Esq., who purchased the manor of Tichmarsh, *temp.* Elizabeth, from William Earl of Worcester. Gilbert, who was son of John Pickering, of *Gretton*[o], and grandson (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Lascells of Esrick, Yorkshire) of James Pickering, of Winderwath, Westmoreland, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Stanbank, and was great-grandfather of Sir Gilbert Pickering, of Tichmarsh, created a baronet of Nova Scotia.

Arms: Ermine, a lion rampant azure, crowned or. Crest: A lion's jambe erased and erect azure, armed or.

Dorothy Pickering, probably a daughter of this gentleman, married, in 1724, George, eldest son of Theodore Walrond, Esq.

152. Thomas Whiteoote, Esq., ob. 17 July, 1796.

153. J. J. Seals. (No date.)

154. (Very old headstone, —— no date.) "W. M. Brown."

155. (Marble.) Michael Boyce, Senior, ob. May 9, 1750, æt. 63.0.3.

156. Grissel Mackay, ob. 10 Sept. 1787, æt. 37.

157. "R. I." 1750.

158. James, son of Capt. James Graham, ob. 20 Dec. 1729, æt. 38; Capt. James Graham, father of the above, ob. 12 July, 1730, æt. 77; Elizabeth, daughter of said James, ob. July 16, 1730, æt. 19; Mary, wife of the above James, ob. May 22, 1747, æt. 51.

159. "Salmon."

160. (Marble slab.) "Heir lyeth the body of Elizabeth Gidy, wife of Matthew Gidy, who was born January ye 6, 1687, and departed this life the 1st day of April, 1726. Had issue by the said Matthew Gidy four sons and five daughters."

Arms: Barry of seven, in chief three *buckle*-tongues. Crest: The sun in glory, therein a bear or goat statant[p].

MONUMENTS AND SLABS IN ST. JAMES'S PARISH CHURCH.

161. Mr. Edward Jordan, ob. Feb. 16, 170$\frac{4}{5}$, æt. 52; also, Mrs. Ann Jordan, wife to Major Edward Jordan, ob. 17 Aug., 1726, æt. 41; also, Major Edward Jordan, son of the aforesaid Edward Jordan, and husband of aforesaid Ann, ob. April 16, 1728, æt. 41; also, Joseph Dotin, Esq., son-in-law to Major Edward Jordan, ob. March 30, 1735, æt. 45; also, Edward Jordan Dotin, son of Joseph by his wife Ann Jordan, ob. May 21, 1736, æt. 11; also, Ann, relict of Joseph Dotin, and wife to the Rev. Dudley Woodbridge; also, Ann Woodbridge, her dau., ob. July 27, 1740.

(*) Probably a son of Dudley Woodbridge, Esq., Judge Advocate in Barbadoes, and agent there of the South Sea Company.

162. Hon. William Holder, ob. Aug. 11, 1705, æt. 48; his wife, Mrs. Susannah Holder, ob. 12 March, 1725, æt. 57; also, William Holder, their grandson, ob. 14 Aug., 1752, æt. 31.

163. Samuel Barwick, Commander-in-chief of his native country, ob. Jan. 1, 1732, æt. 63. William, his eldest son, places this stone over Samuel, his youngest brother, ob. June 4, 1741, æt. 39.

[o] An estate called Gretton, in St. Philip's parish, came into the possession of the Archer family, when the name was changed.

[p] There is here a close resemblance to the arms of Grey, Earl of Stamford, *circa* 1730.

(*) Samuel Barwick, appointed in 1665 Governor and Commander-in-chief of Barbadoes, was the son of Christopher Barwick, of Andover, who died in 1624.

His son Samuel, born in 1669, was also afterwards Governor and Commander-in-chief of Barbadoes, and died in 1733, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Jane, married to J. O. Bruce, Esq., grandson of Alexander Bruce, Esq., of Garlet, Clackmannanshire, which family is now represented by W. D. Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., &c., Recorder of Wallingford, &c.

164. Edward Jordan, ob. Oct. 23, 1787, æt. 67; also, Ann Jordan his wife, co-heiress of Joseph Dottin and Ann Jordan, ob. Jan. 30, 1791, æt. 69; also, Edward Jordan their son, ob. 17 Dec., 1799, æt. 58.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, between two bendlets or an alyrion displayed of the second, a canton sinister or; 2 and 3, Argent, two lions passant gules.

165. Major Edward Harrison, ob. 16 February, 1669, æt. 63. "He was borne in the county of Darby."

Arms: (no tincture), On a chief three eagles displayed.

Arms of Harrison of Hurst and Finchhamstead, Berks., granted 1623: Or, on a chevron sable three eagles displayed of the field. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot's head of the last, guttée de poix.

166. "Thomas Littleton, Edward Littleton, Armigeri filius unicus.

"Dii Adami Littleton, Bart., nepos.
Cii Annis Septenis noveos menses."

(*) Sir Adam Littleton, of Stoke Milburgh, was created a baronet in 1642. He married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Poyntz, leaving a son, Sir Thomas Littleton, who died in 1681, and whose son was Speaker of the House of Commons *temp.* William III.

167. Elizabeth, wife of William Sparke, Esq., and dau. of John Kellond, of Pangsford, in the county of Devon, Esq., ob. Oct. 15, 1672; also, "Joannes Sparke."

Arms: Checquy, a bend . . . Crest: Out of a mural crown a demi-fox or wolf issuant rampant.

Charles Kellond, of Pangsford, Devon, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Drewe, by his wife, a daughter of Sir Peter Prideaux, Bart. The Drewes were connected with the Walronds of Ile-Brewers.

168. (Fragment.) "Boy of . . . . N. . . . Godward, who dep . . . . June, 1670."

169. Joseph Gibbes, ob. 30 Sept. 1700, æt. 51, 5 m. 7 d.

170. Ann, wife of John Collins, ob. Nov. 27, 1763; also, Ann, wife of Reynold Gibbes, eldest dau. of the above John and Ann Collins, ob. 1766, æt. 45.

171. Rowland Willey, ob. 2nd Jan., 1762, æt. 80.

172. Elizabeth Hannah Willing, relict of Charles Willing, late of the city of Philadelphia. She was born 12 March, 1739, ob. 12 Oct., 1795.

173. Mrs. Mary Gibbes, relict of Hon. Thos. Gibbes, ob. 24 Dec., 1770, æt. 42; Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Gibbes, wife of Rev. Haynes Gibbes, ob. 9 March, 1775, æt. 50; Sarah Gibbes, ob. June 24, 1783, æt. 56.

Monuments in St. Peter's Parish Church.

174. William Pool Smith, ob. 1729, Dec. 6, æt. 30; also, William Bend, ob. Dec. 19, 1745, æt. 56.

175. "Edward Lang, Senior, aged 50, and his granddaughter Katherine Lang, ye dau. of his son Joseph, ob. 22 Jan. 1736."

176. Robert Bellgrove, ob. 25 Nov., 1741, æt. 51; also, Samuel Bellgrove his son, ob. 7 June, 1736; also, Katherine Bellgrove, ob. 17 March, 1743.

177. Ward Harris, Esq., ob. 2 June, 1761, æt. 49; also, Elizabeth his wife, ob. 13 Jan., 1791, æt. 70.

(*) Elizabeth, daughter of John Harris, Esq., of Barbadoes, was mother of Sir Philip Gibbs, created baronet in 1774. (Vide Walrond, Bruce, and Osborne pedigrees, L. G.)

178. Edmund Skinner, ob. 1794, æt. 50.

179. Mary, wife of Robert Ewing, 28 May, 1770; also, Elizabeth Ford, ob. 24 June, 1776.

180. William Walker (a child), ob. 1752.

181. John Bovell, ob. 10 May, 1700, æt. 28.

182. "Dreiduiz . . ." (much obliterated) 1710 . . . 1713 . . . 1716 . . . 1718.

Monuments in the Old Churchyard, St. Joseph's Parish.

183. "Here lyeth interred the body of Lieut.-Coll. Joseph Shene, Merchant, in Bridgetown. Died the 20th of August, 1709, aged 44 years."

184. "In memory of Daniel M^{c}Cloud. Died July 13, 1751, aged 50 years."

185. "Here lyes interred the body of Edward Benney, Esq., who was born in the town of Shrewsbury the 24th day of June, 1619, and departed this life the 16th day of September, 1701. He was an inhabitant of the parish since the year 1647, and served in the Assembly as one of the representatives of the *said* parish several years."

Monuments in Christ Church.

186. Doctor John Durant, son of Thomas Durant and Mary his wife, ob. March 4, 1726; his mother, Mary Durant, ob. Aug. 26, 1728, æt. 52; his sister, Mary, ob. July 5, 1731, æt. 30; also his father, Thomas Durant, senior, ob. Nov. 29, 1732, æt. 64.

187. John Chase, Esq., ob. Feb. 9, 1736, æt. 31; also, John Chase, son of John and Christian Chase, ob. 11 April, 1737.

A curious *spiritualist* story is connected with this family.

The families of Chase of Maldon, and Brewster of Halsted Lodge, Essex, were connected with each other, and both seem to have held property in Barbadoes, and the latter also in Jamaica. They intermarried with Archers in Barbadoes.

188. Hon. Jas. Elliot, Esq., son of Hon. Richard Elliot, Esq. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Thos. Walrond, Esq., ob. May 14, 1724, æt. 34.

Arms: Within a bordure compony (tincture lost) . . . . three barulets wavy; on an inescutcheon three bulls' heads cabossed. Crest: An elephant's head couped at neck and collared.

(*) James Elliot was a Member of Council, and probably a son or grandson of Sir John Elliot, of Port Elliot, Cornwall, ancestor of the Earl of St. Germans.

For further particulars relative to the family of Walrond vide Burke's "Landed Gentry," (Walrond, Bruce).

189. Elizabeth Eversley, wife of William Eversley, Esq., ob. 6 Oct., 1813.

190. Samuel, son of George Græme, 1728.

191. Elizabeth Seawell, wife of Richard Seawell, Esq., ob. 1 Sept. 1728, æt. 78.

Arms: On a bend three birds close. Crest: A bird closed holding in its beak a ring.

192. Rev. . . . Bouchier, 1795 . . .

193. Arms of another (*obliterated*): Per chevron ermine and . . . in chief two lions' heads erased.

From the Old Churchyard, Christ Church Parish.

194. Doctor James Holmes, ob. August 31st, 1728.

195. Robert Farrer, ob. July 23, 1691.

196. John Kirton, ob. 1738.

On a large slab of black marble at Adams' Castle Estate.

197. "In obitum charissimi patris sui Domini Roberti Hackett, militis qui ex hac vita migravit ultima die Calendarum Martis, Anno Domini 1679."

"Hic jacet effigies sacræ virtutis opima
Nobilis et Prudens candita Sarcophago.
Quis valeat lachrymas manentes sistere guttas!
Quis cohibere potest! vir pius ecce jacet!
Te plorant nati plorant charissima conjux
Mæsta domus pueri luget et omnis inops.
Flere nefas raptum cælesti sede beatum
Indigenus nobis qui Jove dignus erat
Non decet Elysium miseris implere querelis,
Hoc bona meus virtus, hoc pietasque dedit
Virida perpetuum durabit fama per ævum,
Pensabit vitam gloria longa brevem[q]."

The barony of Hackett is one of the dormant peerages of Ireland. Lineage, Paganus de Hachett, a knight of King Henry the Second's suite at the conquest of Ireland. He was father of Reginald and William, which latter gave his infant son, Peter, to King John, in

[q] This slab is used as a doorstep to an overseer's house.

1204, as hostage for John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster. Lords Robert, John, and William followed in succession. In the certified list of peers who sat in the parliament of Edward I. the Barons de Hachett are included. 1307, Sir Henry Fitz Geoffrey Hackett, after whom came Lord Peter Hackett, Lord John Hackett, Lord Richard Hackett. Lord Peter Hackett (a kinsman of the Geraldines) joined in the Desmond revolt.

This family decayed under Queen Elizabeth, but having risen again, risked all for King James II., under Lord James Hackett, who left a son named Pierce Hackett. (Lodge, seriatim.)

Sir Robert Hackett, the subject of the epitaph, was one of the gentlemen of Barbadoes raised to the baronetage by King Charles II. in 1661.

198. In the old churchyard there is a monument of classic design, with medallions of grey marble, and the following inscription: "Quod reliquum est Doroth., Franscisci, et Joannæ Jarman, filiæ Danielis Gilbert, med conjucis. Hic jacet inhumatum quæ obit 12° Die Jan. 1661. Idemque tumulus Petri una cum Franc. Risley filiolo condit consecratque adiacentes cineres."

199. (In the same) a slab with arms: "A double-headed eagle displayed, impaling a field, a chevron between three bezants."

"Here lyeth the body of the Hon. Joseph Browne, Esq., who departed this life June ye 28, 1728, in ye 69 years of age."

In 1664 a baronetcy of Scotland was conferred on James Broun of the Island of Barbadoes. (Extinct Baronetage.) Willoughby, a daughter of Sir James Broun, married Sir William Yeamans, Bart., of Barbadoes.

Colonel Joseph Broun, = ...
born 1665.

Joseph, æt. 25, 1715.	William.	James.	John.	Damaris[r].

200. (In the same) a slab. "Here lyes William Balston, Esq., De[d]. ~~the~~ 26 Octob. An°. Dom. 1659."

The family of Balston intermarried with that of Ricketts of Jamaica. (Vide Burke's Dictionary of Landed Gentry.)

201. (In the same) a slab. "Here lyeth . . . body of Mrs. Mary Addams, y[e] wife of Samvell Addams, who deceased . . . 12 of December, 1672."

(*) He was living in Barbadoes in 1638, and was probably a brother of Lieutenant George Adams. (Vide "Apadam," Burke's Landed Gentry.)

202. (In the same) fragment "SISER"
"LOYD."

203. At Hannay's Plantation, a private burial-place, a tomb with the following record, viz. "George Ince, son of John and Margaret Ince, buried March 9, 172 . . . 11 months old; and Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Ince, buried July 13th, 1734—13 years, 2 months, and 21 days."

204. At the back of the parish church, Christ Church, under the window, a Portland stone slab. Ins.: "Benjamin Ashehurst, Gent., who departed this life Oct. 22, 1718, aged 60; also, Magdalen his wife, ob. Feb. 21, 1715, æt. 58; also, Capt. John Ashehurst, ob. 27 Sept., 1729, æt. 39, 11 m. 16 days."

Arms: A fesse between three fleur-de-lys: impaling, A bend wavy charged with three swans statant. Crest: A dexter cubit arm grasping an imperial crown.

This was probably a branch of the family of Ashhurst of Waterstock, in which a baronetcy was created on the 21st July, 1688, and which expired in 1732.

205. At Bannatyne Estate, Christ Church Parish (ancient). Two fragments of an old tombstone, *circa* 1680.

The whole inscription on the right side is destroyed.

E. MORIAM
CAREW CHIRARGO
CHARISSIMVS FRATER
RISTOPHERVS CAREW
AXEAM HANC MOLEM
OS VIT PIETATIS ERGO
TVMVLOS STRVIMVS
AMICA GADAE A
MOR SIC.

FATA
REVI MARMOR
FVNVS HAB
SVOS CINERES
AXARIDACTAA
IN ÆTERNOS
ST FATA SVOE PER
RTVTE
ITE.

[r] *Damaris* was a name peculiar to the Prideaux family. Vide the will of Elizabeth Blake, of Barbadoes, 1694.

Original Documents.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE DEPOSITIONS OF CROMWELL'S ADHERENTS IN THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK, TAKEN 1654.

(*Continued from* p. 295.)

Feb. 28, 1654.—John Dammion, a carpenter, aged 50, exam^{d}. Resided in C. at time of rendition, a master carpenter to trayne in C.; knew W^{m} Flin, a private soldier in Inchiquin's army; on the night of securing C., said F. about 9 or 10 o'cl. came out of his house with a white cloak upon his arme, was very active, and imprisoned for refusing to march with the army against Dublin.

Roger King, aged 40, exam^{d}. Called Flin out of his bed said night about 11 or 12 o'cl., who took a sword and musquet and went to the main guard.

March 2, 1654.—Thos. Whitly, aged 32, exam^{d}, now resident at Parlstowne, bar. of Kinalea; saw Will. Hunt and John Barrett very active going about the town to take up the Irish, and standing sentinels when appointed; said H. and B. were soldiers in Lord Inchiquin's own Comp^{y}, and stayed behind when the army marched against Dublin.

(Eod. die.)—Will. Coe, weaver, aged 48, same night saw Will. Polly, John Woodland, Phil. Button, and Humphrey M^{c}Henick, with their arms, turning out the Irish; was himself one of the guard sett on Coll. Sterling; three of the forenamed came out of same house about 11 at night and received musquets from Capt. Burrell, then on main guard.

(Eod. die.)—Will. Hunt of C., weaver, aged 64, at the declaring of C. a soldier in Lord Inchiquin's own Comp. of foot, then in C., doth know Thos. Whitley, John Barrett, Will. Sexten, Jun., Edw^{d} Gibbonds, Dan^{l} Bearne, and Walter Cook, inhab. of C.; did see them diligent in taking up fuzees; said B. was employed with others to secure the Gov^{r}, Sir Rob^{t} Sterling.

(Eod. die.)—John Barrett of C., taylor, aged 37, did observe Thos. Whitley and Will. Hunt, inhab. of C., with musquets in their hands, sentinels about 11 o'cl. at main guard.

(Eod. die.)—Will. Polly of C., aged 41, knew Humphrey Manhinicke, John Wood, and Will. Coe, were employed same night with musquets in their hands, before and after the guns were shot off.

(Eod. die.)—John Woodland of C., weaver, aged 43, saw said parties with musquets under the direction of Capt. Rich^{d} Burrell.

(Eod. die.)—Will. Sexton, mason, aged 53, now resident in C., saw Thos. Hooper, Edw^{d} Gardiner, W^{m} Randall, and W^{m} Sexton, Jun., about 11 o'cl., making barrikadoes at the main guard with butchers' blocks and other materials for better securing same, in case any rising should be in the toune; afterwards exam^{t} and W. Randall were appointed sentinels on magazine.

(Eod. die.)—Will. Norris of C., gent., aged 40, saw Lieut. John Tench and Thos. Jolliff with arms, taking up fusees and suspected Irishmen.

(Eod. die.)—Rob^{t} Watters of C., innkeeper, aged 37, about 11 o'cl. at night saw John Damen, Edw^{d} Walsh, Phil. Button, John Garth, John Hawkins, and

Thos. Bell with arms ; Walsh went with exam^{t} and others to Shandon Castle, and Button with a party com^{d} by Cap. R. Myhill, to reduce the forte, &c.

(Eod. die.)—Will. Strangwaies, gent., aged 64, inhab. of C., did see Henry Floyd, Thos. Price, Hugh Stainer, Henry Burridge, John Clarke, and Rich^{d} Bowles, inhab. of C., turning out the Irish, some having swords in their hands, others by their sides, about 12 o'cl. in the night.

(Eod. die.)—Rich^{d} Bowles of C., maulster, aged 40.—John Hawkins, do., sadler, aged 40.—John Gurtree, do., taylor, aged 30.—Thos. Hawkins, do., glover, aged 55. (Their evidences contain nothing of importance.)

March 6, 1654.—John Hawkins further exam^{d}. Knew Henry Morgan, apothecary; being constable of the city of C., commanded by Capt. Rich^{d} Burnett to call up the English inhab^{s} ; called Morgan, who came with a pistol in his hand, and having a signal, a white cloak about his arm.

March 7, 1654.—Rob^{t} Stringer of C., joiner, aged 44.

March 6, 1654.—John Webb, aged 55, knoweth Thos. Hawkins did call up many English inhab^{s}, wishing them to tye a white cloak about their arms, being the then signall of the declarers.—(Eod. die.) Rich^{d} Foster, currier, aged 39.

March 2, 1654.—Walter Silvester, aged 50.—John Cross, hatmaker, aged 51. Henry Floyd, aged 32.—Henry Burrage, baker, aged 50.—Thomas Benger, aged 28, lived at C. some years before the rendition, about five days before was made prisoner by a warrant under the hands of Bishop Sing[a], Deane Boyle[b], Coll. Sterling, then Gov^{r}, Edw^{d} Fisher the King's Attorney, and Justice Gernon, and kept prisoner until the night of City declaring, when he was released by Capt. John Hodder, Capt. Hen. Rogers, and Capt. Stump.

March 6, 1654.—Thos. Jolliffe, aged 32.—Eliz. Morris of C., wife of Jonas M., merchant, aged 47.—Will. Hawkins of C., cordwainer, aged 87, and soldier under Lt.-Coll. Ag. Muschamp.—John Bartlett of C., husbandman, aged 46.

March 7, 1654.—Phillip Joanes, aged 60, Welch Protestant, now res^{t} in C. —Thos. Joanes, aged 47.—Mr. John Hinckes, aged 60.—Edw^{d} Chute, fisherman, aged 41.—John Francis Cooper, aged 30.—John Power, blacksmith, aged 50, that being a trooper of Nich. Bramly, in L^{d} Inchiquin's own Reg^{t} of horse, about 12 o'cl. was called up by Rich^{d} Sampson of C., with whom he went to North gate, and there saw Edw^{d} Chute with a sword and half-pike.

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[a] George Synge, or Sing, a native of Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne at Drogheda, Nov. 11, 1638; he was eldest son of Dr. Edward Synge, Archbishop of Tuam. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1641, he fled to Dublin, and thence to England, where he died in his native town in 1652. The family name was originally *Millington*, but had been changed to *Synge* on account of the remarkable sweetness of voice and skill in vocal music exhibited by some members of the family.—Vide Cotton's *Fasti Eccles. Hib.*; Ware (Harris edit.); Notes and Queries, 1st Series, vol. xi. p. 240.

[b] Michael Boyle, D.D. (son of the Archbishop of Tuam), was presented to the deanery of Cloyne March 30, 1640. During the Rebellion he was Chaplain-General to the army. I made the following abstract from a document preserved amongst the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library :—"Whereas y^{e} Right Rev. Michæl Boyle, Lord Bp. of Cork, was entertayned as Chaplain-General to our army in y^{e} province of Munster, and had his allowance of 20*s.* per day, his arrears to be paid."—Vol. xlii. p. 284. In 1661 he was advanced to the united sees of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

March 2, 1654.—Thos. Seward, aged 42, on same night called out of his house by Giles Busteed[c], went with his firelock to main guard, there saw John Cross, W^m^ Hand, Walter Silvester, and John Barrett, sold^s^ in Inchiquin's Army; all were seizing on the fuzees, and brought divers prisoners to the main guard; amongst them was the Bishop of Derry[d].

March 10, 1654.—John Wrenn of C., gent., aged 52.—March 9. Peter Gilbert of C., cordwainer, aged 33.—(Eod. die.) Edw^d^ Barnes of C., shopkeeper, aged 42.—(Eod. die.) Will. Wright of C., glover, aged 32, on the night of declaring, went by the house of Capt. Arthur King, who looked out of the window and demanded what the matter was; exam^t^ told him to come down and assist in turning out the Irish.—(Eod. die.) George White of C., cutler, aged 46, saw Will. Nepwright active in getting men togather into rank and file.

Feb. 23, 1654.—Lieut. Sam^l^ Pomery[e], aged 32, now res^t^ at Ballivarry, co. Limerick.—March 19. John Hodder of C., aged 63.—(Eod. die.) Ambrose Garnell, aged 62.—(Eod. die.) Ralph Lynan, aged 31, lodged in Fletcher's house; heard knocking at the door; F. went forth, and shortly returned home, where the store of ammunition was; said to exam^t^ that it must be speedily delivered to the guard, took the keys of the store, and with exam^t^ delivered a barrel of powder to an officer that came with a guard for it.—March 19. Francis Clements, yeoman, aged 52.—Thos. Prunett of C., felt-maker, aged 35.—Thos. Benger, commissary of the stores at C., aged 28, remembereth that one Robert Lake, then of Toure Bridge, near C., did give assistance.—Francis Briggs of C., aged 40.—March 20. Elkannah Knight, chirurgeon, aged 67, a prisoner in C., Oct., 1649, did observe W^m^ Foot as Marshall receive into his custody (1 or 2 at night) divers Irish persons; they were so many he had no room for them; heard the Coll. tell him they would make room for him, and gave him a commission to be Provost Marshal.—Will. Nepwright, glover, aged 30.—John Downing, brewer, aged 30, a soldier in C.: Andrew Roch, then drummer, and exam^t^ quartered togather in one house; on the firing of the guns in the fort said R. and exam^t^ repaired to the main guard, R. with his drum-sticks in his hand, and about two hours before day did beat a proclamation, &c.—Edw^d^ Goble of C., brazier, aged 32.—W^m^ Wilson of C., gunsmith, aged 31.—Benj. Jenkins of Corke forte, aged 34.—Geo. Allen of C., aged 35, innkeeper, servant to Coll. Chas. Blount.—Roger King of C., malster, aged 46, said that W^m^ Barnes, carpenter, died at C., latter end of 1650, of the pestilence.—Edw^d^ Cam, water bailiff of C., aged 54.—Christopher Holcombe of C.,

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[c] Luke Busted (son of Giles Busteed) and Anne his mother, passed patent (1 Nov. 19 Car. II.) for the lands of Killclowene, bar. Orrery, co. Cork; also Ballinringlany in Mountlong, bar. Kinalea, same county.

[d] John Bramhall, D.D., a native of Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge, and Prebendary of York and Ripon. He was brought to Ireland by the Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant, and was made Treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin, Aug. 30, 1633: on Sept. 3 he was installed Archdeacon of Meath. He was subsequently advanced to the Bishopric of Derry, and at the Restoration to the Primacy. Chalmers says,—"At the revolt of Cork he had a very narrow deliverance; which deliverance, however, troubled Cromwell so, that he declared he would have given a good sum of money for that Irish Canterbury, as he called him."

[e] Samuel Pomroy passed patent (14 Nov. 18 Car. II.) for lands in Palice and Gurtnaclong, bar. Duhallow, co. Cork.

malster, aged 54, on that night did see Benj. Jenkins, gunner, with a party of Musqueteers having lighted matches, sending the Irish soldiers without the turnpikes; is now a gunner in Cork fort.—Tamsin Champion, wife of W^m^ C., feltmaker.

March 22, 1654.—John Wren of C., innkeeper, aged 50.—John Hollis of C., shopkeeper, aged 40.—John Mortimer, chandler, aged 50.—John Beere, weaver, aged 80.—John Garner, do., aged 35.—John Lego, clothier, aged 28, did see Thos. Jolliff taking one Mr. Coppinger, an Irishman, prisoner to the main guard.—Theodore Hulett, baker, aged 32, being doorkeeper to Coll. Gyfford, Coll. Townesend, Coll. Blount, and Coll. Reeves, sitting as a Committee of Safety at C., did see Thos. Harrison, then clerk, waiting orders and assisting them.

March 24, 1654.—Coll. Rob^t^ Phair[f], now Gov^r^ of C., aged 35, about latter end of Aug., 1649, presently after the landing of L^d^ Lieut. Cromwell, knew divers prisoners of his old acquaintance who were in the Lord Inchiquin's army, and taken at the route before Dublin, which he knew to be honest hearted towards the English interest; and some of these stayed, by his advice, in Inchiquin's army on purpose to serve said interest; and therefore this exam^t^ made it his request to Ld-Lieut. Cromwell and Lord Ireton, that such of said prisoners as he should choose might have paroles to come down into Munster to procure their ransom and exchange, which was only a disguise for their employment thither in co. Cork, and had instructions to several well effected persons to inform them of the Ld-Lieut^s^ design to redeem the English inhab. of said county, and parts adjacent, from the bondage that Inchiquin had brought them under—said persons to return within a month to give an account of their proceedings; which service all the undermentioned persons did perform

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[f] Colonel Robert Phaire, Governor of Cork, ob. 1682. He was twice married: by his first wife, whose name is unascertained, he had—1. ONESIPHORUS of Grange, ob. 1702, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——; 2. Elizabeth, married (1675) Richard Farmer; and 3. Mary, married George Gamble, and had issue two sons, John and Onesiphorus of Maryborough. ONESIPHORUS had issue—1. ROBERT of Grange, ob. 1712, married Anne, daughter of Gamble; 2. Aldworth of Enniscorthy, ob. 1762; 3. Elizabeth, who married Edward Rogers of Temple-Shannon, by whom she had issue a son, Edward, and Elizabeth, who married Rickard Donovan of Ballymore. ROBERT had issue—1. ROBERT of Grange, ob. 1742; 2. Onesiphorus of Templeshannon, ob. 1757, who married Frances, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Patrickson; 3. Elizabeth. ONESIPHORUS had issue—1. ROBERT of Killoughram, who married (July, 1761) Lady Richarda Annesley, daughter of Arthur first Earl of Mountmorris; 2. Aldworth of Garr; 3. Polly Anne, married (1758) Henry Nixon of Newton; 4. Elizabeth, married Robert Hill. ROBERT had issue ROBERT, born 1764, and married Amelia Holmes Pomeroy, from whom the Phaires of Killoughram are descended.—Colonel Phaire married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Herbert, by Lucy, daughter of Sir William Alexander, ob. 1698, and had issue — 1. THOMAS of Mountpleasant, ob. *cir.* 1716, who married Alicia, daughter of Barth. Purdon of Ballyclogh, sen.; 2. Alexander Herbert, ob. 1752; 3. John; 4. Frances; 5. Lucy, married William Flower, and had issue three sons, Robert, John, Phaire, and two daughters, Deborah and Elizabeth; 6. Elizabeth, married Barth. Purdon, jun. THOMAS had issue — Robert, Thomas, Herbert, Onesiphorus, Francis, and two daughters, Alicia, and Elizabeth, married Richard Chinnery.

except Capt. Eames, who was betrayed and imprisoned, and was like to be hanged; the names of the persons employed were,—Capt. John Eames, Lieut. Rob[t] Foulke, Cap. Rob[t] Townesend, and others dep[t] doth not remember, only Lieut. Thos. Gilbert; the last mentioned was to repair to Castlemawne, co. Kerry, and acquaint Cornet John Joanes, then Gov[r], to prepare the place with provisions, and hold said Castle untill Ld-Lieut. Cromwell would send forces thither, but the return said Gilbert gave, was, that said Cornet was put out of the Castle by Lord Inchiquin, at which the Cornet was much troubled.

TIMOLEAGUE.

March 22, 1654.—John Godfrey, minister of T., aged 46, exam[d], at the time of the rendition of T. Castle[g] for the Parl[t], Nov., 1649, an inhab. of T.; remembereth that Capt. John Sweete[h] acquainted him of his purpose to secure the Castle of T. for the English interest; that he had despatched letters into England intimating so much, and likewise for the coming of shipping into the bay of T.; that afterwards said Capt. S. acquainted him that he had received orders from Lord Inchiquin to march with his comp[y] from said Castle of T., and desired exam[t] to frame a petition in the name of the gentlemen and inhab. of the country, and present it to Lt.-Gen. Barry, that said Capt. and Comp[y] might be continued among them; this pet[n] was presented, and the garrison returned to the Castle of T.; remembers that some days before Lord Broghill drew a party before Bandon Bridge for the reduction thereof, and that being accidentally then in that town, hearing a rumour that Lord B. was expected thither, took a horse and rode to his home at T. to acquaint Capt. S.

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[g] This castle is still in good condition; it was lately roofed and converted to a granary.

[h] The family of this Captain John Sweet probably came from Devonshire, but several members of it were settled in the county of Cork before these wars. A William Sweet and his wife and her two sisters, daughters of William Holcombe, obtained a grant of nearly a thousand acres in that county under the Act of Settlement. Captain John Sweete who figured at Timoleague was perhaps the same person as John Sweet who married, in 1639, Jane Abbott, and died in 1676, leaving three sons, Richard, Samuel, and Benjamin. Samuel Sweet, his son or perhaps grandson, in 1703 purchased from Owen M[c]Swyny the lands of Knochnaneirk, East and West Garranereagh, Lackenrcagh, and Killglass, being altogether three plowlands in the barony of Muskerry. An Irish plowland was greatly more than the English plowland or carucate—in fact four or five times as much. Samuel Sweet was a justice of the peace, and died in 1733. His issue were three sons and four daughters; viz., Samuel, who died unmarried v. p.; Benjamin, of whom presently; John, who served the office of Mayor of Cork, and whose daughter married Henry Sheares, a leader in the rebellion of 1798: the daughters were Jane, wife of — Delarne; Catherine, wife of Robert Tresilian; Henny, wife of Henry Stirke, an officer in the army; and Elizabeth, wife of — Beamish, Esq. Benjamin Sweet, of Kilglass, the eldest surviving son, married, in 1746, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Hayes, Esq., of Knocknagore, and had two sons, 1. Samuel, 2. Benjamin, who married Thamar Sweet, and left issue; also several daughters, one of whom, Frances, married Jasper Masters, Esq. Samuel Sweet, of Kilglass, the eldest son, was a justice of the peace about 1780, and high sheriff of the county of Cork in 1799: he married and left issue. The name is now written "Swete," and Kilglass is Anglicised "Greenville."

with what he heard; on his way was discovered by some Irish horsemen, which to avoid he left the high way and went to Mr. Isaac Philpots' house, where he met with Serg[t] John Barnes, Geo. Woods, Rob. Hooper, Geo. Rimer, Dan[l] Seaberry, and some others, who told him that some of M[c]Carthy Reagh's troop had been in the country to demand that meat be sent to Kinsale fort, garrissoned by the Irish, that they had taken six or seven of M[c]Carthy's troop prisoners, with their arms, and 8 or 9 horses, &c. Capt. Sweet continued governor of said Castle till about Nov., 1652.

(Eod. die.)—Geo. Woods of T., shopkeeper, aged 30 years, at the time of the rendition of T. Castle a corporal in Capt. Sweet's troop, remembred before Lord Broghill came with a party to reduce Bandon Bridge, a party of foot consisting of 50 or 60 men came from the fort of Kinsale into the bar[y] of Ibane and took 200 head of cattle which were drawing toward said forte, which Capt. Sweet having intelligence of, commanded Serg[t] John Barnes, Dan[l] Seaberry, W[m] Warman, W[m] Steephens, Geo. Viner, Tim. Dinnie, John Patch, Rob[t] Hooper, Teig. O'Monaghan to go and rescue the cattle; that a party of M[c]Carthy Reagh's troop of 50 men two days after came to said bar. and demanded provisions to be sent to Kinsale, and part to Mr. Isaac Philpotts' house; said P. acquainted Cap. S., who commanded Barry and said men to go forth, which they did, and took 7 men with their arms and 9 horses, and brought them to the Castle of T., where they were kept prisoners for five days, after which Lord Broghill came and reduced the garrisson of Bandon Bridge, &c.

(Eod. die.)—John Barnes of Clonakilty, Eng. prot., aged 30, at the rend[n] of the Castle of T. a serjeant in said Castle to a foot company, remembreth Capt. Sweet, then Gov[r] and Capt. of the Castle, did acquaint dep[t] of his intention of securing said castle for Parl[t], and willed dep[t] to discourse his comp[y], which consisted of about 32 men in the castle, and try whether they would join the design; did discourse with John Patch, Geo. Woods, Geo. Viner, W[m] Steevens, W[m] Warman, Hen. and Dan[l] Seaberry, Rob[t] Hooper, Teig. O'Duing, Rich[d] Phillips, Teig. O'Monaghan, and finding them ready to join, acquainted Capt. S., who directed dep[t] to bring them two or three at a time to himself, which was done; and that about 5 or 6 days after, Coll. Crosbie, Gov[r] of the fort of Kinsale, sent a party of foot, about 50 men, to drive the cattle of the East division of Ibane for provisions for said forte, and so were possessed of a hundred head, and driving them to said fort, when Capt. Sweet commanded dep[t] with 10 men to go on horseback and rescue the cattle, which was done; next day came a party of M[c]Carthy Reagh's troop of 50 men, demanding provisions for the fort of Kinsale, and disperst themselves, plundering several Englishmen's houses; however, Capt. S. heard that seven were in Philpott's house, and commanded dep[t] to take them, which he did, men, horses, and arms, and brought them to the Castle of T.; next day dep[t] was sent to Bandon Bridge to inform Broghill that they had secured the Castle of T. for the Parl[t], that they had 7 Irish prisoners, and desired to know how they should use them; found Lord B. had marched from Bandon, and left Coll. Warden Gov[r], who ordered said prisoners to be brought to Bandon; next morning this dep[t] being demanded how they (being the less number) could secure the Castle and make their attempts on the enemy, said to the first, the rescueing of the prey, * * * * * * *[i]

[i] Apparently some omission in the original.

they suppose no other thing than a private difference between the Gov^{r} of Kinsale and the Capt., and the second, taking the prisoners, that one Ensign Sturdy, with whom the Capt. and dep^{t} had a jealousy, went to K. (the day the cattle were rescued) to the Princes^{k} and prisoners, and the Ensign being absent the business was made known to the rest of the Comp^{y}, who freely resolved to keep the Castle for the use af^{sd}.

BANDON BRIDGE.

March 13, 1654.—Lieut. Edw^{d} Berry of Garrimore, bar. of Ibane, Eng. prot., aged 45, inhab^{t} of B. B., Nov., 1649, at the time of rendition for Parl^{t}, exam^{d}. About 3 weeks before said time dep^{r} and Major Hen. Turner of B. B. advised how they might be instrumental in delivering up said garrisson; and further, that a day or two before L^{d} Broghill came to demand said town there was a meeting of said Turner, dep^{t}, Rob^{t} Gookin, Capt. John Braly [l], Ensign Thos. Dunkin, and Capt. Thos. French,—all then inhab^{s} except Capt. Gookin, about 14 days before made prisoner by L^{d} Inchiquine,—who then contrived to seize on the guard; and this exam^{t} and said Braly, with about 9 or 10 men, secured the guard at the West gate, which they could not keep because the other guards were not seized upon according to intention, for one William Harden, then Major to Coll. Fran. Courtney, then Gov^{r}, came upon them with near 200 men, and forced them to yield the guard house, and imprisoned exam^{t} and Braly, where they remained untill the town yielded, but upon what conditions exam^{t} doth not know, nor what passed while L^{d} Broghill and his forces was against it; only he heard a gun go off, which afterwards he heard was from the flankers of the town, but did not hear there was any body slain, or blood shed; and further that Mr. Abrah^{m} Savage, Mr. John Smith, and some other inhab^{s} were very desirous for yielding said garrisson, &c.

B. B, March 9, 1654.—Abraham Savage, aged 55, now res^{t} in B. and at the time of the rendition, exam^{d}. That suddenly after the declar^{n} of Corke for the Parl^{t}, Lord Inchiquin being jealous of the town of B. B. following the example of C., ordered Capt. Mathew Constantine with a troop of horse to possess himself of said towne and disarm all townsmen; and said Inchiquin ordered a comp^{y} or two of Irish into the town, but soon after observing the disaffection of the town towards the Irish soldiers, ordered one Coll. Francis Courtney to be Gov^{r}, who brought in his own Comp^{y}, and soon after the Irish were removed; and further that Major Henry Turner, Ens. Thos. Dunkin, Cornet W^{m} Fuller, Ens. Dan^{l} Gwin, Corp^{l} Thos. French, Corp^{l} Ralph Fuller, John Langton [m], Corp^{l} John Browne, W^{m} Bull, Rich^{d} Shute, Rich^{d} Nobbs, John Jackson, Jonath^{n} Bennett, Jonath^{n} Boteler, John Legg, Chas. Wills, Franc. Hill, John Shearhill, W^{m} do., Thos. Williams, Rob^{t} Stewart, Nich. Gun, Rob^{t} Olliver, Mathias Percevall, Roger Martin, Rob^{t} Colethurst, Tim. Philpott, Rob^{t} Dunn, Rich^{d} Phrips, being all townesmen, came several times to dep^{t} before the surrender, expressing their readiness to attempt the seizing on the Gov^{r}, officers, and guards then in the town, and secure it for the Parl^{t} and

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[k] Princes Rupert and Maurice.

[l] John Braly passed patent (19 March, 19 Car. II.) for part of the lands of East Skeagh, bar. East Carbury, co. Cork.

[m] John Langton and Francis Beamish passed patent (24 April, 20 Car. II.) for the north side of the lands of Altaghmore, bar. East Carbury, co. Cork.

Ld-Lieut. Cromwell, but could not effect their purpose; and that Cap^{t} John Brady, Lieut. Edw^{d} Berry, James and Henry Rice, with others, about a day or two before Broghill came with a force against said town, af^{sd} persons secured the West guard of the town and disarmed the soldiers, turning them out, but it being so sudden a business, such others as were appointed with Major Turner to seize upon the other guards are prevented, the design being discovered; but soe it was that the above named 4 persons, and those with them, were besieged in said guard by the soldiers then in town; and several shots made at them, so they were constrained to yield themselves prisoners; and this night the inhab^{s} dispatched W^{m} Bull to Lord Broghill, informing him of the danger of the persons taken prisoners, and desiring him with some forces to come before the town, the inhab^{s} engaging that if the Gov^{r} did not deliver up the town, they having his countenance, would open the postern gate by seizing on the sentinel, and receive them into the town; but when L^{d} B. came, hostages were sent forth and the town suddenly delivered by the Gov^{r}, on condition only made for himself and his soldiers, &c.

B. B. March 10, 1654.—Mr. John Smith of B. B., maulster, aged 42, exam^{d}. That about the time of Cork's declaring, Cap^{t} Mathew Constantine, with a troop of horse, was ordered into the town by Lord Inchiquin, and had orders to disarm the inhab^{s}, which he did, and suddenly after a comp^{y} of Irish foot were sent into the town, and shortly after Coll. Francis Courtney came with his Reg^{t} of about 500 and sent away the Irish, and also another comp^{y} of Irish that passed through the town were not permitted by Coll. C. to lodge a night there; and about a day before the town surrendered to Lord Broghill, the following persons did assist [same persons as mentioned in A. Savage's evidence, with Tho. Rogerman and Edw^{d} Nash]; and that several of the persons first named made good two houses near the Saliport in the north part of said town, and were resolved to open the postern gate and give entrance to Lord Broghill's forces in case the Gov^{r} had not concluded.

B. B. (eod. die.)—Nathaniel Cleere of B. B., merch^{t}, aged 62, remembers there was a contrivance by Cap. Rob^{t} Gookin, Capt. Henry Turner, M^{r} Ab. Savage, and Mr. John Smith, Provost of the town, to declare for English interest; and likewise that Capt. John Braly, Lieut. Edw^{d} Berry, Ens. Tho. Dunkin, Fra. Hill, Jonath. Butler, Rich^{d} Seely, Hen. and James Rice, &c., inhab. of said town, about 16 Nov., in forenoon, did endeavour to surprise the guard of the west gate, at which time other persons were appointed to surprise two other guards, but were discovered and imprisoned. Next day Lord Broghill came against the town with a party of horse and foot, when aforesaid persons told the Gov^{r}, Coll. Courtney, that it was in vain for him to oppose them, for they were resolved to deliver up said town to L^{d} B.; thereupon Coll. C. desired them not to deliver him up before he had one hour's time to make conditions for himself and party, which was granted, and that time expired, Mr. Savage and one officer belonging to said Coll. were sent forth to treat with L^{d} B., to whose pleasure the town wholly referred itself; and there was only one gun fired from a flanker by one of Courtney's gunners, who with his men departed second next day, and some the day following; and that said inhab^{s} lived since quietly, without giving any assistance to the Irish, or other enemies of the Commonwealth.

(*To be continued.*)

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND MEETING, LENT TERM, 1863.

March 3. A meeting was held, by the permission of the Curators, in the Lecture-room of the Taylor Building. The Rev. the MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, President, in the chair.

C. H. E. Carmichael, Esq., Trinity College, was elected a member of the Society. After the usual business,—

The PRESIDENT gave an account of the remains of a Roman temple which had been recently discovered in Northumberland, about two miles west of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Benwell Little Park, the site being close to the ancient Condercum. The plan of the building, which was laid bare during the digging of the foundations for a house, was a parallelogram of sixteen feet on the interior from north to south, and ten feet across, the wall being about two feet thick.

The most interesting discovery, however, was that of two altars, lying with their faces downwards, one in the south-eastern, the other in the south-western corner of the building. The former of these was well carved and richly ornamented, standing about four and a half feet high. The inscription may be read as follows:—

DEO	Deo
ANTENOCITICO	Antenocitico
ET NVMINIB.	et Numinibus
AVGVSTOR.	Augustorum
AEL. VIBIVS	Ælius Vibius
ↄ LEG. XX. V.V.	[Centurio] Legionis Vicesimæ Valentis Victricis
V. S. L. M.	Votum solvit libens merito.

The President commented at length upon this inscription. People were tempted, he said, to attribute all remains found in that neighbourhood to the Emperor Hadrian; but he thought that the use of the plural, *Augustorum*, implied a later date; either the joint reign of M. Aurelius and L. Verus, (A.D. 161—169,) or the period during which Commodus was *Augustus* in the lifetime of M. Aurelius, (A.D. 177—180).

On the second altar, which is neither so ornate nor so well executed as the first, the plural form 'Emperors' is also used. The inscription runs thus:—

DEO ANOCITICO	Deo Anocitico
IVDICIIS OPTIMO-	Judiciis Optimorum
RVM MAXIMORVM	Maximorumque
QVE IMPP. N SVB VIB: (VLP. ?)	Imperatorum sub Vibio (Ulpio
MARCELLO COS. TINE-	Marcello consulari
IVS LONGVS IN PRAE-	Tineius Longus in præ-
FECTVRA EQVITV. .	fectura Equitum
LATO CLAVO EXORN. .	lato clavo exornatus
TVS ET Q. D.	et Quæstor designatus (?).

The name of *Vibius* Marcellus was puzzling; but the letters VIB were by no means clear, and it had been very probably conjectured that they should be read VLP. If the name was really Ulpius Marcellus, this altar might be reasonably attributed to the time of M. Aurelius and Commodus; for it is known that Ulpius Marcellus commanded the Roman forces in Britain about this time. In fact, it was he who repulsed the Northern tribes who broke through the wall of Antoninus A.D. 184, on which occasion Commodus assumed the name of Britannicus.

Nothing was known of the deity or deities to whom the altars were dedicated. It would be observed that on the one altar the name was ANTENOCITICO, on the other ANOCITICO. Was the same divinity referred to in both, that is, was one name abbreviated by the carver, or were they two distinct gods? On this point the President of Trinity College had favoured him with the following observations:—

"I have been looking out to see whether I could find any other trace of the god Anociticus or Antenociticus; but in vain. Still, my researches have satisfied me of the truth of my former observation, that they had some most extraordinary gods about the Wall, not to be found elsewhere, and whose names defy explanation. The following are some which appear in inscriptions:—

"DEO ARCIACON ET N. AUG.—In the Hospitium, York.

"DEO VITERINEO ALA MIL.—Ibid.

"VITIRES, VITIRINUS, or VITIRINEUS, a local deity to whom several inscriptions have been found along the Wall.

"SANCTO COCIDEO.—Stone found at Berwick.

"DEO COCIDI.—In Horsley.

"DEO MOGONTOILI.—Do.

"DEO MOGONTI.—Do.

"An altar dedicated to the god MAGON, in Trinity College, Cambridge.

"DEO BELATUCADRO occurs often: Belatucader being a supposed name of Mars.

"I am afraid, therefore, that we must give up any idea of explaining the name or office of the god. In the first inscription the sign ɔ is said by Horsley to denote *centurio*, and the two V's after LEG XX. will be *valentis victricis*, the usual style of that particular legion, (see the inscription in Horsley, p. 83, PRAEF. LEG. XX. VALEN. VICTR.) . . . .

"With regard to the second altar; being in the same chapel, I have no doubt that it was erected to the same god; though, not knowing who or what he was, they differed as to the spelling of his name. But if the mark ɔ really denotes *centurio*, both altars seem to have been dedicated in gratitude for promotion. . . . . It would be curious to know of what age and sex the bodies were; for human sacrifices amongst the Druids and in Rome had been prohibited long before the period of this wall: but the law might be disregarded in the provinces."

Dr. Wilson's remarks on modes of burial refer to the fact that within the temple at the south end there was a recess like a small apse; in this probably a statue, of which some remains were found, had stood. But beneath the surface three skeletons were found, bent so as to fit the curve of the apse. The President had not been able to ascertain whether they were the skeletons of men or women; or whether the bones were fractured; or whether any coins had been placed in their mouths. It was difficult to account for their burial in this place and position. Possibly they were victims slain as a sacrifice, and so buried when the foundations of the temple were laid.

The President then went on to consider several difficulties which occurred in reading the inscriptions. It had been suggested that the word *judiciis* in the second inscription meant "To the judgments of the Emperors," (i.e. dedicated to them). But perhaps the word was

to be taken with *exornatus*, and rendered "*decorated . . . . by the decrees* or *judgments* of the Emperors."

As to the letters v.v. in the first inscription, which Dr. Bruce read as "Valerian and victorious," he preferred the interpretation of Dr. Wilson.

The name of Tineius (T. Clemens) occurs in the *Fasti* as Consul of A.D. 195. Otherwise it might have been guessed to be a local name, derived from the river *Tina*—Tyne. The letters Q.D., at the end of this inscription, probably stand for *Quæstor designatus;* though *dicavit* has been suggested.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Rochester Meeting, July 28—Aug. 4.

(*Concluded from p.* 455.)

Monday, Aug. 3. Excursion to Dartford, Darenth, &c.

At the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne's paper on Rochester Castle, the party started from the Strood station of the North Kent Railway, and travelled to Greenhithe, for the purpose of visiting the churches of Stone, Dartford, Darenth, and Horton Kirby.

Stone Church, which has recently been restored by Mr. Street, at the expense of the Rector, the Rev. F. D. Murray, was built from the offerings at the shrine of St. William at Rochester. Mr. Parker placed its date about 1250 or 1260; he was disposed to agree with Mr. Street's view [a], that the architect who built it was also the architect of Westminster Abbey, the character of the work is so similar, but this may arise only from its being of the same period. Some of the pillars of the clustered columns, and other pillars attached to the wall, are of Purbeck marble. In the wall of the south aisle is a piece of work still unfinished—the dog-tooth ornament partly cut, partly in block, shewing that a change had been made in the original designs for the church. There are also some remains of colour on parts of the walls.

After too brief a stay in this beautiful church, the party proceeded to the residence of Mr. White, the churchwarden, who had invited them to partake of refreshment. This hospitality was very acceptable, as the party had been compelled to hurry away from Rochester without much opportunity for making a luncheon.

Dartford Church was next visited, where Mr. Dunkin read some notes on the church, nunnery, and town. The situation of the church is remarkable, as it impedes the approach to the bridge, and hence it is concluded that the tower was originally erected as a military work to defend the ford over the river, and that the rest of the structure was added at a much later period. Mr. Parker said the tower is a very early one, and has been ascribed to Gundulph. The body of the church was built in the fourteenth century; much of it in the time of Edward III. On one side of the altar, over the vestry, is a curious priest-chamber of the fifteenth century—a room for the chantry priest, with a window looking upon the altar. This was one of the churches given by Gundulph to the priory of Rochester; and probably it was rebuilt by him.

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[a] Gent. Mag., Dec. 1861, p. 587.

On leaving the church, Mr. Parker pointed to the tower, and said there they had the architecture of Gundulph: the Norman Conquest made no immediate change in the style of our architecture; it takes a generation to make a change in a style; no single individual ever altered the style of architecture.

The party next proceeded to Darenth Church. Mr. Parker first called attention to the exterior of the east end. The erection of this church he ascribed to the time of Henry I.; he can find no authority for ascribing it to Gundulph. He pointed out some rudely cut work on the jambs of the small east windows; this might have been cut with the chisel, though at first he thought it was only done with a pick. In the later Norman work the chisel is used. At the west end of the church, Roman tiles have been worked up in the wall; Mr. Parker mentioned that whole blocks of Roman materials are sometimes found worked up in buildings—masses cut out of Roman walls as if from a quarry. One very large Roman tile was pointed out by a gentleman in an angle of the wall.

The interior of the church was next viewed. Above the groined roof extending over the altar is a room; Mr. Parker, who mounted to it by means of a ladder, pronounced the place to be only a small chamber to give air to the roof, which had been raised in the fourteenth century.

The font of this church is of the time of Henry I. It is large, and has much sculpture round it, representing the history of St. Dunstan, according to a card which was distributed:—

1st compartment.—King Edgar, who raised St. Dunstan to the archbishopric.

2nd.—Satan as a Dragon—illustrative of the Saint's conflicts.

3rd.—The Saint is represented playing upon a harp, which had the power of bringing forth melodious sounds when hung up in his cell.

4th.—A Centaur, by which is meant the Evil Spirit, when with his barking dogs he interrupted St. Dunstan, when a lad, hastening to church to return thanks for miraculous recovery; and when he, by brandishing his stick in his face, routed all his pack.

5th.—Represents the horse on which St. Dunstan rode struck dead, when a voice from heaven informed him that King Edred, whom he was going to comfort in his last moments, was dead.

6th.—A fox, or wolf—under which form devils tempted him.

7th.—Human forms of the face of a monster, shewing the sharp encounter he had with the devil under one of these forms, in beating whom he broke his pastoral staff.

8th.—King Ethelred defiling the font at baptism. Edgar began his reign in the year 959. Edred died in 954. Ethelred began his reign in 978.

The Rev. R. P. Coates, the incumbent, said: "The subject of the font is said to be the history of St. Dunstan, but I do not believe it is so; I should describe it as certain zodiacal figures; one compartment represents the sacrament of Baptism, another King David with a harp."

Mr. Parker gave reasons against concluding that the font is Saxon. The church was much altered in the fourteenth century; on the walls are still some faint marks of colour.

Want of time prevented a visit to the Commandery of the Hospitallers at Sutton-at-Houe, and the party passed by it to the cruciform church of Horton Kirby, a fine Early English structure, which has been recently well restored. The church was pronounced by Mr. Parker

one of the most remarkable in the county. It must have been a Cistercian church. There were altars in the east walls of the transepts. Formerly there were the ruins of a monastery near the church; at the present day nothing of this building remains to be seen. The chancel must have been built about 1250; it has been much shortened, but the materials of the former east wall were used in erecting the new wall: by good luck, probably to save expense, the ancient materials were preserved and the wall replaced at the end of the shortened chancel. The transepts are part of the same work as the chancel. The original church had never been completed, and the original design of a nave with aisles had been altered into a very wide nave without aisles, the arches on the west side of the transepts being converted into squints, to enable the people in the nave to see the altars in the transepts; a window at the west end is not over the central door. The nave is a fine wide fourteenth-century structure, with the roof of the time of Edward III. The arches supporting the tower are remarkable for their great height.

The Rev. Mr. Rashleigh, the Vicar, exhibited some gold ornaments discovered in a coffin at Southfleet, Springhead, in the year 1801; they were pronounced to be Saxon.

On leaving this church the party proceeded to the Farningham-road station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, by which line they returned to Rochester.

A small party visited the Celtic monuments at Coldrum and Addington under the guidance of Mr. Roach Smith. This excursion was performed on foot from Snodland through Padlesworth, where the ruined chapel, engraved in Thorpe's *Custumale*, was visited; and Birling Place, which has yet some vestiges of former grandeur in the worked stones used as building materials in the farm outhouses. A field or two from this road is the Pilgrims' Road, running below the hills and crossing the Medway at Halling.

The remains at Coldrum consist of a stone circle and a chamber, the former well defined, with the loss of, apparently, only a few stones; of the latter, which was originally composed of at least sixteen stones of large dimensions, two only stand *in situ;* the others have been undermined, and lie in a hollow below covered with brushwood; the position is high ground commanding an extensive view.

The monuments in Addington Park, about a mile from Coldrum, consist of at least two chambers, and probably a circle; but a close examination on this occasion led to the conviction that those nearest the entrance of the park could only be satisfactorily understood by excavations which would, with little cost and trouble, recover the plan of, and more fully expose, some of the finest monuments of the kind in the kingdom. The further chamber can be well understood even as the gigantic side-stones and cap-stones now lie huddled together.

The excursionists were hospitably entertained at Coldrum Lodge by the Messrs. Hoppy.

At the evening meeting in the County Court a paper was read by J. G. Waller, Esq., on "The Sepulchral Brasses of Kent." Mr. Waller stated that Kent is particularly rich in brasses. In Cobham Church alone there are nineteen, twelve of which are remarkably good specimens, and serve fully to illustrate the history of the progress of the

art of brass carving from its rise to the time of its final extinction. They have also a great historical interest, as they were erected to the members of a family which had ranked among the proudest and most powerful of England's nobles. He then proceeded to describe them minutely, and produced splendid engravings of each, which were handed round for inspection; after which the monumental brasses existing in many of the Kentish churches were described in detail. Mr. Waller conjectured that the pet dogs so frequently found represented at the feet of ancient monuments erected to ladies were intended as an indication that the deceased was of gentle birth. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the *crosse fleurie*, which is in his estimation one of the most elegant designs in the monumental brasses of this country, and one which is frequently met with in our churches, had never been met with by him during his researches on the Continent; and if his conjecture that it really did not exist abroad should prove correct, it would be a very interesting fact in connection with mediæval art in England. It was certain that at that period a school of art did exist in this country, distinct from, but of course in some degree analogous to, those of France and Germany.

Mr. Hartshorne paid a high compliment to Mr. Waller's profound knowledge of the subject of the paper; but, he added, one important point had been omitted—Mr. Waller had not informed them when his great work, "The Monumental Brasses of Great Britain," would be completed. Mr. Waller replied that he hoped it would be finished by October.

A paper on "The Poet Gower and his Probable Connection with the County of Kent," by William Warwick, Esq., was read by the Rev. E. Venables. The paper commenced by stating the various localities which claim the poet for themselves. He is said by one authority to belong to the family of the Gowers of Yorkshire; but his arms and crest are totally different from theirs. Caxton, the first English printer, stated in a work which he published that Gower belonged to Wales; but the same authority told them that the poet was born during the reign of Richard II., whereas it had been indisputably established that the period of his birth was upwards of thirty years before the accession of that king to the throne. The writer then, by references to certain legal documents, sought to establish the fact of Gower being a member of a family of that name possessing at that time estates in Suffolk and Kent, with whose arms and crest it was stated those of the poet were identical.

Tuesday, Aug. 4. Concluding Meeting. Excursion to Cooling and Cliff.

The governing body of the Institute met early in the Council Chamber at the Guildhall, to elect a number of noblemen and gentlemen as members of the Institute, and to transact other business. Warwick was appointed as the place of the annual meeting in 1864; and Lord Leigh was named as president.

At 10 o'clock the Marquis Camden took the chair, when three papers were read. The first was by the Rev. W. Stubbs, M.A., Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on "The Ancient Connection between the Sees of Canterbury and Rochester." Mr. Stubbs traced the con-

nection which from the earliest recorded period always existed between the two sees, Rochester being the see of the first suffragan bishop in England, as well as the see of the first English bishop in the person of Ithamar, who held the see from 644 to 655, and was buried in Rochester Cathedral. Mr. Stubbs also gave many other interesting particulars of the see of Rochester, which for many centuries was always considered next in importance to that of Canterbury, while the bishops of Rochester occasionally assisted as archbishops of Canterbury.

Mr. Burtt then read a paper "On the Archives of Rochester." The original charters, the chief of which were exhibited in the museum of the Institute, numbered only three previous to the fifteenth century. The earliest was one granted by Henry III. in the year 1228. This charter had hitherto been assigned to the reign of Henry II., and is said to be of the year 1165 in all the published histories of the place. A charter of the reign of Richard I. (A.D. 1189) is entered upon the Charter Roll in the Public Record Office in London, and it affords evidence of a remarkable privilege granted to the city. It contains a release to the inhabitants of the custom of "Pa-age" (a toll levied upon persons passing through the town) upon all persons bound for the Crusades. Mr. Burtt read extracts from the Pipe Rolls of the Exchequer shewing the amounts claimed by the town at several early periods for the remission of the toll in question, and calculated the number of Crusaders passing through Rochester to join the main army in the year 1192 at 84 horsemen and about 520 men on foot; in the following year they were about twice as numerous.

Besides the charters there are no municipal records before the fifteenth century. These are fullest as regards the expenditure of the mayors, which contain many curious illustrations of the manners and customs of the times, and are remarkable for the contrasts they present between the past and present state of things. Extracts had been given from time to time; and Mr. Burtt contributed others, shewing the expenses for making and gilding the mace in the reign of Elizabeth (the present mace is, as usual, of the time of Charles II.); expenses incurred on the occasion of various royal visits, presentation of the freedom to two musicians in the year 1640 on condition that they "play throughe the citty every mornyng upon theire lowde musicke called the weightes betweene Hollantide and Candlemas as is usually done in the cittyes of London and Canterbury;" expenses of various convivial gatherings, &c.

Mr. Burtt then referred to the Book of the Admiral's Court, which he reported as full of particulars affecting the condition of the river Medway, and the interests involved in the proper execution of its police. Several quotations to this effect were given, including a presentment in the year 1592 of a man found drowned in the channel who "had brasslettes on his armes." Two curious indentures of apprenticeship to a sempster and a barber were also given. The sempster's term was fourteen years, at the end of which she was to give her apprentice forty shillings in money and an outfit. The barber's term was nine years, and his apprentice was to be rigged out and provided for at its termination, with "doble apparell, the one for working dayes and a better for holye dayes, two combes, one aperne, one payer of syssers and the case to put them in, instruments fytt and belonginge to one of suche a mysterye." After the oath of the Officers of the Court were these lines—worthy of Sternhold:—

"Lett every man that takes an othe in godly feare observe y^e^ same
So shall he at the dreadfull day acquyte himself thereof from blame
But he y^t^ careles, takes an othe, w^th^out regard y^e^ same to kepe
Shall y^t^ bewayle, but suer to late, when he ys in y^t^ lake so depe."

The concluding portion of Mr. Burtt's paper was devoted to the collection of documents belonging to the Corporation of the Bridge Wardens. These consist of rolls and books of account relating to the receipt of the bridge revenues and their expenditure in works, and title-deeds of their property, in which appear many curious local particulars; also the title-deeds and accounts of Cobham College, of which the Bridge Wardens are Trustees. The earliest roll of accounts of works at the bridge was of the 16th year of Richard II. (the bridge was built in the previous reign), and this was the oldest document belonging to the Wardens. In the Record Office, however, is an account of the expenses of working a ferry when the old wooden bridge was broken down, and before the stone bridge was built. This account was kept by the royal command, although, as Mr. Foord afterwards remarked, there must then have been some special circumstances, as the passage of the water in all such cases was granted to the citizens by charter. Mr. Burtt read several extracts from the Bridge Wardens documents.

Lord Neaves, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Burtt, remarked upon the pains taken by the citizens in olden time to ensure the proper performance of their crafts or "mysteries" by having their apprentices bound for the long periods of nine and fourteen years.

Mr. Burtt also read a paper by Mr. Poynter "On a Sun-dial found at Dover."

After the reading of these papers a party accompanied the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne to the castle, where he gave a more detailed account of the edifice than he had had time to do on the preceding day.

He remarked that probably the "hall" stood in the castle enclosure, with other buildings, now all gone. The whole keep appears to be of one age, except the round tower at the south-east corner. William de Corbyl built the keep between 1126 and 1139—about twenty-five years after the time of Gundulph. Dover Keep is rather larger than this of Rochester; the arrangements are the same as at Dover and other places. Dover Keep cost £1,200. The keep at Rochester would have been erected for £1,000, equal to £25,000 in these days. Mr. Hartshorne then rapidly pointed out some of the architectural features of the building. He said that many of the openings in the walls were chimney-openings, not windows. The keep was supplied with water from a well in the centre; the water could be raised to every floor by an opening in the dividing wall of the keep, extending from the ground-floor to the top of the building. The magnificent arcade on the floor containing the state apartments had been partly closed by a stone screen, a portion of which still remains. Considerable changes have been made in the building. On the east side, the top seems to have been knocked down —probably when King John attacked the castle; there are indications of its having been repaired. No doubt there were a great many buildings in the ballium of the castle (the present garden); many of these were probably of wood. Castles were of course objects of attack; and thus we see them in a ruinous, dilapidated state; while ancient sacred edifices were more respected, and are therefore found in a more complete condition. A certain redness in the upper part of the walls of the

keep he ascribed to the oxidation of the stone—not to fire, as some surmise.

This is the second largest Norman keep in England; Castle Rising is the third. In beauty and grandeur Rochester surpasses all the Norman keeps. He thought the keep was about ninety-five feet high. The building annexed to the keep on the north side might have been the chapel.

The Marquis Camden presided at the general closing meeting; he was supported by Lord Neaves, Sir R. Kirby, the Mayor, Professor Willis, the Provost of Oriel, the Revs. J. F. Russell, C. H. Hartshorne, C. W. Bingham, E. Hill, &c., Messrs. Burtt, Yates, G. H. Baskcomb, Parker, Black, Roach Smith, Steele, Way, Purnell, &c.

Mr. Purnell, the secretary, first read a list of noblemen and gentlemen who had been elected at the meeting of the Institute that morning; it included the Earl of Mansfield, the Marquis D'Azeglio (the Italian Minister), Lord Darnley, Sir W. James, Col. Pinney, M.P., Rev. W. Vallance, the Vicar of Northfleet, Messrs. W. H. Hart, L. Majendie, Baskcomb, T. Clements, Syms, Whittle, A. A. Arnold, G. K. Essell, Hartshorne, R. Prall, Duncan, Faussett, Miss Smith, and M. Maury—the last as honorary corresponding member.

Numerous votes of thanks were proposed and agreed to.

The Marquis Camden proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester for their kindness in placing all the public buildings in the city at the disposal of the Institute during its sitting. Lord Neaves also proposed a vote of thanks to the contributors to the Temporary Museum, and to the Kent Archæological Society for the co-operation of that body in the proceedings of the Institute, and for contributing so many valuable articles to the Museum.

In seconding Lord Neaves, Mr. Roach Smith paid a high compliment to the exhibitors in the Museum, and to Mr. Way and Mr. Tucker, who had refrained from taking part in the meetings and in the excursions in order to give their personal superintendence, in the true spirit of that rare virtue, self-denial. He drew especial attention to the important collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities brought together for the first time, and remarked that no one could survey them without feeling how very little, in the ordinary course of education, he had been taught respecting our Saxon forefathers; and what new light these remains opened on their social and industrial condition. Mr. Roach Smith then referred to the anomaly that, in what may now be called archæological England, at the present moment the Saxon charters and other documents, our earliest historic monuments, remained unpublished and unprinted in the English language, the learned translator, Mr. Thorpe, being unable to get two hundred subscribers; and the Government having declined to print them! He thought this matter worth the consideration of the Congress; and he was sure the Institute would gain great credit by taking up these valuable translations out of the mire of public apathy, and by aiding in printing them for the benefit of the world.

Complimentary addresses were also delivered by Professor Willis and the Provost of Oriel; and a cordial vote of thanks to the Marquis Camden for presiding over the meetings of the Institute during the week brought the proceedings to a close.

In the afternoon some of the members visited Upnor Castle, a fort built for the protection of Chatham dockyard in the time of Elizabeth, but a much greater number went to Cooling and Cliff, under the guidance of Mr. Burtt. At Cooling Castle they were most hospitably received by John Murton, Esq., and having inspected the gatehouse, they next repaired to the church.

Mr. Parker said the church was no doubt built at the same time as the castle; he did not at first see any part earlier than Richard II.; but he afterwards found that the piscina and arcade in the chancel were earlier—the church had evidently been rebuilt. Arcades in the side walls are rather peculiar to Kent in parish churches; if we saw them elsewhere we should suppose that the church was a collegiate one; it is a fashion of the county to have these stone seats in arched recesses in the walls of the chancel. At Cooling there are three large seats for the priests; others are for the choir or congregation. The church has its original roof. There are traces of early painting on the walls. The font is of the thirteenth century; it is of Purbeck marble.

Standing before the noble gate-house of the castle, Mr. Parker remarked that a licence to crenellate the castle was granted by Richard II. in 1380. On the summit of the towers are machicoulis, and in the towers are the usual loopholes for arrows. There are also "putlog holes" in the walls, a little below the machicoulis, for the insertion of timbers to support a wooden gallery; this was roofed, and covered with raw hides; from this the defenders could securely operate. This castle is one that was in use just before the invention of artillery. The gate-house stood out in advance of the walls: no doubt there was a moat before it. There was a portcullis. The cost of the castle was £514 6s. 10d. —you must multiply that by 25 or 20 for these days—making £10,000 or more of our money.

Passing through the gateway, it was observed that the towers were open within. Mr. Parker pointed out the very perfect "allure," or passage for the soldiers on the top of the walls. Over the gateway are the remains of the apartment for the windlass connected with the portcullis. The gateway is in excellent preservation. The moat on the side next the church is dry, and has now a row of fine walnut-trees. It was stated that remains of ancient vessels, with a variety of antique articles, had been found in the outer moat, shewing that once there had been a navigation from the Thames—distant about two miles. The grounds within the walls and moat form a parallelogram divided into two parts (the outer and inner bailey), and have an area of eight acres. A handsome modern mansion, with flower-gardens, &c., occupies part of the area, and the rest is meadow land, scattered over which are the remains of various buildings, one of which has received (probably incorrectly) the name of the Chapel, whilst another is styled the Prison. This last is close to the outer wall and moat, near the gate-house, and is below the present level of the ground. Mr. Parker pronounced it a thirteenth-century prison: the door was barred from the *outside*—that shewed it was a prison. The chapel is an apartment on the level of the ground; one part is still covered in with a groined roof, filled in with chalk between the stone ribs, above which there is now a flower-garden, but the rest of the apartment is open to the sky, and around it are trees and shrubs. In this apartment Mr. and Mrs. Murton had arranged a cold collation for their visitors. Mr. Murton took the head of the table; he

was supported by Sir R. Kirby and Mr. Parker. Mr. Burtt presided at the other end of the table. After the usual compliment to the host and hostess, Mr. Parker's health was also drank, with thanks for his numerous contributions to the enjoyment of the members of the Institute by his explanations of ancient buildings.

Mr. Parker said it was a pleasure to him to do this; and in travelling about with the various parties he himself acquired information. Visits like these to old buildings did good, by teaching others to appreciate and preserve the remains of antiquity. This castle, he said, was an astonishment to him; he had no idea it was so extensive and fine. Where they were partaking of Mr. Murton's hospitality, might be a chapel of the time of Edward I., but there were no distinct evidences of it, except that a tomb had been found on one side of it. He rather inclined to think it a vaulted store-room, so common under buildings in the middle ages; these vaulted substructures kept the upper part dry, were fire-proof, and very useful as store-rooms. As a rule, the chapel was on a higher level, and was entered from the dais of the great hall; it was closely connected with that. But they had not found a hall: if this was a chapel, the hall was not far off. This castle was of the thirteenth century, with additions of the fourteenth.

The Rev. Mr. Russell having proposed the health of Mr. Burtt, Mr. Parker supported the proposition; he pronounced Mr. Burtt one of the most valuable archæologists in England—the right man in the right place, in the Record Office, rendering most affable and agreeable services to archæologists. Mr. Parker is employed by Her Majesty in preparing the architectural history of Windsor Castle; and he had to thank Mr. Burtt for his great aid in providing him with the records which throw a light on the subject.

Mr. Burtt briefly acknowledged the compliment, after which the party quitted the Castle, and proceeded to Cliffe, said by some to be the Cloveshoo of Anglo-Saxon history.

The church is a large cruciform building, which has been recently restored. Mr. Parker, from a view of the exterior, said the structure was of two periods—of the thirteenth century with additions of the fourteenth; but afterwards a fragment of Norman work was discovered in the transept. He pointed out the Kentish tracery in the windows; the heads have a square opening with double foliation. There is a guild-house of the fifteenth century at one entrance of the churchyard, serving as a lich-gate.

In the church, the Rev. Mr. Leigh, the curate, read a paper giving some account of the history and architecture of the building. He noted the absence of a central tower and a chancel-arch, and pointed out the ornamented hour-glass-stand attached to the pulpit. He also referred to a former custom of distributing mutton-pies and loaves on St. James's Day; this used to cost the rector about £15 a-year; the pies were called "dole pies."

Mr. Parker enquired if there had been a monastic establishment here? —Mr. Leigh replied in the negative. Mr. Parker remarked on there being two altars in each transept; the church is unusually large; and there are stalls as if for canons; he almost thought that this must have been an establishment of the monks of Canterbury. The sedilia are of the time of Edward II. There was a roodloft; there is a fine Decorated screen which has been removed from its original position; and

some of the clear-story windows have been blocked up in the course of modern alterations. The pulpit is Elizabethan or Jacobean; and the hour-glass-stand very rich. A tomb on the east side of the altar—there is no inscription—is not improbably that of the founder.

The ancient rectory-house was inspected, after which the party separated.

The Museum.

This, which is always a subject to which much care is devoted by the Council of the Institute, was literally crowded with objects of high interest. We believe that, at a future period, a full Catalogue will be published, as has recently been done in the case of that at Worcester [b], and therefore we confine ourselves to a mere enumeration of a few of the more prominent contributions.

We must mention, in the first place, a select portion of the collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities found in Kent formed during the last century by Mr. Faussett, and now the property of Mr. Joseph Mayer, who liberally permitted them to be removed from Liverpool for this express occasion. The Faussett collection remains a standing reproach to the Trustees of the British Museum for permitting such remarkable treasures to fall into private hands. Scarcely less important was Mr. Gibbs's collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities found in various parts of Kent since the year 1848, and now exhibited for the first time in combination with the invaluable assemblage of costly jewelled ornaments and personal appliances of every description of which so large an exemplification was brought by Mr. Mayer. Mr. Pool, of Canterbury, sent the very curious Saxon cross found in that city, now in his possession; it is enriched with silver and niello. The rich Anglo-Saxon brooch, found at Minster in Kent, the property of Earl Amherst, was also shewn. Mr. Mayer also exhibited the series of gold Roman and Merovingian coins which had been mounted and worn as a necklace by some Saxon lady of royal or noble birth. They are figured in the first volume of Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, in which work also appeared the curious Roman and Saxon remains discovered at Strood which were exhibited by Mr. Wickham.

Richborough was represented by a selection from the antiquities collected by the late Mr. Rolfe, which now form part of Mr. Mayer's Museum of National Antiquities; and Mr. Pretty provided from the Charles Museum some of the most remarkable Roman remains from the villa at Hartlip, for illustrations of which we must refer to the second volume of the *Collectanea Antiqua*.

The productions of the Romano-British potteries, especially those adjacent to Rochester, at Upchurch, were largely exemplified from the collections of Mr. Wickham, Major Luard, the Earl of Darnley, Mr. Crafter, of Gravesend, Mr. Walter, of Rainham, Mr. Ball, Mr. Elliott, Mr. J. E. Price, Mr. Bowyer Nichols, &c.

An extensive selection of armour and arms was contributed, by sanction of H.M.'s Secretary at War, from the Tower of London and the Arsenal at Woolwich.

Two curious illustrations of naval architecture were exhibited by permission of Her Majesty: the one a large painting, from Hampton Court

[b] Gent. Mag., September, 1863, p. 359.

Palace, representing the Embarkation of Henry the Eighth for France, in 1520, displaying the famous ship "Harry Grace à Dieu;" the other was a remarkable object, from Windsor Castle—two card models, ingeniously made to fold into a flat book, of the "Diamond" and "Greyhound" ships, dated 1731.

The ancient keys of Dover Castle, the bronze horn used for summoning the castle guard, and a fine two-handed sword of parade, part of the venerable relics of ancient warfare preserved at Dover Castle, were exhibited, by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, by Col. Cuppage. The seal of the Constable of Dover Castle was exhibited by Mr. E. Knocker.

Mr. Willement contributed a unique brigandine cap made of small iron-plates quilted in linen cloth, found concealed in the wall-plate of the roof of Davington Church.

A collection of ancient seals and matrices, in great part relating to Rochester and Kent, were sent by Mr. E. B. Rye, the Kent Archæological Society, the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. King, Mr. Humphry Wickham, the Rev. C. R. Manning, and Mr. Edmund Waterton: the latter gentleman also contributed a selection from his unrivalled collection of rings of all periods. A silver pomander was exhibited by Mr. Samuel Bartlett, with several exquisite objects of enamelled jewellery of the time of Charles I.

Various objects of metal-work were contributed by Mr. John Henderson, especially a fine Indian "scratchback;" also a Russian silver bowl and two Russian drinking-cups from the Soltykoff collection.

The Society of Antiquaries sent a valuable volume of heraldic collections relating to Canterbury Cathedral, in which was specially to be noticed a drawing of the tomb and funeral achievement of the Black Prince, in which appears his sword, traditionally believed to have been carried away by Cromwell; also the two shields described in the Prince's will, namely, the shield of war, and that of peace, or for the tournament: the latter no longer exists. There was also to be seen a Visitation of Kent by Philipot, Rouge Dragon from 1619 to 1623, transcribed with additions by Bryan Faussett, and exhibited with the Faussett collection of heraldic church notes in East Kent by Mr. Godfrey Faussett; and the Society of Antiquaries also contributed a collection of arms of the gentlemen of Kent, about 1580. The Corporation of the city of Dover exhibited a charter of Queen Anne appointing the Corporation the water-bailiff of the liberty. The silver seal of the Chancery and Admiralty of the Cinque Ports was brought by the Registrar, Mr. E. Knocker. Mr. Henderson contributed two fine drawings, by J. M. W. Turner, of Dover Harbour in 1792 and 1793; also a view of Dartford, by Girtin, executed in 1793; several early views of Dover and Folkestone, by Prout and D. Cox, &c.

Two curious horn-books, respectively the property of Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson and Mr. E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., attracted considerable attention. The local history and features of Rochester were illustrated by numerous contributions:—"Rochester Castle," a painting in oils, executed at Rochester for the Kentish antiquary Douglas, an early production, by J. M. W. Turner, now the property of Dr. Hering; "Old Rochester Bridge," a large oil painting belonging to the Bridge Wardens; a curious collection of tradesmen's tokens belonging to Strood; a series of original charters of the city of Rochester, exhibited

by the Corporation, dated respectively 1227, 1265, 1377, and 1446; the manuscript of Roger Manwood's discourse about Rochester Bridge of the time of Queen Elizabeth; and a transcript of the Textus Roffensis, from the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. A copy of Hogarth's memorable "Excursion to the Medway and Queenborough" was examined with considerable interest, both as one of the most curious *capricci* of the great artist, and on account of its direct connection with the localities which were the scene of the Institute's proceedings.

A series of very rare early-printed books was a happy thought on the part of the museum directors, to illustrate especially the labours of William Caxton, the proto-typographer, who was born, according to his own statement, in the Weald of Kent. Foremost in this group may be noticed the manuscript volume, sent by liberal permission of the Lord Primate, from Lambeth Palace, of "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," containing what has, till recently, been accepted as a portrait of the venerable printer himself, and also the only known contemporary representation of the unfortunate prince, Edward the Fifth. With this were exhibited copies of Caxton's printed reproduction of Lord Rivers' curious version of the "Dictes," one of these volumes being sent from Lambeth by his Grace's courteous sanction, under special care of the Rev. W. Stubbs, his librarian. Various rare specimens of Caxton's printing were contributed by Earl Spencer, the Rev. Fuller Russell, Mr. William Tite, M.P., and others. A woodcut block, with large letters and Caxton's monogram, was exhibited by the Society of Antiquaries. This curious relic was doubtless intended for printing alphabets for instructing children, and is of early date, although probably not of so remote an age as the time of Caxton; whilst the introduction, however, of his particular impress or initials may shew the repute in which his name was held as having laid the foundation of the wide extension of knowledge, which, through the medium of the typographic art, speedily took so important a development. In the series illustrative of early typography was the Rev. Fuller Russell's fine copy *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, 1572, edited by Bishop Parker, and stated to be the first book privately printed in England. The same gentleman exhibited various volumes containing the autographs of Henry VIII., the Protector Somerset, Martin Luther, Thomas Gray the poet, John Poynet, Bishop of Rochester, 1550, Hugh Latimer, Ben Jonson, Beza, the Rev. J. Hooper, Vicar of Meopham, where the celebrated naturalist John Tradescant and his son resided; Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, and many others. Mr. Beresford Hope contributed a curious small carved triptych, supposed to be of Scandinavian work, and a remarkable wooden reredos of early Norman design, probably executed in Britanny during the fifteenth century. Mr. Hope also exhibited some very interesting photographs taken from early Christian paintings lately brought to light on the walls of San Clemente at Rome.

Mr. Fairholt exhibited a memorandum-book once belonging to Charles Stewart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox *temp.* Charles II. The Duke was at that time owner of Cobham Hall; and the book contains numerous details of the management and expense of his household there. Some entries are of more general interest; one is, "P^{d} for bringing my picture from Mr. Lillies', 5s.," evidently a portrait of the Duke by Sir Peter Lely. The expenses between London and Cobham give a good idea of the cost of travelling in those days. The passage of

London Bridge for large vessels was troublesome; and we have an entry of ten shillings for "ye Waterman for bringing the yatch through the bridge;" as well as expenses at "ye Beare at the Bridge foot." "The charges at the Tower and Erith going to Gravesend" put down at £1 11s., and "three pounds given to the waterman that brought me from Gravesend to London."

The objects of jewellery formed an attractive feature in the Museum; among them may be specified a curious silver-gilt reliquary in the form of the figure of a deacon holding a book; an enamelled portrait of Francis I., in profile; also a polyptych made to close round a statue of the Virgin and Child and form the base of a golden cross, belonging to Mr. Farrer; an enamelled reliquary of the work of Limoges, with a very curious representation of the Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury; it was sent from the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries; various jewels, rings, and gold keys, belonging to Mr. W. Sankey; and a very fine pectoral ornament, of ivory, gold, and niello-work, the property of Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P.

Mr. W. P. Elsted, of Dover, entrusted for exhibition a remarkable ostrich-egg covered cup, mounted in silver-gilt—an ancient family relic, of which honourable mention has been made by Hasted, the county historian; also several exquisite embroideries and tissues, including a charming christening mantle, of beautiful fabric, and scarcely earlier in date than the days of Queen Elizabeth or James I.

Mr. Warren exhibited a set of twelve roundels, or fruit-trenchers, which bore the names of the owners, Roger and Mary Simpson, and a record of their presentation to them by their kinsman Thomas Martin, Vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, in Kent, Nov. 20, A.D. 1625. Each trencher has a coloured representation of a fruit or flower, with verses.

Numerous and very choice ivory carvings were contributed by Mr. J. Bowyer, the Rev. Fuller Russell, Mr. Edward Hawkins, Mr. Rhode Hawkins, Mr. E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mrs. Waterton, and the Hon. Sir John Bligh. Among the contributions of the latter gentleman may be particularized a curious ivory horn, bearing the portrait and arms of Gustavus Adolphus.

The Rev. Fuller Russell contributed largely from his choice collection of paintings by the earlier Italian masters; Dr. Waagen has dwelt particularly upon these in his work on "The Art Treasures of Great Britain." A few of the principal names only may here be given:—Taddeo di Bartolo, Barna di Siena, Giotto, Ugolino da Siena, Cavallini, Taddeo Gaddi, and Lo Spagna. Some fine specimens of the illuminations of Silvestro, Patenier, and Memling were contributed from the same collection. Portraits of a few Kentish worthies decorated the walls. Among the most interesting were Camden the antiquary—an original contemporary portraiture formerly preserved at Camden Place, Chislehurst, where Camden resided and produced much of his great work on English Topography: it was kindly sent from the Wildernesse by the President, the Marquis Camden; W. Lambarde, the Kentish antiquary, the property of Mr. W. Lambarde; and Anne Stanhope, Duchess of Somerset, belonging to Earl Stanhope, who likewise contributed a small full-length portrait of King George I., presented by that monarch to the first earl. A curious portrait of James I. had been sent by the late Mr. W. Clayton, of Dover. It exhibits the King in

a tall hat, with a remarkable jewel. Major Luard exhibited an interesting profile of Edward VI. carved in oak. Mr. Edward Pretty contributed several portraits and miniatures of great interest, among them one of Milton, a small portrait of the Earl of Leicester, and a charming miniature of Lady Rachel Russell.

The Rev. James Beck brought specimens of metal-work and various miniatures.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer exhibited a deep plate of rare Tuscan porcelain, made under Francesco de Medici, in 1580: only thirty pieces of this fabric are known.

Sir Thomas Miller exhibited a precious historical document,—the appointment by the Peers of Francis Gwyn as their official Secretary, dated Dec. 22, 1688, on the very evening when James II. fled from Whitehall, carrying off the great seal and regalia, and leaving the realm in utter confusion; from which the Peers speedily sought to rescue the course of public affairs.

Several valuable autographs—of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, Camden, Evelyn, Lambarde, and several other Kentish celebrities—were sent by Mr. Young from his rich series of autographs, illustrated be rare engraved portraits.

The deeds bearing the signatures of Watts and Gunsley, benefactors to the city of Rochester, which were in the Museum, were exhibited by Mr. H. Wickham, of Strood.

We are, however, unable to advert to the multiplicity of objects arranged in the Museum by the tasteful care of Mr. Charles Tucker, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Institute, and which have contributed to the gratification of so large a number of visitors. And, of course, all will equally appreciate the labours of Mr. Way.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(*Concluded from p.* 464.)

Colonel J. L. Chester (of America) read a paper on "The Influence of the County of Essex on the Settlement and Family History of New England," the main points of which we hope to be able to lay before our readers on an early occasion.

The Rev. E. L. Cutts next read a paper upon "The Parsonage-houses of the Middle Ages." This opened up a comparatively new field for research, very little, as he remarked, being known by the present generation of the parish clergy of the middle ages—how they dressed, what kind of houses they occupied, and what sort of life they led. The paper alluded to the vicarage and the vicarage-house of Kelvedon, in reference to the endowment of which Mr. Cutts produced a translation of the original deed, dated October 21, 1356. He then, by the description given in the deed which he had read, and from information derived from the "Book of Benefactions," pictured (by means of free hand sketches) the parsonage-house of the olden days, and exhibited coloured sketches from the same publication (executed with very great taste and accuracy by his son) of the costumes of the priests, which appeared to be of a very magnificent character. From actual inventories of the furniture of the parsonage-houses, as well as the various articles of culinary use (in one case the value of the total amount of the

clergyman's property was £4 10s. 2d.), there is no doubt everything was intended for use rather than ornament, and luxury appeared to be rather the exception than the rule. The subject, which was obliged to be curtailed for want of time, excited considerable interest, and is well worthy of future prosecution by antiquaries.

When the reading of the papers was concluded, the company visited Kelvedon Church, where some tracings of paintings and scriptural inscriptions, discovered upon the walls upon the removal of a coating of whitewash, were exhibited and commented upon by the Rev. E. L. Cutts. They next repaired to Felix Hall, the seat of the President, which is rich in its collection of antiquities. Felix Hall, or Filiol's Hall, as Morant has it, is beautifully situated in the centre of a large park on the right of the Braintree road, and is entered by a portico modelled after the columns of the temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome. On reaching the mansion the company assembled in the hall, where for the most part the antiquities are arranged, when the Rev. J. H. Marsden (Professor of Classical Antiquities, Cambridge) gave a description of them. The collection was formed by the late Lord Western, and comprises, beside Greek vases, cinerary urns, candelabra, busts (twenty-five in number), and a fine mosaic pavement, a very interesting sarcophagus, adorned (as was often the case during the period of the Roman empire) by a series of sculptures in bold relief. The main group was the well-known mythological story of Diana or Selene, the Moon and the shepherd Endymion—a favourite subject with the artists of the time, and frequently met with upon sarcophagi. Among the smaller devices which surrounded the upper part of the sarcophagus one was doubtless a portrait of the individual whose remains were deposited within, and his name was Claudius Arrias. A smaller sarcophagus exhibited also a considerable amount of work in the way of foliage, and had at the base of the front a door, which is supposed to represent the gate of the grave through which the soul entered its destined abode after leaving the body.

After luncheon, the company repaired to Coggeshall Abbey, now a farm-house, where the Rev. J. Dampier, Vicar of the parish, read the following paper on "The Church of St. Nicholas, Little Coggeshall:"—

"In the Transactions of the Archæological Society, published in 1858, some account is given of the little ancient church in Coggeshall Parva, to which Morant gives the name of St. Nicholas, and which he takes to have been the parish church.

"It is proposed to take up the subject of this very interesting little church at the point at which it was left in that account, and to pursue it to the present time.

"The church has been described in its chief details, but some few discoveries have since been made which will prove of considerable service, because they are sufficient to make possible the restoration of the church—in most, if not all of the most minute particulars—to its original and chaste beauty.

"It is a cause of thankfulness that, through the kindness of the late owner, Jonathan Bullock, Esq., of Faulkbourne Hall, the little church, after three hundred years of desecration, has come back into ecclesiastical hands with a view to its restoration while yet sufficient traces remain, faint and feeble as in some instances they may be, to shew what it was three hundred years ago, and it should be mentioned that, with the most thoughtful consideration, 'the acre' of land on which the church stood, as shewn in a map of the estate dated 1658, has been conveyed with the church to the Vicar of the parish.

"The first work was to fence in the land, the next to remove the bay or waggon entrance which had been made on the south side, and to clear away the barn floor and accumulations of earth and rubbish from within.

"The removal of the earth brought to light the brick base of the font, opposite the doorway and close against the north wall, with the standing place for the priest on the west side.

"A portion of the south wall of the church, including the doorway up to the western jamb, and half of one of the windows had been broken down to make the farm bay and a convenient entrance for waggons and carts. The foundation of this part of the church was found, and carefully followed, and the exact position of the bases of the doorway was discovered, between which and running some way underneath on both sides, and of the whole thickness of the wall, was a course of brick or tile which has not been disturbed.

"The walls, which are three feet thick, rest on a bed of concrete coming up nearly to the surface, and about twelve inches thicker than the walls, making a good foot outwards.

"A portion of one of the capitals of the doorway was still in the wall on the west side, and a piece of one of the jambs, together with the whole of one of the brick piers on which the stone doorway rested. This remains. On it were found the position of two small shafts, all helping to shew the character as well as the place of the original doorway.

"The altar-slab was not found, nor any portion of the altar. The undisturbed soil of the floor beneath the east window is some inches above the rest, where the altar would stand on its dais. West of this and right across the church is a line of brick-work, apparently the place of the altar step. The credence of stone is nearly perfect. The double piscina next to it is almost entirely destroyed, and the sedilia, three in number, immediately adjoining the piscina, are in a very mutilated state.

"In the centre seat some of the original plastering remains, with a part of a nimbus in the head of the arch of the colour of red ochre. This seat is somewhat depressed as compared with the seat on either side of it.

"In the north wall was found the place of the aumbry, with the sharp bed of masonry in which the oak slabs at top and bottom lay, and had perished quite away. About two-thirds of the way from east to west on the floor, and near the entrance, are a few stringcourse bricks set up edgeways, running east and west and north to south at right angles; for what purpose it does not at present appear.

"Among the fragments of stone and tiling intermixed with the earth, were some small portions of little Purbeck marble shafts, and enough of broken tiling to make out the pattern of the pavement—black, yellow or buff, and unmistakeable green. Some pieces of tiling were found; some of these were, in all probability, thrown out from the abbey and found their way here in the character of rubbish when the hand of the spoiler made havoc of sacred things, and when a barn floor in the church was wanted for the convenience of the farmer.

"Many small pieces of coloured glass were found, probably from the east window; and some bits of quarries in brown outline painting; and one piece which is taken to give the curve of the medallions which probably occupied those three eastern lights.

"Two or three very small pieces of brass-work, on which were stamped the fleurs-de-lis, were found just outside the doorway, more resembling the ornaments of an office book than anything else, as if in the frenzy of an unholy zeal it had been tossed out of the sacred place.

"A piece of Purbeck marble has been found, which looks like part of the bowl of the font or of the stoup. The stringcourse, which was of emerald green, glazed, was much destroyed, but its position all round traceable: and the sharp bed of the

string between the doorway and the window west of it was found, together with the brick-work where it stopped to go horizontally over the doorway.

"The whole of the exterior flint and tile-work up to the brick dressings appears to have been plastered, and the whole of the interior, the white plastering within being relieved and warmed by plain lines of chocolate or red ochre paint after the manner of mock masonry, with *double* lines round the windows, both on the face of the walls and on the splay.

"An elegant scroll pattern, in the same colour, decorated the spandrels of the east window. A fac-simile of this decoration, taken many years ago on the spot and kindly sent to the Vicar of the parish to be of use in the restoration, is produced.

"The easternmost portion of the present roof is original. A small portion of the wall-plate remains at the north-east corner, the rolls of which were green, the interval white.

"It is intended in time to restore this interesting little church to its former state, with the most scrupulous care. The doorway has been accomplished, and some of the window lights have been restored—bricks of the true character having been made for the purpose.

"On the 25th of June last year, in clearing away the earth in front of the altar the workmen found indications of a grave in the centre, lying east and west. Bits of broken tiles intermixed with the soil making it plain that the grave had once been disturbed, it was thought desirable that the earth should be carefully removed to ascertain exactly what had been done and what remained. Fragments of stone and bricks, large tiles and of patterned glazed tiles, and a small piece of lead were all that could be found, save the stone sides of the coffin, and the bottom stone with its drain-holes, and a large hole in the bottom stone towards the head at the west end, lest treasure should be lost for want of searching. The rifler had done his work thoroughly—nothing left, not one poor bone in the last resting-place of God's servant!

"There appear to be two graves at least by the side of that just mentioned. These have not been opened. The few bones that were found in the soil near the grave that was examined were carefully collected, and as they were in all likelihood part of the remains which once reposed in the stone coffin, and had been sacrilegiously scattered when the grave was spoiled, they were reverently replaced on the lower coffin-stone, and covered by the Vicar in the presence of the workmen and some other parishioners and friends who happened to be on the spot.

"There was no trace of name or date.

"One age destroys, another restores: one casts out with sacrilegious hands even the bones of the dead, another in charity replaces them; and what was once said for the whole corpse, in hope, may now again in hope be said of the smallest portion of it—*requiescat in pace!*"

The company next proceeded to the building in course of restoration, which was one of the most interesting features of the day. In the paper read by the Vicar his own share of the work is very modestly dealt with, but it is only right that it should be known that it is to him, and to him alone, that the credit of the work in hand is due, and that but for his exertions the edifice might have remained for many years in its late condition, the money expended as yet being entirely from his own resources. The many interesting remains of tesselated pavement and portions of ornaments which have been revealed in lowering the floor to its former level, having been minutely inspected, the church in the town (St. Peter's) was next visited. The work of external restoration has been actively carried out by the Vicar for some years past, and he is

now engaged on the interior of the edifice. For this purpose the old pews have been removed, and the building now appears in nearly its original beauty. But one eyesore remains, and that is a cluster of high, ugly pews in the chancel, to the removal of which it is understood one or more of the lay impropriators object. Everyone present expressed their regret that these should be allowed to remain, and the feeling thus shewn, it is to be hoped, will be productive of good. The Rev. E. L. Cutts (the former Curate of the parish), and Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Sprague, architects, pointed out the various beauties of the edifice, which is of the best in Essex; after which a return was made to Kelvedon, and the day's proceedings terminated.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sept. 9, 10, 11. The fifteenth annual meeting was held at Wells, under the presidency of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., of Kingweston.

The proceedings were opened at noon on the 9th, by a meeting in the Council Chamber, at which, among others, were present the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Auckland), the Ven. Archdeacon Fitzgerald, the Rev. F. Beadon, Chancellor of the Church of Wells, the Rev. Professor Willis, the Rev. Canons Meade, Scarth, Ommaney, and Fagan, the Revs. F. Warre, Thomas Hugo, R. S. Phillpott, George Williams, W. Stubbs, Arthur Du Cane, W. R. Clark, J. R. Green, H. Wright, J. W. Barlow, E. Venables, &c.; also the Hon. Misses Eden, Lady Smith, Mrs. Neville-Grenville, Mrs. Warre, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Dickinson and the Misses Dickinson, Mrs. Tudway, Mrs. Phillpott, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Mildmay, Miss Courtenay, Miss Gordon; and the Messrs. Neville-Grenville, J. H. Parker, E. A. Freeman, Sanford, Dawkins, Clerk, Somerville, Nightingale, Clarke, Adlam, Woodforde, Batten, Munckton, Porch, Giles, &c.

After the report had been read, which gave a satisfactory account of the progress of the Society, the President called on Mr. E. A. Freeman, who accordingly delivered an Introductory Discourse on the General Antiquities of Wells. He began by congratulating the Society on the presence of so many eminent antiquaries from different parts of the country, more probably than had ever been present at any local meeting. First and foremost, there was Professor Willis; he had often had the benefit of hearing the Professor's expositions of cathedrals and other great churches; but those had commonly been at the Meetings of the national society, the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; he was not aware that he had ever before done a purely local society the honour of coming to lecture at its meetings. (Here Professor Willis came on the platform, amidst loud cheers.) But, though Professor Willis was first, he was not the only one. They saw again their old friends, Mr. Green and Mr. Dawkins, whose acquaintance they had so profitably made last year. And, among older men and greater strangers to the county, they had the pleasure of seeing among them Mr. George illiams, so well versed in the ecclesiastical antiquities of the East, and Mr. Stubbs, who knew every action of every Bishop who had ever lived. Mr. Dimock, the learned biographer of St. Hugh, had

also fully intended to be present, but had been unavoidably hindered at the last moment. Mr. Parker, having in a manner fixed himself among them, could no longer be looked on as a stranger. It was among these eminent antiquaries that the main and detailed work of the Meeting was to be divided; the several antiquities of the city, the Cathedral, the Palace, the Vicars' College, &c., were parted out among them; what he himself had to do was simply to give a short introduction to the whole subject, sketching out the objects which were to be seen and their relations to each other, while he left the minute details and dates of each object to those who had specially taken that object in hand. He would give a sketch of the antiquities of Wells something like the view of the city itself from Tor-Hill,—not the Glastonbury Tor, but the Wells Tor-Hill on the Shepton Mallet road,—the point whence the general aspect of the buildings, and their connexion with each other, can be better seen than from any other point, though it is too far off to study any particular building in detail. From that point may be seen, all grouping together round the Cathedral as the great centre, the Palace, the Cloister, the Chapter-House, the Vicars' Close, the detached houses of the Canons, the more distant tower of the parish Church. Now that view, as far as his experience went, either in England or abroad, was perfectly unrivalled; most of the buildings, taken separately, might be easily equalled or surpassed, but he knew not anywhere else of such a group of buildings, forming such a perfect whole. The history of those buildings was the history of Wells, and, as they were wholly ecclesiastical buildings, it followed that the history of Wells was wholly or mainly an ecclesiastical history. Wells, in short, was a strictly ecclesiastical city; its whole importance was derived from its ecclesiastical foundations. The city had, as their friend Mr. Serel could easily shew them, a municipal history, but that municipal history was in fact part of the ecclesiastical history; the earliest Charters of the city consisted of grants of franchises by the Bishops. Wells had never had any military importance; it had no castle or town-walls to show; it had never been the seat of any great Earldom or provincial government; it had never had any commercial importance, like its neighbour Bristol; it was not the scene of any great event in English history; the name of Wells was indeed mentioned in the wars of the seventeenth century, and one of the members for Wells played a distinguished part in those wars; but the city itself was in no way prominent in that or in any other period of English history; it was not connected with any such associations as those which attach to the name of Lewes in one age and to that of Naseby in another. Wells was simply a city which had grown round a great ecclesiastical foundation, and whose whole importance centred in that foundation. Such too was Peterborough, such was Glastonbury, but those were towns which had risen round a monastery, while Wells had risen around a secular church. The ecclesiastical foundations of Wells had always been, from their beginning to the present day, in the hands of the secular clergy. It might not be too much to say that there never was a monk in the place; there is no record of any monastic foundation, for, though there had been a building called the Priory, it had never been a religious, but only a charitable establishment. Wells was, in short, the best example which he knew of the arrangements of a great secular College. He knew of no other where so many of the ancient buildings remained and where they were still so largely applied to their original

purposes. Now here came in one of the main differences between a secular and a monastic foundation. The monks in a monastery lived together, and had certain buildings in common, Church, Chapter-House, Refectory, Dormitory, &c., all arranged round the Cloister as the centre of all and the connecting link between the several parts of the whole. The Abbot or Prior alone had his house distinct from the common buildings of the brethren. But in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church served by secular Canons most of these common buildings were not wanted; the Church and the Chapter-House alone were necessary, the Cloister was a convenience, but it easily might be, and often was, dispensed with. The Canons did not occupy a common Refectory and Dormitory, but lived, as they do now, each man in his own house. The position of a Canon of Wells four or five hundred years back differed in nothing from the position of a Canon of Wells now, except that now he might marry while then he could not. It follows at once from this difference that it is much easier to preserve and use at the present day the buildings of a secular foundation than those of a monastery. When Henry the Eighth turned an Abbey into a Cathedral, as at Peterborough, or put secular Canons into a Cathedral formerly served by monks, as at Ely, he found a number of buildings which were not needed in the new state of things, while a number of buildings were wanted which were not there. The Bishop or the Dean might often be conveniently lodged in the quarters of the Abbot or Prior, but houses for the other Canons could only be found by making them out of the common buildings of the monastery. This of course involved what were, in an architectural point of view, the most barbarous changes in those buildings, such as we see at Peterborough, Ely, Canterbury, and elsewhere. A Refectory or an Infirmary could not be made into a private house without utterly spoiling it. But Wells and its buildings never went through any such violent revolution. The Bishopric and Chapter retained, with some mere changes in detail, the same constitution which was fixed for them in the twelfth century. So too the buildings remained essentially what they were in the middle ages. Each officer of the Cathedral, from the Bishop to the Organist, had his own house; those houses, for the most part, still existed, and are still most commonly occupied by their proper inhabitants. While at Ely or Peterborough some very destructive changes were involved in the nature of the case, at Wells, as at Lichfield, Salisbury, and other secular churches, no change had ever been needed except that gradual change which affected everything. Thus, though a few needless acts of barbarism had been committed at various times, the buildings at Wells still remained in better condition than those of any other city that he knew. The Bishop still lived in the Palace, the Dean still lived in the Deanery, the Canons' houses were still largely lived in by Canons, the only great loss was the alienation of the Archdeaconry, which still existed and retained some very fine portions, but which had long passed into private hands. This was the effect of the changes of the sixteenth century, which at Wells were merely a passing storm. Both Bishop and Chapter were grievously plundered under Edward the Sixth; the Palace itself was for a while alienated, but while most of the other property was recovered under Queen Mary, the Archdeaconry had never come back to its old owner. Wells thus presented in greater perfection than any other city, an unaltered picture of the arrangements of a great secular

church in old times. There were the two essential buildings, the Cathedral and the Chapter-House; there was also a Cloister, but it was an evident after-thought and was widely different from a real monastic Cloister. The Palace stood to the south, the Deanery and Archdeaconry to the north; the Canons' houses were scattered about without any certain order, but most of them so as to enter into the general grouping.

It should not be forgotten, Mr. Freeman continued, that at Wells the Chapter was, in a certain sense, an older institution than the Bishopric. The Chapter did not assume its present form till the twelfth century, but there had been a College of Priests, in some shape or other, ever since King Ine in the eighth century, while the Bishopric was not founded till the time of King Edward the Elder in the tenth. What King Edward did was really much the same as what had been done within our own memory in the Churches of Ripon and Manchester; he planted a Bishop in a Church which already existed and possessed a Collegiate foundation. The College of Priests founded by King Ine thus became the Chapter of the Bishop. They were never at any time displaced to make room for monks, as happened in so many other Cathedral Churches, but a step was taken by Bishop Giso in the eleventh century which certainly looked like an attempt in a monastic direction. Giso, in the words of Bishop Godwin, "thought good to augment the number of his Canons, and for their better intertainment built them a cloyster, a hall, and a dorter or place for their lodging. Lastly he appointed one Isaac by the name of a Provost to be their governor." Now these were not necessarily monastic arrangements, they might be only an attempt to enforce a stricter collegiate life; in themselves they did not amount to turning Canons into monks; still they had a tendency that way, and, considering what had been, and still was, going on elsewhere, there was a great temptation to believe that this change of Giso's was putting in the small end of the wedge, and that the next step might very likely have been to enforce monastic vows and so to turn the College into a Monastery. If such designs were entertained by Giso, they came to nothing. Of the next Bishop, John de Villulâ, we read that "the cloyster and other buildings erected by Giso for his canons, he pulled downe, and in the place where they stoode built a pallace for himselfe and his successors, forcing them to seeke dwellings abroad in the towne." This seemed to shew that either the Cathedral or the Palace had changed its site since John de Villulâ's time, as they might be sure that Giso built his cloister and other buildings close to the church. In the time of Bishop Robert (1136—74) the Chapter assumed the form which, with some mutilations in the sixteenth and some in the nineteenth century, it has retained ever since. In Bishop Godwin's words,—

"He thought good to divide the landes of the church into two parts, whereof the one he assigned unto the chapter in common; out of the rest he allotted to every cannon a portion, by the name of a Prebend. He also it was that first constituted a Deane to be the President of the chapter, and a Subdeane to supply his place in absence; a Chaunter to governe the quier, and a Subchaunter under him; a Chancellour to instruct the younger sort of Cannons; and lastly a Treasurer to looke to the ornaments of the church. The Subchauntership together with the Provostship an. 1547, were taken away and suppressed by act of Parliament, to patch up a Deanry, the lands and revenewes of the Deanry being devoured by sacrilegious cormorants."

The continuance of the Provost founded by Bishop Giso alongside of Bishop Robert's Dean, was, Mr. Freeman said, an anomaly. The

title of Provost was found in some English and in many German Churches—whence perhaps the Lotharingian Giso might have imported it into England—but as far as he knew, where there was a Provost, he was the head of the Chapter and took the place of the Dean elsewhere. In some places indeed the offices of Provost and Dean coexisted, but in a reverse order of precedence. Thus he had lately visited the Cathedral of Chur in Switzerland, and carried with him a letter of introduction to the Dean. He had naturally expected to find his friend the head of the Chapter, and was a little amazed to find him only the second in command, the highest place being held by a Provost. It was hard to see what the duties of the Provost could be after the foundation of the Deanery and Subdeanery. These two, with all the other offices instituted by Robert, except those suppressed under Edward the Sixth, still existed. The architectural history of the Cathedral he left to Professor Willis and that of the Palace to Mr. Parker. The next event which concerned him was the foundation of the College of Vicars in the fourteenth century. These were a body of clergy and laymen subordinate to the Chapter in an ecclesiastical point of view, but forming in temporal matters an independent corporation. This position of the Vicars, to be found in most of the old Cathedrals, was a good instance of that love of local and corporate independence so characteristic of both civil and ecclesiastical bodies in the middle ages. A town or a district thought it a privilege to be exempted from the ordinary authorities either in Church or State and to set up some exceptional jurisdiction of its own. So the Chapter, the Bishop's Council, made itself as independent as it could of the Bishop; so the Vicars, the assistants of the Chapter, became as independent as they could of the Chapter; so even each Canon became, for some purposes, a separate corporation sole, independent of his brethren, with his own property, his own patronage, and often his own jurisdiction, under the form of a Prebend. The Vicars' Close and the bridge which was afterwards added to connect it with the Cathedral, were among the most remarkable ornaments of the city, but he would leave their detailed description and history to those members who had specially undertaken them. Another addition to the ecclesiastical foundations of Wells was made by Bishop Erghum (1388—1401) who incorporated the chantry priests of the Cathedral, fourteen in number, into a separate College. There were thus three distinct corporations attached to the Cathedral, namely the Chapter, the College of Vicars, and the College of Chantry Priests. Of these the Chapter and the Vicars still remained, but the College of Chantry Priests was suppressed, with other institutions of the like sort, under Edward the Sixth, and its buildings no longer existed. Beside these there was the Hospital founded by Bishop Bubwith (1408—24) and enlarged by later benefactors. This also still existed, an example of that type of Hospital in which the domestic portion opened into a chapel at the east end. The other hospital, known as the Priory, no longer existed. These were the different ecclesiastical and charitable foundations of the city. Beside them was the noble Parish Church of St. Cuthbert, which it would fall to his own lot to describe in detail at a later stage of the Meeting. As usual, the parish church was quite distinct from the Cathedral. He was not aware of any strictly English example either of a Cathedral Church being, in the full sense of the words, a parish church, or of such a church being divided between the Chapter and the parish in the way so common in

Monastic and Collegiate Churches[c]. On the other hand, of the four Welsh Cathedrals, three are parish churches as well. The constitution of St. Cuthbert's church had some peculiarities which it was rather Mr. Serel's province to expound. Though the rectory and advowson belonged to the Dean and Chapter, the connexion of the church with the corporation of the city was singularly close, and they exercised a degree of authority over it for which it would be hard to find a parallel elsewhere, especially in the appointment of a churchwarden, contrary to the usual rights both of the Vicar and the parishioners. The only strictly municipal antiquity in the city was the old Town-hall attached to Bishop Bubwith's Hospital. Nor was there very much of domestic antiquities unconnected with the Cathedral. A few fragments were scattered up and down, and a noble square had been begun by Bishop Beckington. But most of the houses had quite lost their ancient character, though enough remained through fragments peeping out, here and there a buttress or a shield of arms, to shew what the design was.

The speaker wound up by expressing his earnest hope [to which the feeling of his hearers evidently responded] that this unrivalled collection of buildings would be preserved with the care and reverence which they deserved. He was sorry to say that one ancient house had been wantonly destroyed the year before, and that another, that of the Organist, was still threatened. He trusted that no such acts of barbarism would happen again. He deprecated all schemes for "opening" the Cathedral, for "isolating" it, and so forth, schemes grounded on the merest ignorance of what our great ecclesiastical buildings were meant to be. A minster like that of Wells was never meant to be isolated; it was merely part, though the chief part, of a group of buildings, the perfection of which was marred by the destruction or mutilation even of the humblest. To mar such a collection of buildings as surrounded the Cathedral of Wells was to destroy a portion of the history of our country. He had thus discharged his own duty of giving a general sketch of the antiquities of the place, introductory to the more minute descriptions which were to follow. "I will now," he ended, "make way for my master."

This expression was used in reference to Professor Willis, who accordingly came forward to deliver his lecture on Wells Cathedral, previously to conducting the company round it for examination.

The Professor stated that in the year 1851, when the Archæological Institute visited Wells, the cathedral was assigned to him, as was very often, if not always, the case at the meetings of that Society, and he then gave such an account of the structure and its history as he was able to do. At that time he had free access to the records of the place, and by comparing them with the structure he elicited a number of dates and facts which before that time had escaped attention. The particulars he was now about to give them were substantially the same as those he produced in 1851. It had given him much pleasure to revisit the cathedral, for it was inferior to none in the illustrations it afforded of

[c] This assertion was disputed by a friend after the Meeting. But I do not think that the cases cited, Ely, Chester, and Norwich, are real exceptions. Surely the parts used for parish services in those churches have been so applied in modern times. Certainly there is no English Cathedral *divided* in the same way as Dunster or Waltham.—E. A. F.

the method of erecting ancient buildings. The cathedral was a very complex structure, and the different parts were tied together in a way which required considerable attention and experience to explain. Most of the designs and plans he had to direct their attention to were those he prepared for his address to the Institute. The buildings in connection with the cathedral were the cloister, the vicars' close, the episcopal palace, the deanery, the archdeaconry, the canons' houses, and the chapter-house.

The cathedral was cruciform in shape. The nave, transepts, and central tower were as nearly as possible in the same style of architecture; the principal exception being that three arches of the tower were obstructed by certain subsequent arches, introduced solely for the purpose of sustaining the tower when it was in a state of approaching ruin. The moment they passed the boundary of the choir, towards the east, they found at once a style totally different, and of a much later character. The eastern end of the original part of the church had only been superficially altered into the new style, at which the medieval architects were peculiarly skilled. Only the surface of the walls above were converted into the Decorated style. The Professor entered into a minute and lucid account of what he believed was the original form of the church. He said it was shorter than it was now, and was elongated in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Originally the end was square, and he believed there was no apse. There was now a polygonal Lady-chapel at the east end; and aisles had afterwards been added to connect it with the church. He supported his view as to where the original church ended by convincing details respecting the stone-work and its peculiarities, which cannot well be made intelligible without diagrams. The chapter-house, he went on to say, was one of the most beautiful examples of its kind. Returning to the nave, down which he would conduct his audience, from east to west, he remarked that the character of its architecture was unlike that of any other cathedral building, and deserved to be called the pure Somerset style. It was very beautiful, and did credit to the county. The work was not the work of masons sent for from elsewhere; whereas in all other specimens of Early English they found the same mouldings and methods of building, varied only by some difference of material, shewing the work to be of the same school of masons. All of a sudden, when they got to the west end, they found a change, as if an architect had been then called in—like Mr. Scott of the present day—who would have his own way and his own style; for they then had Early English, and not the Somerset style. The two styles were mixed together in the most complicated way he had ever seen.

If they examined the spandrils, or open spaces between the sides of the tops of the arches, down the nave, they would see that three remarkable changes had taken place in the work. The work, in his opinion, was commenced, continued, and carried on westward, in order of time, inasmuch as the stone-work in the spandrils improved as it went on, the stones of the spandrils nearest the tower being small and indifferently set as compared with those nearest the west end. The west front was of somewhat later date. He fortified this opinion by explaining how the Somerset work abutted against the Early English, and was joined and interlaced with it; and the example of this was the most curious he had ever beheld. In some cases the Early English overlapped the Somerset, and was super-imposed upon it, clearly confirming

his theory. The west front contained the finest collection of medieval sculpture to be found in this country. The cathedral was originally built by Bishop Robert, who lived up to 1166, but no part of the existing edifice could belong to him. The next prelate that came upon the scene was Bishop Joceline, from 1206 to 1242, and the credit of building the present cathedral was assigned to him universally, but with various qualifications. Joceline records, in one of his statutes, that he pulled down the old church, which was in ruins, began to build and increase it, and, by God's help, was enabled to complete it so far as—having furnished it with all the separate vessels, altars, and reliques necessary for the splendour of the service—to solemnly dedicate it. As to the dedication, they knew from Matthew Paris and other sources that it was one of the temples dedicated about the same time as a batch of others, just after the visit to this country of the legate Otho, who had been commissioned by the Pope to enquire into Church abuses, and had reported one abuse to be the non-dedication of a great many churches long after their completion. In the case of this cathedral he (Professor Willis) believed the dedication was not a forced one, but took place at the same time as several forced dedications, because the building then happened to be ready. The difficulty with him was whether (as it was not always necessary that every portion of a church should be actually completed when it was dedicated) the west front was completed in 1239, when the dedication occurred. That date, however, was reconcilable with the phase of Early English which the architecture presented.

Among the records of the Chapter he found information that had not before been observed. He ascertained from those records that in 1299 the tenth part of the income of the canons was granted for five years to repair the roof of the church. In 1318 another tenth was granted for the new campanile; and it was then announced that as great sums had been obtained by that grant, as well as from the tithe offered as oblations to St. William, receivers had been appointed for the repair of the fabric of the church and for the new campanile. St. William was the Bishop William de Marchia, who had given large sums to the church. When money was required a saint was usually found, and the oblations offered to him were turned to account. When William de Marchia became a saint, his body was placed in the presbytery. In 1323 the Bishop gave half the proceeds of his visitation fees towards the "novum opus" of the church; and this new work a subsequent document proved to have been the Lady-chapel, for in 1326 there was the grant of a garden to one of the canons, which garden was described as extending to the newly-constructed chapel of the Blessed Virgin. This gave the date of the Lady-chapel accurately, he believed, and was of importance to the archæological student. Before the last document he had quoted came an order for new stalls, and each canon was required to make his own stall at his own expense—a very good precedent. In 1326 a tenth was again granted for a new work. In 1338 there was another grant, in the order relating to which it was specified that the edifice was enormously twisted, broken, and tumbled to pieces. No doubt that meant the crushing of the piers of the great tower. To prevent the tower from falling down, great arches were introduced to brace up the piers, which were in danger of giving way inwardly. The great arches were effectually sustained just in the middle—three of them

being so filled up. Formerly there were high lancet windows in the tower, but these had been filled up with masonry, decorated by mouldings and tabernacles of a later style, and quite different from the mullions that stand between.

The Lord Bishop moved a vote of thanks to the Professor for his kindness in coming there that day, and for the lucid and able lecture he had given them, as well as for the further information that he was to give them in the cathedral itself. His remarks must have taught them that they must enter into the *minutiæ* of what they wished to thoroughly comprehend. The Professor himself seemed to have followed and examined nearly every stone of the building, and had given them a remarkably clear and perfect explanation of the manner in which the cathedral was built.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Professor Willis said he had made one great omission. He desired particularly to direct their attention to the fact that the building in question was entirely raised and sustained by a tax voluntarily placed upon themselves by the canons. He never found that system so completely developed as he had in searching through the history of this cathedral.

A large number of the members of the Association were present at the afternoon service in the cathedral, and after its termination Professor Willis directed the attention of a numerous audience to the points of interest he had noted in his lecture. His descriptions, illustrated by the objects themselves, were listened to with much gratification, and occupied an hour and a-half. Both the inside and outside of the building were inspected; and we may mention that eminent archæologists, who had been before opposed to the Professor's theory concerning the erection of the structure, were converted to his way of thinking by his painstaking and thoughtful explanations. The Lady-chapel was pronounced by him one of the most beautiful and precious specimens of its kind. The chapter-house he conjectured to have been built in the time of William de Marchia, and said it was in the finest period of Early English decorated style. The windows exhibited splendid tracery. The crypt was Early English, and remarkable for the way in which the arches were disposed without the introduction of ribs. The north porch he commented upon at some length, highly praising its sculptured work.

The evening meeting was held in the Council-hall, and was numerously attended.

Among the papers read was one by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., on the "Vestiges of Roman Villas which have been discovered in the Neighbourhood of Bath." He commenced by stating that the Roman remains found in Bath entitled it to the rank of one of the most elegant cities in Roman Britain; but the villas which had been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood gave a still greater idea of its opulence and security. These, although mentioned incidentally by various writers, had never been collected into one record; two or three had been described, but the notices of the rest are meagre. His object, then, was to give some account of the many that had existed within a radius of seven or eight miles of the city. The villas for the most part lie along the lines of Roman road which led to the city, and are generally not far distant from these main roads. He then enumerated them, but the lateness of

the evening prevented his going into any particular description of each, or describing the many objects of interest found among their ruins. The following were enumerated:—Wellow, Newton St. Loe, Combe Down, Box, Warleigh, Farleigh Castle, Iford, Colerne, North Wraxall. At these places considerable remains had been found, and some beautiful tessellated floors perfect, or indications of such floors. Remains of villas had been found at Cheney Court, near Box, Hasilbury, Langridge, Congrove, Grammers Rocks, Farmers Field, Hanham. At these latter places the remains were not so perfect, but sufficient to shew that they were Roman villas. Also at Camerton many Roman buildings had been laid bare, but these had been described in the last number of the Journal of the Somerset Archæological Society, just issued. After the villas had been enumerated, and a few of their contents noticed very briefly, Mr. Scarth went on to say that there are certain particulars in these villas which are worthy of notice. 1. The regularity of their form—they were either built round a court, and formed three sides of a square, or else were oblong, often with a projecting portion at right angles to the main body of the building. They were all provided with a hypocaust and baths, and had tessellated pavements of elegant workmanship. They were accompanied with out-buildings, and enclosed in an area of some extent by a boundary wall. Interments are found within this boundary, and are of two kinds, cremation and inhumation. They were supplied with earthenware utensils of every description, and with glass, both for the windows and for domestic use. Coins are found in the greatest abundance, and to the latest period of the Roman occupation. The situations are well chosen, and the villas are for the most part represented at the present day by elegant modern country houses, in the same locality and near the same site. They were always well supplied with water, and the wells are of excellent construction. It would be a very interesting work to collate the patterns of the various pavements that have been laid open; out of the many that have been destroyed we have still some designs of great interest. Thus in the villas around Bath we have Orpheus or Apollo playing on the lyre, we have the record of a charioteer, we have animals and birds of different kinds, as well as sea-monsters, lately found in Bath; we have the figure of an elephant on the pavement at Watley, near Frome; and the curious figures in the Pitney pavement with certain emblems in their hands, which have never been satisfactorily interpreted. All this gives us a great idea of the art and refinement of that period. The villas around Bath, however, do not seem to have equalled in dimensions those laid open in other parts of England, as at Woodchester or Bignor, nor the elegant remains which exist at Lydney, in Gloucestershire, the plan of which shews something of the luxury and art described by Pliny in his Laurentine villa. It is to be regretted that the remains found at Lydney have never been published, though accurate drawings have been made of them, and all the articles discovered there are carefully preserved by the owner of the property. These were exhibited at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Gloucester, in 1860. Mr. Wright, in a very interesting chapter of his "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," has given a sketch of the number of villas that must have met the eye of the traveller as he journeyed along the line of some of the Roman roads; but his enumeration only partially describes what must have existed in Roman times, and his enumeration of those in Somerset is very limited and im-

perfect. The superstructure of these villas is a subject which has perplexed antiquaries, and on which they are not decided—namely, if the upper portions were constructed of stone or of wood. "I am inclined to think," said Mr. Scarth, "that wood must have furnished the materials of the upper portions, and that the stone walls were only carried to a certain height above the ground-floors. The remains seem to indicate that they were hastily plundered, and then set fire to, and that the roof and timbers fell in upon the floors, which are found often indented, and covered with burnt matter, and roofing tiles. After remaining in this condition, it may be for centuries, the portions of the walls still standing were afterwards used as quarries, when stone was needed for other buildings, or to make enclosures. The Saxon population left them in ruins, the Norman and Medieval inhabitants used them as materials, and thus little is left to our time, except the foundation, and that which has happily been buried under their *débris*. But even what remains may still be useful to this generation, and may be made the means of conveying not only historical information, but practical knowledge. The consumption of fuel has of late engaged the attention of the British Association, and their President has remarked upon the waste of it in domestic uses. He says, 'In warming houses we consume in our *open fires* about five times as much coal as will produce the same heating effect when burned in a close and properly constructed stove. Without sacrificing the luxury of a visible fire, it would be easy, by attending to the principles of radiation and convection, to render available the greater part of the heat which is now so improvidently discharged into the chimney;'—and surely examining the plan of these Roman villas may suggest to us some hints for carrying out this very desirable economy. If a whole house could be heated by the same quantity of fuel which is usually consumed in two or three grates, a great advantage would arise both in health and comfort. Would it not be possible now for our architects to contrive brick flues upon the old Roman principle, which should convey the heat through the walls of the several rooms, and thus keep the whole house at a certain temperature, and be regulated by valves as was done in Roman houses? A fire in every bedroom is an expensive luxury in a modern house, especially when fuel is dear, but no one likes to enter a chill or damp bedroom after leaving a comfortable study or drawing-room fire. Surely modern science might here take a lesson from ancient art, and devise an inexpensive plan of warming a whole house, by dispersing the heat, now wasted in the chimney, through the entire building, by means of safely constructed flues. Any notice of Roman agriculture would extend this paper beyond a reasonable limit, but in treating of villas it must be borne in mind that they were generally residences with a farm attached, and all the appliances of agriculture, which was a favourite occupation of the wealthier Romans. Those who would study this very interesting subject cannot do better than consult Professor Daubeny's Lectures on Roman Husbandry, published in 1857, (Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker). He will find there brought together all that can be culled from the classic writers on the subject—a subject, too, which has, indeed, had their particular attention; and he will read the Georgics of Virgil with a very different appreciation of Roman knowledge and Roman agricultural attainments, to what he has hitherto had. At the present day, when agriculture has become a science, no well-educated gentleman should be without such know-

ledge, and it will greatly enhance the pleasure of his farming pursuits; and should he desire fuller and clearer ideas of what the rich Roman villas actually were, and would he fully appreciate the remains which are found even yet in this country, as at Lydney, Bignor, Woodchester, Cirencester, or Wellow, I would refer him to Mr. Castle's 'Villas of the Ancients,' a folio work of the last century, of great merit, and an excellent aid to the study of Pliny's interesting description of his Laurentine villa.

"One word, in conclusion, as to the state of our island during a considerable part of the Roman occupation. We cannot suppose that the Romans began to build villas until their power was consolidated, and their dominion fixed and secure. It must, therefore, have been after the time of Agricola; and this idea the words of Tacitus tend to confirm. The earliest, therefore, probably date about the end of the first century of the Christian era; the latest, we have seen, indicate occupation to the date of the Romans quitting Britain. The frequency with which they occur in the southern counties, gives us an idea of the settled and secure condition of the country, and the ease and comfort in which the Roman population dwelt. But these villas, with their enriched floors and elegant refinements, are not found north of the River Tees. I am not aware of any having been found north of Yorkshire, though a few have been met with in that county. The southern and western parts of the island appear to have been in a state of security, whilst the northern portion was exposed to perpetual inroads, and required a strong force to protect it. In the principal towns and the stations along the main lines of road, garrisons were placed, and these secured the peace of the country; while the higher classes appear to have lived secure in their country villas, cultivating their lands, and occupied in the pursuits of the chase, and, as Sir R. C. Hoare thinks, on terms of friendly intercourse with the native inhabitants. It is pleasing to think that, notwithstanding the dark shade history has thrown over the Roman occupation of our island, there are yet signs of peace, comfort, civilization, and refinement, which indicate that society in that age had its bright as well as its dark aspect, and that the Roman dominion brought with it much that compensated for the loss of former rude independence. In fact, if we may judge from a comparison of the Roman remains with the remains of medieval times, we must allow that they contrast very favourably. In medieval times we have the fortified castle of the baron, a petty yet almost independent power, holding dominion over the neighbourhood, where very little safety existed except within the limits of his stronghold; while under the Roman sway we have everywhere remains of elegant country dwellings, unfortified and apparently perfectly secure, very different from the moated grange or peel-tower, while the roads were well kept in all directions, and were open to traffic, and secured from depredators by having regular garrisons at proper intervals. If we may judge from the *vestiges only* which remain of these two periods, we must, I think, award the palm for comfort and security to the period of the Roman occupation."

(*To be continued.*)

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

IRISH ROUND TOWERS.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Brash in your Number for September appeared to me so interesting, and of so much importance, that I thought it necessary to re-examine some of those buildings lest my memory should have deceived me, and to examine others which I had not before had an opportunity of seeing. My time was very limited, and I could not get to all the places that I wished to see, but I made the most of it, and saw some of the most important. So far from my views being changed by this more careful examination, they were fully confirmed and strengthened; and I several times doubted whether Mr. Brash was really serious, or was "poking some Irish fun" at you and your innocent English readers, and laughing in his sleeve at the gullibility of John Bull. I hardly knew whether his story was meant for real history, or an historical romance.

It is incredible that in these days an educated gentleman, and an architect by profession, can really believe that such buildings as the Round Towers of Ardmore in the south, Clonmacnoise in the centre, and Devenish in the north, (which may be taken as fair examples of these structures,) are really of the same age as the cromlechs and the cairns, the circles of stones, the pillar stones, and the bee-hive houses, or even as the cells of the anchorites. It is impossible to believe that the same hands which erected rude structures of unhewn stone, without mortar of any kind, also erected other structures of the finest and best ashlar masonry, with admirable cement. Such masonry as is not to be found in any other buildings in any part of Europe before the twelfth century; and it is far more probable that the Irish were behind rather than in advance of other nations in the art of building in stone—more especially as we find that in their friary churches (miscalled abbeys), of which we know the dates of *foundation* to be in the fifteenth century, they imitated the styles of the two previous centuries in England, France, and Italy, mixing them up together in the most strange and fanciful manner, giving them a distinct Irish character, but still palpably imitating the styles of earlier periods. Why should they have done this if they had so much better buildings of their own? Why should the Irish builders have been so much behind the rest of Europe in the fifteenth century, if they had been so much in advance of it at an earlier period?

There is much merit in Irish architecture, which has a very distinct National character of its own; and if the Irish antiquaries would investigate the real history of their buildings in a rational manner, and supply the engravings necessary to make them intelligible in other countries, they would do a great service to the history of art. It is true that every nation of modern Europe has a distinct architecture of its own, but that of Ireland is perhaps more distinctly National than any other. This might have been expected from the remote situation of the country, and from the people having no Roman models to follow. Mr. Brash's argument that the primitive Irish people were a branch of the Pelasgi appears to me to have very

little to do with the question. It is not improbable, but the other branches of that people have not left any Round Towers behind them, and these must be accounted for by some National custom peculiar to the Irish; and it appears to me that this may be done in a reasonable manner. The remains of the primitive race are the cromlechs, the cairns, the pillar stones, the circles of stones, and the bee-hive houses. All these are structures of rough unhewn stone, without any mark of an iron tool upon them, and without mortar. These are the traces which the Celtic tribes have left behind them everywhere, but they are very distinct from the Round Towers. No primitive race ever had iron saws to cut stone into square blocks, nor iron chisels to cut such mouldings and ornaments as we find in the Round Towers at Clonmacnoise, Ardmore, and Devenish. These are the well-known characteristic features of the twelfth century in all parts of Europe, and in Ireland they are far more likely to be later than earlier. In England these are properly called Norman, and in Ireland they are far more likely to have been the work of Anglo-Norman hands than any others. It is a remarkable fact, which can hardly be accidental, that in the province of Ulster, which remained Irish until the seventeenth century, there are scarcely any ruins of stone buildings to be found;—scarcely a dozen in the whole province, as I learned from one of the best-informed antiquaries in Ireland, long resident in that province, and well acquainted with every part of it. This agrees with the historical fact that the usual habit of the Irish people was to build of wood and wattle-work, *more Scotico*, but does not agree with the theory of Mr. Brash and the Munster school of antiquaries.

The passages from the Irish Annals quoted by Mr. Brash do appear to prove the occasional use of rough stone buildings; but *the dates* in the earlier portion of these Annals are added by modern editors, and are of no authority. He says that he has already proved that *ashlar masonry* was used in Ireland before the twelfth century, and "has carried *random ashlar* back to a Pagan age." Where he has done this he does not say, and I do not know: nor do I quite understand what he means by *random ashlar*. These two technical terms are generally used in direct opposition to each other: *ashlar* is stone cut into square blocks, *random* work is synonymous with *rubble*, that is, walls built of rough unhewn stone, just as the farm buildings and walls are built at the present day almost all over Ireland—the natural use of the materials found so abundantly ready to hand almost everywhere in that country. Such work *may be* of any age, from the time of Noah to ten years ago, with very little perceptible difference: the lichens and other similar vegetable productions grow so rapidly in Ireland, that stone very soon acquires the look of age.

The buildings which come next in succession to the cromlechs, &c., are the small cells of the early Christians of the sixth or seventh century. These are of rough stone, often very ingeniously joined together, and with mortar. The construction varies with the nature of the stone employed. Often the rough edges have been hammered off to make the stone fit better, and the chippings used to ram into the wide joints; but this is the same construction as the farm walls, and there is no mark of an iron tool upon them. These cells are very small, and seem to have been almost entirely destroyed by the Danes, some small portions of the rude early walls only being left standing. Thus at Ardmore a portion of early wall remains on the north side of the nave up to the height of about seven or eight feet from the ground, and upon this a wall of the twelfth century is built, with an arcade of that period in the inside, and some sculpture of that period also at the west end. The Round Tower is of the same construction as this later work, and totally differed from the early work. At Clonmacnoise and at Devenish there are also small portions of early walls, of

quite a different construction from the Round Towers, and from the churches to which they belong.

The Round Towers invariably stood in Christian burial-grounds, and almost invariably near to Christian churches. English readers should understand that *a church* in Ireland means a small chapel about the size of an ordinary dining-room in a gentleman's house in England, often not more than from fifteen to twenty feet long by twelve to fifteen wide: to this a chancel of about the same size has often been added; but if the partition-wall is left solid, as is sometimes the case, this is reckoned as *two churches*, in order to make up the mystical number of seven, which it is generally very difficult to do. No ordinary Englishman can make out the seven, either at Clonmacnoise or at Glendalough; and it requires all the eloquence and ingenuity of the Irish guide to make him understand how the number is made out. In every burial-ground there are usually three or four, or more, of these small family burial-chapels, which in Ireland are always kept separate, dotted about the burial-ground without any order, and of all periods, whereas in England they are attached to our churches or cathedrals. Each of these chapels belonged to some great family of the neighbourhood, and it was always a favourite custom of the Irish people to bury their chieftains at night with a torch-light procession.

To guide these funerals at night to the burial-ground, a tall pillar with a light and a bell at the top would be extremely useful, and was almost necessary. There was always at least one chantry-priest, more frequently more than one, and sometimes an establishment, attached to the chapels in the burying-grounds; and the hollow pillars, or round towers, were very natural and useful places of refuge in case of any sudden attack. In some cases, as at Clonmacnoise, two of the great families were so jealous of each other that they could not agree to use the same round tower, and two were accordingly built in the same burial-ground; one of which is built in with and forms part of one of the chapels, the other is detached, according to the more usual practice. From the excellent fine-jointed ashlar masonry of which these towers are built they are more likely to be of the thirteenth century than earlier, in this situation, though anywhere else they would be of the twelfth. The architectural character is what in England would be *late* Norman, of about 1180, and both are of nearly the same period. The work is much better finished and more advanced in the style of its construction than the castle adjoining to this burial-ground, which is recorded to have been built by the English in 1214.

The material of which these two round towers are built is the hard mountain limestone; and to cut this material into regular square blocks so well executed that the joints are extremely fine, shews a degree of mechanical skill, and the use of such excellent tools, that it is perfectly impossible to believe they can be the work of any primitive race: a modern builder with all the machinery at his command would not be very willing to undertake the task.

There is every probability that Cormac's Chapel was built by Malachi and his French monks, who had assisted in restoring King Cormac to his throne two or three years previous to the date of the building. All the details of it agree perfectly with English or French buildings of the same period, such as Peterborough, choir; Rochester, nave; Canterbury, aisles of choir. Mr. Brash says, "There is much more of Lombardic feeling in the structure." Can he point out any single building in Lombardy that corresponds with it in any degree? I am pretty well acquainted with the principal buildings of Lombardy, either from personal inspection, or by means of drawings, engravings, and photographs, and I can find none. The square towers are totally unlike the Italian campaniles. They are far more like the Anglo-Saxon belfry towers, which are generally taller in

their proportions than the Norman. The round tower is a little earlier in character than the square towers, and may have belonged to the cathedral which stood there when Cormac's Chapel was built, before the present large edifice was erected. In the round tower, the sandstone used in Cormac's Chapel is singularly mixed with the hard mountain limestone of the rock itself: but although the sandstone is cut into blocks for ashlar masonry, the hard limestone is not cut at all; it is merely range-work of rough stone, very ingeniously arranged and fitted together, as most of the Irish work is, but not cut.

In the ashlar work of the sandstone, there is this remarkable peculiarity, that many of the joints are sloping, instead of being vertical. This peculiar feature occurs also in the early part of St. Stephen's Church at Caen, as I have shewn in my paper on that subject in your last volume. That work cannot be earlier than the time of William the Conqueror, and in Ireland the corresponding work is probably later. The joints are also rather wider than in the square towers, and the work is probably twenty or thirty years earlier. But whatever its date, this point is clear, that at the time it was built, although the Irish workmen had iron tools capable of sawing the sandstone into square blocks, they had none that could cut the hard limestone, otherwise they would never have used rough unhewn stone in the same building with cut stone, and that not merely in the foundations, but in different layers. This is a peculiarity I never remember to have seen elsewhere, and arises from the particular circumstances of the country. It proves the tower at Cashel to be earlier than those at Clonmacnoise, but it proves nothing as to the date, excepting so far as the improbability of the Irish having iron saws capable of cutting stone before any other nations had them, and that those first used could cut the softer stones only.

As to the small size of the chapels being caused by the stone roofs, this is another bold and reckless assertion; not one in twenty of these small churches—or more properly burial-chapels—has a stone roof, or ever was intended to have: the walls could not have carried one. Stone vaults once built are not easily destroyed, and generally remain. These chapels, or churches, or cells seem to have been frequently covered with thatch, as is indicated by the ledge for it left in the gable walls, and the wide space above that ledge, far more than would be sufficient for a roof covered with slate or tile. Some of the cells attributed to the early Christians have stone vaults; but so have the towers in King John's castles at Limerick and Lismore, and the vaults in the castles are exactly of the same construction and just as early looking as those of the cells. And one of the towers in John's castle at Lismore which is round, is just as early looking and as rude as any of the Round Towers,—far more so than those I have named, which are built of ashlar, while John's tower is of rubble only.

The history of the "Holy Ground" or monastery of Clonmacnoise, in the very heart of Ireland, is a fair example of the history of all of them; and I will just add an outline of this history as recorded in the Irish Annals, that your readers may judge what probability there is of any of the early buildings remaining unaltered, and of what materials it is probable that they were built. It was founded by St. Kieran in 548; the saint was born in 516, and died in 549. He therefore founded this establishment the year before his death. The seventh century was generally peaceful, and at that period the Church was in a very flourishing state over a great part of Europe, including Ireland; but in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries the whole of Europe was overrun by the Northern pirates and marauders, under different names and of different tribes, under different leaders, but all pagans and savages, who at first made a desert wherever they went, but gradually settled in the countries they had

overrun, became in some degree civilized, and towards the end of the tenth century or the beginning of the eleventh, mainly became Christians; and like all converts were at first very zealous Christians, and very anxious to build churches, and found monasteries, to save their souls. Ireland was no exception to the general history; and it is to this period here, as everywhere else, that we must refer the history of the art of building in stone in modern Europe, copied from such ancient models as remained to copy. The only difference being that from its remote situation all these changes affected Ireland probably about half a century *later* than other countries. The previous history is one of continued pillage, and massacre, and *burning;* the continual mention of *burning,* and of the same place being burnt repeatedly, after very short intervals, shews that the buildings so burnt were of wood only, soon rebuilt and soon again *burnt.* Accordingly, we find that Clonmacnoise was *consumed by fire* in 751; again in 811 and 830, when "the King of Cashel made a great slaughter of the clergy of the abbey, and *destroyed by fire* all Clonmacnoise, even to the door of the church." Again, in 839, the Danes spoiled *and burned* the abbey. In 842 "the Danes destroyed all Clonmacnoise *by fire, including the churches* and other religious houses."

845. "The Norwegians *again consumed the house to ashes.*"

"924. Died Abbot Colmer, who erected the great church."

930. The Danes pillaged and destroyed the abbey.

946. "*The abbey was burnt* by Torna, a Danish general."

957. The abbey was pillaged and *consumed by fire.*

Each of the years 985, 1013, 1077, 1082. The abbey again *consumed by fire.*

1094. The abbey was plundered by the O'Rourkes.

"1100. The [wooden] shingles and the lower end of the wall of the great church, called Mac Dermot's Church ..... were this year repaired and completed." In each of the years 1108, 1129, 1133, the church was again robbed, and *consumed by fire.*

1155. Tordeloagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, &c., and monarch of all Ireland, died, and was interred near the altar of St. Kieran, and bequeathed to the church sixty-five ounces of gold, besides jewels, &c.

1164. It was again robbed and consumed by fire.

1198. "Roderick O'Connor, King of Ireland, was this year interred in the great church, on the north side of the high altar."

1205. Melaghlin O'Melaghlin erected an altar of stone in the great church.

1214. The castle was erected by the English. This castle has evidently been an important fortress: a considerable part of the walls of the keep and of those which enclosed the outer court, and of the gatehouse remain, surrounded by a deep ditch. These walls are built entirely of rough stones, without any ashlar, and are much earlier-looking than the round towers in the churchyard adjoining.

Clonmacnoise is situated in the very centre of Ireland, as far from the sea as any place that could be selected, yet this brief outline of the history shews how frequently it was pillaged *and burnt* by the pirates. Can we suppose that any part of Ireland was free from their attacks? or that they were likely to have left many buildings standing? Does not the fact that the buildings were so continually re-erected only to be burnt again, shew that they were of wood only? Had they been of stone, would not this have naturally been mentioned, just as the altar of stone is mentioned when it is erected? It is clear also that each of the churches or chapels in this Holy Ground belonged to a different family, each of whom would of course have its own chantry priest or priests, if not a larger establishment; and the notorious jealousy of each other entertained by these great feudal lords, accounts for the need of two round towers each for the convenience of the

funerals of that family, and a place of refuge for its own chantry priests.

I have already trespassed at too great length upon your columns, or I could go on to shew that whatever architectural character there is, agrees with this history.—I am, &c.,

J. H. Parker.

THE CONGRESS AT ROCHESTER.

Sir,—The full and well-arranged Report of the Congress of the Institute which you are now giving is an acceptable supplement to the week's proceedings. Unfortunately, the newspaper notices were neither ample nor always faithful; and the unusually good papers read, the discussions, and other matters, demand permanent record. The wonderfully rich and well-arranged museum could hardly receive the careful attention it deserved; and perhaps it may be considered that enough was not made of its rare contents; but the week was almost overcrowded with business. Still, on the occasion of a conversazione brief oral remarks are always listened to with pleasure. It is lucky we have in Mr. Way so hard-working and competent a refuge that we may rely upon the publication of an illustrated Catalogue, such as he has written so admirably for the Museums formed at Gloucester and Worcester [a].

Altogether, I suppose, such a brilliant and such a purely archæological Congress had never been held in this country. The incident of the visit of M. Maury by request of the Emperor of the French, will no doubt lead to a closer connection between the Societies of the two countries than has hitherto existed: for I infer that the opportunity has not been allowed to escape without the formation of a Committee, to co-operate with Dr. Guest and the Emperor in their researches. Unfortunately, however, the people of the county and of the locality did not fully and clearly understand the character and objects of the Congress, or the attendance would have been much greater: of this there can be no doubt.

The great hospitality shewn to the Congress everywhere, except at Rochester itself, has been much talked of; and is a little curious. We notice the Mayor and Corporation of Maidstone *inviting* the Congress from Rochester to a banquet at Maidstone: we see notices of invitations from all parts; and of friendly and truly old English receptions of the excursionists, for whom open-house seems everywhere to have been kept. But at Rochester every board and festive table were under lock and key. Not one invitation was given by any individual. The "Maidstone Journal" makes some just but temperate remarks on this breach of hospitality and good manners, and observes that "probably in no other mayoralty would such a body have met without being recognised in some way, besides being allowed the use of the County Court and Town Hall."

But neither did the Dean and Chapter hold out the hand of friendly recognition to the Congress, although it numbered among its members the Primate, the Bishop of the diocese, and numerous other distinguished dignitaries of the Church. The "Maidstone Journal" in suggesting that the Dean and Chapter were badly *advised*, hits the right nail on the head. It is not the first time they have gone wrong from bad counsel; and it is a pity, although the age and infirmities of the Dean keep him away, that the members of the Chapter do not act more in unison with the known good feelings of the Dean in his earlier and more healthy days. In cases such as this there can be no need of taking the advice of an official quite unqualified for understanding the purport of such a meeting as that of the late Congress.

I am, &c. A Spectator.

[a] Gent. Mag., Sept. 1863, p. 359.

BISHOP SAVARIC OF WELLS.

Sir, — At the late meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, a very interesting paper was read by the Rev. J. R. Green, on the attempt of Bishop Savaric of Wells to unite the Abbey of Glastonbury with his see. I had occasion, during the discussion that followed, to say that it had been long a standing puzzle with me who Bishop Savaric was, for the accounts given of him by both contemporary writers and later historians contained so many curious particulars as could scarcely be true of any one man. It seemed extremely unlikely, in the then state of English Church politics, that the same person should be Archdeacon of Northampton, cousin and Chancellor of Henry VI., Emperor of the Romans, and yet a member of an English family of no great eminence. I added, that I had seen in one of Mr. Kerslake's Book Catalogues a notice of a chartulary of the monastery of Tywardreath, in which the date of the death of Savaric was given, and the surname of De Bello Campo attributed to him. I might have said, that by way of complicating the matter, Richardson, the editor of Godwin *De Præsulibus*, on the authority of a manuscript, gives him the name of Savaric Barlowinwac; the surname being evidently formed by consolidating with the name Savaric the name of Baldwin Wac, which followed it in some document which the writer had seen. May I be allowed to lay before your readers what I have been able to make out towards the solution of the difficulty?

The statement of Adam of Domerham (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 578), who ought to be good authority on the matter, is this. Whilst Richard I. was in captivity in Germany, "Savaricus quidam erat circa Imperatorem, consanguineus ejus et Cancellarius, qui a rege jam victo obtinuit Episcopatum Wellensem." This is an error: Savaric was chosen by the monks of Bath, in opposition to the canons of Wells, the royal assent was given by Walter Archbishop of Rouen, the justiciar, and the bishop elect was consecrated at Rome, in September, 1192 (*R. de Diceto*, c. 668), three months before Richard was taken captive by the Duke of Austria. Savaric did not become Chancellor of Burgundy (probably the County), for that was the office which he held under Henry VI. until after Richard's release, (Hoveden, f. 440). Hoveden does indeed lend some countenance to the error by saying that Richard, whilst in captivity, gave the bishopric to Savaric (f. 415), but he corrects his error by mentioning him as bishop in June, 1193 (f. 414), which could not have been had the process of election, confirmation, &c. been gone through after the commencement of Richard's captivity. Hoveden had apparently confounded the gift of the bishopric of Wells with that of the Abbey of Glastonbury. The fact is, as we know from Richard of Devizes (ed. Stevenson, pp. 45, 46), that the Archbishop elect of Canterbury, Reginald, had secured the election of Savaric his kinsman, before he set out on the journey to Canterbury on which he died, December 26, 1191. Richard of Devizes (p. 28) also tells us that Savaric, having followed Richard I. to Sicily, had obtained from him letters to the justiciars of England, with the royal assent to his election to any see to which he might be chosen; and had then proceeded to Rome to secure due attention to his recommendations.

This statement of Richard of Devizes, whilst it satisfactorily clears up the history of Savaric's appointment, adds a further element of difficulty; for Reginald, whose relation he is there called, is said (perhaps erroneously, for there was another Reginald, *Italus*, a rising man, in 1189, who was a candidate for the Chancellorship against William Longchamp,) to have been known in England as Reginaldus Lumbardus, and as he was son of Jocelin, Bishop of Salisbury, Jocelin has been understood to be a

Lombard as well as his son, (Godwin, *De Præsulibus*, ed. Richardson, p. 342). Lombardy, however, seems not to be the most likely country to supply a relation of Frederick Barbarossa.

The first glimpse of light that is thrown on Savaric's real origin is found in the Annals of Waverley, A.D. 1192. In that year died "Franco filius Geldewini, et Savaricus frater ejus factus est episcopus Bathoniensis," (p. 164). Here, then, we have something tangible—Savaric was the son of Geldewin and brother of Franco.

From Madox, "History of the Exchequer," p. 325, we learn further that Geldewin was the son of another Savaric, and that Franco had the surname *De Bohun*, (p. 33). A reference to Mr. Stapleton's preface to the *Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ*, ii. p. xxxi., &c. gives us still more information. Franco was the son of Geldewin and Estrangia, and heir, after his uncle Savaric fitz Savaric, of Engelger de Bohun.

For the origin of Savaric fitz Savaric we have to go to France. Ralph, Lord of Beaumont and S. Suzanne, succeeded his brother, Savaric, as Viscount of Le Mans in the early part of the eleventh century. Ralph was twice married; first to Emma, niece of Hugh, Bishop of Angers, by whom he had Hubert, Lord of S. Suzanne and Viscount of Le Mans. Hubert, whose history is familiar to the readers of Ordericus, married Ermengardis, daughter of William Count of Nevers, who brought him two sons, Ralph and Hubert, and a daughter, Godechildis. After the death of Emma, Ralph the Viscount, about 1059, married Chana, daughter of Geldewin of Saumur, a noble Dane, Viscount of Blois, by his wife Aanordis. Chana had been before this married to Frangalus of Fougeres, and borne him, among other children, Dionysia, wife of Hugh Lord of Amboise. By her second husband, Ralph the Viscount, she became the mother of Savaric fitz Cane. (Cf. Martene and Durand, *Amplissima Collectio*, i. 439; D'Achery, *Spicileg.*, iii. 277, folio edition.)

Goffred, Lord of Chaumont, was brother to Chana, and a man of great property and influence, but childless. Having received from the Conqueror or his sons lands in England, he made a settlement of them on Savaric; giving his French property to Dionysia and her husband. Savaric fitz Cane also had lands in Normandy given him by Henry I.

Savaric fitz Cane had three sons; Ralph, who died without children before 1160 (Stapleton, p. xxxiii.), Savaric, and Geldewin. Savaric appears to have died without children, and Franco, the son of Geldewin, became the representative of the family, his brother, Savaric, being in Holy Orders. But Franco was the representative not only of Savaric fitz Cane, but of the Sussex branch of the family of Bohun: the pedigree of which, drawn out at length by Mr. Stapleton, is briefly this:—

Humfrey I., of Bohun, was thrice married before the Conquest. He had three sons: Robert, who died without issue, Richard of Meri, and Humfrey, the ancestor of the Bohuns of Hereford. Richard of Meri, who was alive in 1113, had a son, Herbert, a monk of Marmoutier, but settled his estate in frank marriage on Engelger, a noble of the Côtentin, who had married one of his daughters. Engelger de Bohun had a son, Engelger, who lived down to near 1180, and married Adeliza, daughter of Count Stephen of Aumale. Other sons of Engelger I. were Alexander and Richard, the latter of whom having been Dean of Bayeux, became Bishop of Coutances in 1151, and died in 1179. The heir of Engelger was Savaric fitz Savaric, and after his death Franco the son of Geldewin, who thus became Franco de Bohun. So far Mr. Stapleton. Savaric fitz Cane must therefore have married another daughter of Richard de Meri, or the heritage of Engelger could hardly have descended as it did. I do not, however, find that Savaric, Bishop of Bath and Wells, is ever called Savaric de Bohun, although the entry in the chartulary of Tywardreath may be a mistake of Beauchamp for Bohun.

Richard de Bohun, Bishop of Coutances, was a correspondent of John of Salisbury. From one of the letters of John to him we learn that Jocelin, Bishop of Salisbury, was brother to Richard de Bohun, and so son of Engelger I. This, then, explains the relationship between our Savaric and Archbishop Reginald fitz Jocelin, who, if a Lombard at all, can have been so only on his mother's side. It is a common mistake to confound Jocelin of Salisbury with Jocelin of Bailleul; they were different persons.

We have thus seen how Savaric, the son of Geldewin, Archdeacon of Northampton, was a man of very noble descent, and cousin to Reginald fitz Jocelin. It is not, however, clear how he was connected with the Emperor Henry VI. That this relationship was a real one, not merely pretended, is clear from a letter of Henry VI. to the convent of Canterbury, extant in one of the Lambeth MSS., in which he expressly calls him cousin (*consanguineum meum*), and recommends him for the choice of the Convent as archbishop. Henry VI. was the son of Frederick Barbarossa, by Beatrice, only daughter and heiress of Reginald III., Count of Burgundy. It might seem likely from Savaric's connexion with Burgundy that the relationship is to be sought on this side. Adeliza, the aunt of William the Conqueror, was wife of Reginald I. and great-grandmother of Reginald III. Her son, Guy, was Count of Brionne, in Normandy, and Baldwin of Meules, Viscount of Exeter, was married probably to one of her daughters. I do not find, however, any recorded marriage between a descendant of his and any of Savaric's ancestors. But the connexions of the noble Norman families with Germany were manifold. Engelger de Bohun's wife was a descendant of the kings of Arles. The house of Louvain, which was closely allied with Burgundy, was connected in Sussex with the families of Percy and Albini, and it was in Sussex that the lands of Savaric's family lay. The fact is, however, that there are so many inviting hypotheses possible, that one is rather tempted to jump to a conclusion. In hope of avoiding the errors which are necessary to such a process, I venture to ask you to insert this letter; perhaps some of your readers who may possess or be within reach of further particulars will kindly furnish them. Anything that throws light on the continuous connexion of England with Germany during those ages, is important, even if it consists only of the driest genealogical details.

I need only add that if the relationship between Savaric and Henry was at all a close one, it must most likely be sought on Savaric's mother's side: her curious name, Estrangia, unless it is a clerical error for Eustacia or Constantia, points to a foreign origin. The name of Franco his brother, which is unusual anywhere and certainly was borne by none of his family before him, may also point to the fact that the German element, perhaps a Franconian one, was then introduced. I shall be glad of any information.—I am, &c.,

WILLIAM STUBBS.

Navestock, Oct. 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, SMITHFIELD.

SIR,—Since my lecture on St. Bartholomew's Church was written (which appeared in your pages last month), my attention has been called to the engraving of the original Seal of the Priory in vol. xix. of *Archæologia*, which I had overlooked; and as it affords strong corroborative evidence of what I had previously said, I will thank you to insert the enclosed copy of it in your next Number, with my remarks upon it.

I am, &c.

J. H. PARKER, F.S.A.

The original Seal of the Priory, which is work of the twelfth century, has on



Seal of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield.

the reverse a view of the church, evidently taken from the original design, whether that was ever carried out or not; and this affords strong corroborative evidence of what has been said in this lecture. It represents the south side of the church, and it is evident that there was no external apse, and that there was a Lady-chapel, which is lower than the rest of the church; the central tower is also shewn, with a smaller tower at each end, which must mean that there was one at each corner, only in this elevation those behind the church are not shewn. This plan of having five towers, one at each corner and the fifth in the centre, was a common one at this period in France and other foreign countries, but we have few examples of it in England. The towers had conical roofs with projecting eaves, and from the great projection of these the covering seems to have been of thatch, which may account for their total destruction. The existence of these towers will also account for the singular arrangement of the arches or arch-ribs at the east end of the aisles, though the numerous alterations in modern times render it difficult to trace the foundations of these towers distinctly.

DAME DOROTHY SELBY'S MONUMENT.

Sir,—In your narrative of the visit of the Archæological Institute to Ightham Mote, you introduce a paper which Major Luard kindly read to us on that occasion[b]. In this paper the gallant Major endeavours to prove that the inscription on Dorothy Selby's tomb declares convincingly that she was the revealer of the Gunpowder Plot, and thus the saviour of her country. This is too startling an assertion to pass unheeded.

Major Luard must excuse some of his audience, myself among the number, if we confess ourselves utterly unable to detect, by any ingenuity, the slightest symptoms of any such intentional assertion as he ascribes to the inscription in question.

It begins by recording that the Dame

[b] Gent. Mag., Oct. 1863, p. 444.

was a Dorcas, and, in proof of this, specifically names three great works which she had executed in tapestry, and which evidently had obtained for her the admiration of all her friends, viz.:—1. A Representation of the Golden Age; 2. The History of Jonah; 3. The story of Guy Fawkes (I will avoid calling him "Guido"). Now, on referring to my "Notes of Monuments in Ightham Church," I find that, in accordance with this declaration of the inscription, the same three subjects are set out ("disclosed") in plaster and on an incised slab, behind the Dame's bust on the monument. If Major Luard had named the fact that the slab (which he quotes to prove his point) contained other representations beside those of Guy Fawkes and the conspirators at their work, his argument would have lost its force, but his audience would have had all the truth, with nothing—however unintentionally—suppressed.

The poet's object in the inscription is to compare the life of this good Dame with the best female Scripture characters, and accordingly he likens her to Dorcas, Lydia, Hannah, Ruth, Susannah, Martha, and Mary. To Dorcas, in her skill in needlework, the different productions of which he records; to Lydia, in her goodness of heart; and to the rest, in different specified qualities of heart and life. What upon earth the revealer of treasonable plots has to do with any of these characters it were hard to say, and why such a circumstance should be foisted in, in such uncongenial locality, it is difficult to imagine.

Just convert the inscription into plain prose, and include therein the adoption of Major Luard's interpretation, and see what an unmeaning jumble of ideas it discloses:—

"She had the skill of a Dorcas, in working tapestry, in which she 'described' (the Major's own expression) the golden age, and the story of Jonah. She saved the country by revealing the Popish plot, and was in heart a Lydia, in tongue like Hannah. She was also like Ruth and Susannah, and Martha and Mary."

Can anything be more absurd than this juxtaposition of characteristics? Whereas, take the lines as a simple record of this lady's achievements with her needle, and her simple qualities of heart and life,—all runs naturally. The gallant Major is too well read a man, too good a scholar and antiquary, *deliberately* to make such a mistake in verbal criticism as to suggest that "described" is a more appropriate term than "disclosed" in representing the histories set forth on tapestry. The critique was inconsiderately uttered. At the time when this inscription was written, "disclosed" in its primary sense was the natural word to use; assuredly "described" would have never suited the author. Even now, we commonly use "disclose" in reference to the contents of an author's book or an artist's work, in speaking of what they set forth.

Besides, "whose art discloses" necessarily applies to a work of manual skill, an art; and this word "art" would be inadmissible in speaking of acuteness in discovering a plot and patriotism in disclosing it.

Had your reporter, in "describing" the doings at the Mote, expressed himself thus,—"Major Luard 'disclosed' the whole history of the Mote," he would have been perfectly intelligible, and none of your readers would have dreamed of secret plots revealed.

But apart from all verbal criticism, is it likely, is it possible, that one who was known to have saved king and country from such an awful calamity as the success of Guy Fawkes would have inflicted, should go down to the grave unrewarded and unhonoured, her services only inferred from a word of doubtful meaning on her monument? Her fame, on the contrary, would have been blazoned by every historian and every poet. The whole nation would have gloried in doing her honour.

If this lady really was the saviour of her king and country, something of the fact must be found among the family

papers; they never could be all silent on such a subject. If Major Luard can produce any letter, any the smallest allusion to the fact in any of the Selby papers, he will be rendering a real service to history, and paying honour where honour is due.

The real truth is, that some purblind antiquary, catering for an article for the Gentleman's Magazine some hundred years ago, groped his way into Ightham Church, (I am not sure, by the way, that it was not the parish clerk himself in search of immortality,) and catching at a sudden idea as to the meaning of this expression "disclosed," despatched his missive to St. John's Gate, and all the village gossips from that day forward have accepted the tradition, that the poor housewifely old dame was a consorter with traitors and a treacherous revealer of their plots. Verily, if she were now conscious, her astonishment at the character assigned her would be boundless.—I am, &c.

Excursionist.

[The point raised is certainly a curious one, and we shall be happy to have it further discussed. But we must remark that our correspondent is evidently unacquainted with Kent, or else he would know that Major Luard is not the custodian of the Selby family papers.]

MEMORANDA CONCERNING CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.—II.

Sir,—In Wilkins' *Concilia*, i. 696, is a letter of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, dated 1249, to the following effect:—

"By the appointment of our bishops, with the assent of the Dean and Chapter, confirmed by the bulls of Popes Eugenius III. and Alexander III., one half of the revenues of a vacant stall for one year has by ancient custom been assigned to the canons, and the other to the fabric of the cathedral."

The statement referred to is entitled "de domibus canonicorum" (book i. § 11, Statutes, fo. 53), and is dated *c.* 1192.

The following additional and interesting information I have drawn from the Registers at Lambeth, which are now so liberally thrown open to literary searchers, with the advantage of the assistance given by the present Librarian, the Rev. W. Stubbs, whose eminent qualifications are well known to your readers.—I am, &c.

Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., F.S.A.

A.D. 1355.—"Simon, &c. Thesaurario [c] Ecclesiæ Cicestriensis salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Cùm in visitatione, quam in ecclesiâ Cathedrali Cicestr., nostræ Cantuariensis provinciæ jure metropolitico nuper personaliter canonice celebravimus, inter cætera sit compertum quòd consuetudine laudabili in dictâ ecclesiâ a tempore et per tempus, cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit, pacifice observatâ, canonicèque præscriptâ ac auctoritate sedis Apostolicæ confirmatâ, primis fructus quarumcunque præbendarum in dictâ ecclesiâ vacantium ipsius ecclesiæ fabricæ pro unâ medietate; ac decano et capitulo ejusdem ecclesiæ pro reliquâ medietate debentur et toto tempore habitationis debebantur; sed quidam ipsius ecclesiæ Canonici, in cedulâ præsentibus annexâ nominati, præbendas in eâdem ecclesiâ realiter assecuti fructus hujusmodi de præbendis suis eidem fabricæ Decano et capitulo solvere distulerunt, quin potiùs notoriè subtraxerunt, ac solvere recusaverunt, in ipsorum ecclesiæ Decani et capituli dampnum non modicum ac prejudicium manifestum. Quidam insuper eorundem Canonicorum, qui in cedulâ prædictâ specialiter distinguuntur, stipendia seu salaria ipsorum Vicariis in ipsâ Cathedrali ecclesiâ ministrantibus, de consuetudine consimili ejusdem ecclesiæ notoriè debita per totum tempus, quo prebendas hujusmodi occupaverunt, indebitè subtraxerunt. Quocirca vobis committimus et mandamus quatenus omnes et singulos canonicos et præbendarios prædictos canonicè vel aliter rite juxta morem ecclesiæ prædictæ moneatis et efficaciter inducatis, quòd, infra certum et competentem terminum per vos canonice moderandum,

[c] Stephen de Kettlebury, treasurer, 1349—1362.

de primis fructibus supradictis, ac alios, qui ut præscripto specialiter distinguuntur, de stipendiis sive salariis sic per eos subtractis, ut est dictum, satisfaciant; et satisfaciat illorum quilibet ut tenetur: alioquin ipsos ad id faciendum per censuras ecclesiasticas seu sequestrationem fructuum et proventuum præbendarum hujusmodi libère compellatis. Ad quæ omnia et singula facienda et expedienda vobis committimus potestatem. Dat. apud Maghfeld tertio Calend. April. Anno, etc. lv^to^ et cons' n'ræ sexto."—(*Islip*, 84 b.)

"Simon, dilecto filio magistro Will. de Bergevenye S.T.P. salutem. Cùm nuper in visitatione nostrâ in ecclesiâ civitate et diocesi Cicestr., jure metropolitico per nos nuper factâ sive exercitâ compertum et detectum extitit luculenter coram nobis, quòd nonnulli Canonici dicte Eccl. Cicestr. et alii beneficiati in eâdem primos fructus prebendarum suarum et beneficiorum suorum hujusmodi pro primo anno, quo ipsi suas præbendas et beneficia prædicta in ipsâ ecclesiâ fuissent assecuti, fabrice dicte ecclesie juxta antiquam consuetudinem ejusdem ecclesie legitimè præscriptam, et a tempore et per tempus, cujus contrarii hominum memoria non existit, de consensu et assensu omnium Canonicorum ejusdem Ecclesie et beneficiatorum in eâdem, qui pro tempore fuerint pacificè usitatam et approbatam, solvere tenebantur et tenentur, etc. ii. Id. Feb. 1359."—(*Islip*, 157 b.)

EXCAVATIONS AT WYCOMB, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Sir,—Permit me to inform you that excavations have been making during the last three or four weeks, upon land belonging to me, designated Wycomb, near Andoversford, in this county, and that the tradition of the country, that this was the site of "a burnt Roman town," is fully confirmed.

We have brought to light large masses of foundations in several parts of the field,—some of them, probably, part of extensive barracks, others those of residences; but the foundations have been as yet only imperfectly excavated, and owing to the very limited subscription made for the purpose, the works have been suspended, but I trust there is prospect of their being renewed under more favourable circumstances.

The area of the site, however, extends over nearly thirty acres, and involves a considerable outlay.

I shall be most happy, if you will permit me, to transmit you for your December Number a detail of our operations, (and sketches of the principal objects which we have discovered). In the meantime allow me to send you a statement of some of the most interesting objects which we have found.

Several hundred coins, principally Roman, and small brass, extending from the earlier emperors to Arcadius; and British-Roman of the subsequent period.

A very large quantity of pottery, including plain and figured Samian.

Some very fine fibulæ, specimens of the stylus, keys, sacrificing and other knives, and articles of the toilet, &c.

A perfect cranium of the *Bos longifrons*, with the cores in their places.

A rude but singular piece of Roman sculpture in stone, 10 in. by 7,—three small figures in deep relief, the central one apparently a person of importance, in military toga, between two attendants who seem to be musicians.

A very beautiful bronze statuette, 3 in. high,—a small figure with his toga wound round him, and his right arm raised as if addressing an assembly.

I shall, I fear, trespass too largely upon your space if I pursue this enumeration.

I am, &c.

W. L. Lawrence.

Sevenhampton Manor, Gloucestershire, Oct. 24, 1863.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

The Gospel according to St. Matthew. A new Translation, with brief Notes, and a Harmony of the Four Gospels. (Bagster and Sons.)—Mr. John H. Godwin, of Hampstead, the author of this addition to our Biblical literature, proposes to himself to "give the exact meaning of the Greek in the English of the present day, keeping as closely as possible to the original, both in sense and style." He purposely relinquishes the language of the authorized version, conceiving that certain advantages are to be obtained by considering the same subjects clothed in language that has none other than ordinary associations. This, he asserts, is the case with those who read the Scriptures in the original, and he has accordingly laboured, with some success, to present the Gospel narrative in the colloquial style of the nineteenth century. One single specimen of this perverse ingenuity will, we conceive, be sufficient. Let the reader turn to our Lord's declaration to His disciples, in Matthew x. 9, 10, 11, and then say what he sees to admire in the following rendering of the passage :—"You are not to provide gold, nor silver, nor copper, for your purses; nor a wallet for the road, nor two garments, nor sandals, nor staffs; for the labourer is worthy of his food. And into whatever town or village you enter, ascertain who in it is worthy; and there remain until you go away." We should be sorry to believe that any one, whether he can or cannot read the original, would prefer this to the language of our authorized version.

Psalms and Hymns adapted to the Services of the Church of England; with accompanying Tunes, selected and revised by John Foster. (Rivingtons.)—This is the well-known selection of Psalms and Hymns which the late Rev. W. J. Hall, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, brought out some years ago under the auspices of Bishop Blomfield, and which has come into very general use, its popularity being greatly helped by the admirable selection of tunes made by the musical editor, Mr. Foster, of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey. The present edition is rendered still more acceptable by the pages being cut through, so that no psalm or hymn need as heretofore be sung to one tune only. This practical inconvenience, which confines choirs of limited powers to the repetition of hymns often unconnected with the services for the day, or leads choirs of greater capacity to change their tunes so frequently that ordinary congregations cannot readily follow them, may be avoided by the use of the present work, which, by its ingenious arrangement, allows each psalm or hymn to be sung to any tune of the same measure, and thus bears out the sentence on the title-page, "Sing ye praises with understanding." We have much pleasure in recommending it to our readers.

The Church Builder, No. VIII. (Rivingtons.)—This valuable little work is illustrated with a number of really good engravings, so as to be, even on that account, worth more than its cost; and when, as is usually the case, the engravings contrast the past and present state of noble churches, they have much interest for the architect and the antiquary. In the present number three excellent engravings are given in illustration of the proposed restoration of the noble church of St. Bartholomew-

the-Great, Smithfield (a subject lately noticed in our own pages[a]), and we hope that the appeal will not be suffered to be made in vain.

Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual, Part IX. (H. G. Bohn.)—In the Notice to this Part Mr. Bohn announces that his work is drawing to a close, and he adds that he is heartily glad of it—a wish very natural under the circumstances, as almost every article of the original "Lowndes" has been not merely revised but re-written. The Editor has in this Part been able to add very materially to the lists of the works of almost every English writer from James Simon, who wrote on the Irish coinage in 1749, to Mr. Utterson, famed for his reprints of rare poetical tracts, but his great labour has evidently been given to the early editions of the English New Testament, in dealing with which he thankfully acknowledges the assistance of Messrs. Stevens, Fry, and Offor, who are widely known for their acquaintance with the bibliography of the Scriptures.

King Arthur: his Relation to History and Fiction. A Lecture by the late J. R. Clarke. (Gloucester: Bellows.)—We do not often notice small publications like the present, which is a Lecture delivered before the Gloucester Literary and Scientific Society, but we make this an exception, as it gives a really good outline of the graceful fictions that form the groundwork of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and may help many to a truer appreciation of their many beauties than they have yet arrived at; and also because the writer, a man of varied acquirements, was cut off in early life, ere he could properly develope the talents with which he was abundantly gifted. A spirited poem by him, entitled "A Royalist Rhyme," relating to the siege of Cirencester in 1643, will be found in a former volume of the Gentleman's Magazine[b].

The Leisure Hour. (Religious Tract Society.) It is pleasing to see Science and Literature made the hand-maidens of moral and religious instruction; and to find this brought home to all ranks in the cheapest forms of periodical publication. The "Leisure Hour" is a weekly penny-worth, and well adapted to make its readers more than penny wise, in the best sense of the word. For Morality is not necessarily solemn, nor Religion sombre. They are not naturally repulsive, neither ought they to be made so. On the contrary, as their attainment is truly enjoyable, it is the duty of those who seek to conduct humanity to that end, to attract the ignorant, to seduce the negligent, and, indeed, to allure all into the course whose termination is so blest among "pastures ever new." We are induced to offer these brief remarks by having before our eyes a number of current periodicals, some at the price of a penny, others at a half-penny, and several even so low as a farthing; nearly all of which are of a character to deprave the tastes and corrupt the minds of their readers. Monstrous crimes, appalling sensations, senseless exaggeration, and unreal mockeries are their staple, and it is most desirable to have their evil effects counteracted by productions of an opposite character, such as this, of immense circulation, and judiciously addressed to popularity by the manner in which it mingles entertaining topics with useful intelligence and rational improvement. The good opinion of the Gentleman's Magazine may be worth its acceptance, seeing that it is old enough to remember how Addison and the "Spectator," with a similar design and by a similar effort, rebuked and put down the licentious press a century and a half ago: assuredly it is the best way to mitigate, if not to extirpate, the pestilence.

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[a] Gent. Mag., Oct. 1863, p. 391.

[b] Gent. Mag., April, 1861, p. 391.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

Little has occurred during the past month to change the aspect of affairs on the Continent. The new King of the Greeks has gone to take possession of his dominions, and the Ionian Islanders have accepted the offer made to them of joining his kingdom, but the formal transfer appears likely to be delayed by a question raised by Austria as to the fortifications of Corfu. The conflict in Poland still goes on; and the German Confederation threatens an immediate attack on Denmark, but it is hoped that this last peril to peace may yet be averted by the interference of the other Powers. From the East news has been received of a collision between the English fleet and the sea and land forces of one of the Japanese Daimios, or half-independent princes, in which a somewhat severe loss was sustained by Admiral Kuper's squadron.

The American telegrams being even more brief and unsatisfactory than usual, nothing is as yet accurately known beyond the fact that the Federal conscription has failed to produce any considerable number of men, and that President Lincoln has called for a levy of 300,000 volunteers. By the latest accounts, the Federal generals, Rosecranz and Burnside, were both in positions of great danger; General Meade had fallen back to the neighbourhood of Washington, and was so closely followed by the Confederates that he is owned to have abandoned large quantities of warlike *matériel*. The siege of Charleston appears, at the best, to be making but very slow progress, and the Monitors and Ironsides have suffered from the fire of the forts in the one case and from torpedoes in the other.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

Ecclesiastical.

Sept. 29. The Right Rev. Walter J. Trower, D.D., appointed to the Bishopric of Gibraltar, in the room of the Right Rev. George Tomlinson, D.D., recently deceased.

Civil, Naval, and Military.

Sept. 22. Major Robert Miller Mundy to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Grenada.

Benjamin Way, esq., to be Chief Magistrate, and Thomas Mayne, esq., to be Stipendiary Police Magistrate, for H.M.'s settlement of Lagos.

T. Mildmay Shervington, esq., to be Attorney-General for the Island of Grenada.

James Meagher, esq., to be Superintendent of Public Works for the Island of Trinidad.

Don Joaquim Gonzalez Huet approved of as Consul at Cardiff for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Mr. Thomas Ryan approved of as Consul at

Quebec for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

Sept. 25. M. Abel Frédéric Gautier approved of as Consul-General in the British provinces of North America, to reside at Quebec, for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

Don Manuel José Palacios approved of as Consul-General in the Polynesian Islands for the Republic of Peru.

Sept. 29. Isidore Peter Lynch Dyett, esq., to be President and Senior Member of the Council of the Island of Nevis.

William Thompson and John Capper, esqrs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Joseph Thomas Commissiong, Charles Heddle, and Robert Bradshaw, esqrs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the colony of Sierra Leone.

William Alexander Horne, esq., to be a member of the Council of the Island of Grenada.

Don Carlos Ortega Morejon approved of as Consul at Newcastle for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Mr. Edward Frederik Münster approved of as Consul at Belfast for H.M. the King of Denmark.

Oct. 2. John Alexander, Earl of Hopetoun, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Linlithgow, in the room of Archibald John, Earl of Rosebery, K.T., resigned.

2nd Life Guards. — Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., K.C.B., from the 42nd Foot, to be Col., *vice* Gen. Earl Beauchamp, deceased.

42nd Foot.—Major-Gen. Duncan A. Cameron, C.B., to be Col., *vice* Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale, transferred to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards.

Gillery Pigott, Sergeant-at-Law, to be one of the Barons of H.M.'s Court of Exchequer.

Sir Roundell Palmer, knt., to be H.M.'s Attorney-General in all H.M.'s Courts of Record in England.

Robert Porrett Collier, esq., to be H.M.'s Solicitor-General.

M. Antoine Naoum approved of as Consul-General at Malta for His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

Mr. Edward Trowbridge approved of as Consul at Barbadoes for the United States of America.

Oct. 6. The following gentlemen, now Attachés at the undermentioned places, to be Third Secretaries in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service:—

The Hon. Edmund John Monson, Hanover; Edmund Constantine Henry Phipps, esq., Stuttgardt; Robert Henry Hildyard, esq., Paris; Charles Calvert Eden, esq., Lisbon; George Francis Birt Jenner, esq., Athens.

Don Bruno Badan approved of as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Oct. 9. Capt. Stanhope Leonard Douglas-Willan, late 2nd Foot, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* H. G. Gridley, esq., resigned.

Oct. 13. Mr. Edward van Cutsem approved of as Consul at Calcutta for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

Mr. A. Havenith approved of as Consul at Bombay for H.M. the King of the Belgians.

Oct. 16. 98th Foot.—Major-Gen. Robert H. Wynyard, C.B., to be Col., *vice* Gen. William Lindsay Darling, deceased.

Mr. Charles S. Ogden approved of as Consul at Quebec for the United States of America.

M. Paul Grimblot approved of as Agent Vice-Consul at Moulmein for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

Mr. A. B. Vidler approved of as Consul at Rye for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Oct. 20. Lieut.-Col. William Richardson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 44th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Oct. 9. *City of Coventry.*—Morgan Treherne, esq., in the room of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, deceased.

Oct. 13. *Borough of Tamworth.*—John Peel, esq., of Middleton-hall, in the county of Warwick, in the room of John Villiers Stuart Townshend, commonly called Viscount Raynham, now Marquis Townshend, summoned to the House of Peers.

Oct. 19. *Borough of Richmond.*—Sir Roundell Palmer, knt., H.M.'s Attorney-General.

Borough of Plymouth.—Robt. Porrett Collier, esq., H.M.'s Solicitor-General.

Borough of Reading.—George John Shaw Lefevre, esq., in the room of Gillery Pigott, Serjeant-at-Law, now one of the Barons of H.M.'s Court of Exchequer.

BIRTHS.

July 11. At Hobart Town, Tasmania, the wife of H. C. Seddon, esq., R.E., a son.

July 23. The Lady Rose Lovell, a dau.

July 30. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Major Peebles, 11th Regt., a son.

Aug. 5. At Lucknow, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. V. Jenkins, Commanding H.M.'s 19th Hussars, a dau.

Aug. 8. At Goruckpore, Bengal, the wife of Henry Cayley, esq., Bengal Medical Service, a son.

Aug. 9. At Wellington, Neilgherry Hills,

the wife of Capt. G. F. Blair, H.M.'s Madras Artillery, a son.

Aug. 14. At Kurrachee, the wife of Capt. H. S. Anderson, 23rd Regt. N.L.I., a son.

At Victoria, Hongkong, the wife of Dr. J. I. Murray, F.R.S.E., H.M.'s Colonial Surgeon, a son.

Aug. 15. At Graham's Town, the wife of Capt. G. Hamilton Gordon, R.E., a dau.

Aug. 18. At Nagpore, Central India, the wife of Charles E. Bernard, esq., B.C.S., a son.

Aug. 22. At Demerara, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dalyell, a dau.

Aug. 30. At Bareilly, N.W.P., the wife of R. H. Wallace Dunlop, C.B., a son.

At Lucknow, the wife of Capt. Augustus Currie, Bengal Army, a son.

Aug. 31. At Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Col. George Staunton, Commanding the Forces, a dau.

Sept. 3. At Aden, the wife of Capt. Yelverton Beale, a son.

Sept. 4. At Dorundah, Chotah Nagpore, the wife of Capt. G. C. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

Sept. 5. At Dacca, Bengal, the wife of Capt. Charles G. Baker, V.-C., Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, a dau.

Sept. 6. At Berhampore, Bengal, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Robberds, a son.

Sept. 7. At Allahabad, the wife of Capt. J. E. Longden, 17th Regt., a son.

Sept. 10. At the Consulate, Piræus of Athens, the wife of W. B. Neale, esq., H.M.'s Consul for Continental Greece, a son.

Sept. 12. At Lisbon, the wife of Charles C. Eden, esq., Attaché to H.B.M.'s Legation, a dau.

At Dalhousie, the Punjaub, the wife of Col. Reginald Shipley, Royal Fusiliers, a son.

At Great Bromley Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arthur E. Graham, a dau.

Sept. 13. At Clifton, the wife of Capt. C. H. Morse, a dau.

Sept. 15. At the South Camp, Aldershott, the wife of H. E. Glass, esq., 37th Regt., a son.

Sept. 16. At Spa, Belgium, Lady Hunter Blair, a dau.

At Paris, the wife of J. W. M. Bond, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Lyme-park, Cheshire, the wife of William J. Legh, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Madras, Mrs. Major Campbell, of Ballochyle, a son.

At Pwllcrochan Rectory, near Pembroke, the wife of the Rev. O. C. S. Lang, a son.

Sept. 17. At Quebec, the wife of Col. Ingall, C.B., Commanding 62nd Regt., a dau.

At Affpuddle Rectory, Dorsetshire, the wife of Arthur Bradshaw, esq., a dau.

Sept. 18. At Applecross-house, Ross-shire, N.B., the Lady Middleton, a son.

At Kensington, the wife of Watkin Wynn Williams, esq., a son.

In Oxford-terrace, the wife of James J. Ward, esq., late Bengal C.S., a son.

Sept. 19. At Derby, the wife of Major Chas. E. Thornton, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a dau.

At Mayfield Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. H. T. M. Kirby, a son.

Sept. 20. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Thos. G. Dickson, a dau.

At the Rectory, Kelvedon Hatch, the wife of the Rev. G. Raynor, a son.

At Quebec, the wife of Capt. Ratallack, 63rd Regt., Military Secretary to the Governor-Gen. of Canada, a dau.

At St. Mark's Parsonage, Goodman's Fields, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Bartlett, a dau.

At Hatfield Peverel Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Bixby G. Luard, a son.

Sept. 21. In Eaton-square, the wife of Col. Taylor, M.P., a son and heir.

At Northallerton, the wife of Capt. G. Gardner, late 13th Hussars, a son.

The wife of T. H. Huxley, Esq., F.R.S., a dau.

At Clifton, York, the wife of the Rev. W. Estcourt Harrison, a dau.

At Munsten-house, Hereford, the wife of Capt. D. Peploe Webb, late 4th Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Castleford, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. E. Maule Cole, B.A., a dau.

At Dedham-grove, Essex, the wife of Commander W. T. Forbes Jackson, R.N., a son.

At Laindon Parsonage, Essex, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Lee Warner, a dau.

Sept. 22. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Gower, a son and heir.

At Winkfield Vicarage, Berks., the wife of the Rev. C. J. Elliott, a dau.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of the Rev. Charles Meade Ramus, a dau.

At Corfu, the wife of Capt. Carr, 4th (King's Own) Regt. of Infantry, and eldest son of Ralph Carr, esq., of Hedgeley, Northumberland, a son.

At Britwell Rectory, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. James T. Johnson, a son.

At Little Addington Vicarage, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Adolphus Boodle, a dau.

At Rockingham-hall, Hagley, the wife of William C. Firmstone, esq., a son.

At Burmington, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Nicholas Frank Hill, a son.

Sept. 23. At Netherplace, Mauchline, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Greville Vernon, a dau.

The wife of Henry S. Scobell, esq., of the Abbey, Pershore, a dau.

At Rodney-terr., Bow-road, the wife of the Rev. S. G. Poole, a dau.

At Bloxham, near Banbury, the wife of the Rev. P. R. Egerton, a dau.

At the Cedars, Putney, S.W., the wife of Sidney Parry, esq., R.A., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Thomas Stevens, Bradfield, Berks., a dau.

At the house of her father, Lieut.-Col. Henry Somerset, the wife of Capt. Clayton, late of the 13th Hussars, a dau.

At Hinchley-wood-house, Ashbourne, Derby-

shire, the wife of the Rev. J. Launcelot Errington, a dau.

At Coningsby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. R. Fawssett Ward, a son.

At the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, Mrs. F. Beckford Ward, a dau.

Sept. 24. In John-st., Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Vaughan Johnson, a son.

At Tidmarsh Rectory, Berks., the wife of Humphry Sandwith, esq., C.B., a dau.

At Long Houghton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Henry Bell, a dau.

At West Lawn, Sandgate, the wife of Major Travers, 14th Regt., a son.

At Crowle Vicarage, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Woolrych, a dau.

At Tarn-house, near Skipton, Yorkshire, the wife of George Robinson, esq., a dau.

Sept. 25. At Frecmantle, Southampton, the wife of Capt. H. W. Grounds, I.N., a dau.

At Harrow, the wife of the Rev. F. Hayward Joyce, a son.

At Stirling, N.B., the wife of Capt. Drage, 22nd Depot Battalion, a dau.

At Limpsfield, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Annesley, M.A., a dau.

At Gosport, the wife of the late Capt. Henry Travers Maclean, Indian Army, a son.

Sept. 26. At Paris, Lady Ribblesdale, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Maj.-Gen. W. F. Bedford, a son.

At Luddington Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Thomas H. Lister, a son.

At Woodlands, Lewisham, the wife of Capt. R. C. Streatfeild, a son.

At St. Paul's-lodge, Kilburn, the wife of the Rev. George Despard, a dau.

At Copley Parsonage, Halifax, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Sidgwick, a dau.

Sept. 27. At Dover, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Montagu, R.E., a dau.

At Bescot-hall, Staffordshire, the wife of Horatio Barnett, esq., a son.

In Great Coram-st., the wife of the Rev. J. Swayne, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Witley, Godalming, Surrey, the wife of Major Charles St. George Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

At Rochester, the wife of the Rev. Robert Conway, Chaplain of the Military Prison, Fort Clarence, a son.

At Podymore Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Highton, a son.

At Dunmow, Essex, the wife of the Rev. E. L. Horne, a dau.

At Malta, the wife of Capt. C. Crawley, 15th Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Winterbourne-Bassett, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. H. Harris, a son.

At Northampton, the wife of Capt. Maclean, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a dau.

At Folkestone, Kent, the wife of Henry Vignoles, esq., C.E., a dau.

Sept. 28. At Scone Palace, Perthshire, the Viscountess Stormont, a son.

At Croydon, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Watson, a dau.

At South Camp, Aldershot, the wife of D. P. Barry, esq., a dau.

At Bellingham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. Powell-Powell, a dau.

At the Grange, Hooton, Cheshire, the wife of W. Hope Jones, esq., a son.

At Dodderhill Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Wild, a son.

At Widmore, near Bromley, Kent, the wife of Jameson Alers Hankey, esq., a dau.

At Catmore Rectory, Berks., the wife of the Rev. T. G. Onslow, a son.

At Marsh Gibbon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Little, a son.

At Staplefield Parsonage, near Crawley, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. J. T. A. Swan, a son.

Sept. 29. At Sandgate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Gage, R.A., prematurely, a son.

At Bowes Manor, Southgate, the wife of Thomas Sidney, esq., M.P., Alderman, a son.

At Fawley, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Edward P. Williams, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Richard White, Rector of Littlington, Sussex, a son.

At Sydenham, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Pearson, a dau.

Sept. 30. At Brighton, the wife of Capt. A. F. Warburton, a dau.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of William Jones Loyd, esq., a son.

At Whitburn, the wife of the Rev. J. Langton Clarke, a dau.

Oct. 1. At Lamorran, the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, a dau.

The wife of Capt. H. Boys, H.M.S. "Pelorus," a son.

At the Old Hall, Christleton, near Chester, the wife of J. Verney Lovett Lace, esq., a dau.

At Odiham, Hants., the wife of Capt. E. Garland Horne, 25th Regt., a dau.

In Gloucester-ter., Regent's-pk., the wife of the Rev. F. Hopkins, a son.

Oct. 2. At Folkestone, the wife of Capt. Selwyn, R.N., a dau.

At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the wife of Surgeon-Major Heffernan, 1st Battalion, 11th Regt., a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major Talbot, R.A., a son.

The wife of Major de Carteret, a son.

At Hastings, the wife of Capt. P. M. Syme, R.A., a son.

At Urrard, Blair Athole, the wife of Capt. Boxer Stewart, a son.

The wife of the Rev. E. Hale, of Eton, a dau.

At Waltham Abbey, the wife of Capt. W. Dicey, a son.

At Wilsford-cottage, Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. T. Hanly Ball, Lecturer of St. Mary's, Wimbledon, a dau.

Oct. 3. At Mundesley, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Chetwynd, a son.

At Preston, Lancashire, the wife of Capt. Godfrey, 11th Depot Battalion, a son.

At the Grammar School, Woodstock, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. William Sanders, a dau.

At Brussels, the wife of Arthur Ford, esq., R.H.A., a son.

At the Rectory, Manton, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. John Beauvoir Dalison, a son.

At Clapham-rise, the wife of the Rev. John Finley, Rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, a son.

At Chickerell, Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. James L. Wiglesworth, a dau.

Oct. 4. At Pyt-house, Tisbury, Wilts., the Lady Manners, a dau.

At Albury Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Portal, a son.

At Hemingford Grey, Hunts., the wife of J. A. Tillard, esq., R.A., a dau.

At Peterchurch, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. G. M. Metcalfe, M.A., a son.

Oct. 5. At the Mount, Kilmarnock, the Lady Oranmore and Browne, a dau.

At Upper Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Major Macdonald Mill, a dau.

In Eccleston-sq., the wife of A. G. Elkington, esq., Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

In Kensington-gardens-square, Hyde-park, the wife of T. G. Staveley, esq., a son.

At Lower Edmonton, the wife of Commander C. Y. Ward, Indian Navy, a son.

Oct. 6. At Southampton, the wife of Aubrey J. F. Gordon, esq., Staff Corps, Madras Army, a dau.

At Upper Norwood, the wife of Capt. Charles Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

Oct. 7. At Foliejon-pk., Winkfield, Berks., Mrs. Gilbert Blane, a dau.

Oct. 8. At Woolwich, the wife of Robert Graves Burton, M.D., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, a son.

The wife of Capt. Jas. Evelyn, late of the Grenadier Guards, a dau.

Oct. 9. In Queen's-gate-gardens, the wife of M. Grant Duff, esq., M.P., a son.

At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. George Elwin, a dau.

At Wrentham Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. E. M. Clissold, a son.

At the Vicarage, Staines, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Furse, a dau.

Oct. 10. At Colchester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. William J. Chads, 64th Regt., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Wickham Market, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, a dau.

In Upper Berkeley-st., the wife of Capt. Steuart, late 34th Regt., a son.

At Wellington College, the wife of the Rev. E. W. Benson, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. H. M. Northcote, Monk Okehampton, a son.

At the Rectory House, Hascombe, the wife of the Rev. Vernon Musgrave, a son.

At Crockham Parsonage, Kent, Mrs. Richard Vincent, a son.

At Trinity Parsonage, Tredegar-sq., Bow-road, the wife of the Rev. Frederic Simcox Lea, a dau.

At Anglesey, Hants., the wife of Lieut. F. Duncan, R.A., a dau.

Oct. 11. At the Vicarage, Damerham, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Owen, a son.

At Star-hill, Rochester, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Bidwell, a son.

At Overslade, Rugby, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Wright, M.A., a dau.

At Wood-view Mount, Sheffield, the wife of the Rev. Milward Crooke, Chaplain H.M.'s Forces, a dau.

At Colwick Rectory, Notts., the wife of the Rev. W. J. Mellor, a dau.

Oct. 12. At Edenwood, Cupar-Fife, the wife of Capt. Thomas Wilson, R.N., a son.

At Satis-house, Yoxford, Suffolk, the wife of W. A. Collins, esq., Q.C., a dau.

At Shidfield-cottage, Hants., the wife of the Rev. R. Parker, Rector of Wickham, a son.

In Somers-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Alfred W. Surtees, esq., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. T. C. Hose, Little Wymondley, a son.

At Swepstone Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. Wm. Onslow Hallward, a son.

At Highbury New-park, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Ralcigh, a dau.

At Valetta, Malta, the wife of Charles Leslie Sykes, esq., 22nd Regt., a dau.

At Ipswich, the wife of J. P. Cobbold, esq., a dau.

At Thorndon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Glover, a dau.

The wife of James Henry Brabazon, esq., of Mornington-house, co. Meath, a dau.

Oct. 13. At Duloe Rectory, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Paul Bush, a dau.

At Stirling, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Boldero, a son.

At Badsey Parsonage, Evesham, Mrs. T. Henry Hunt, a son.

Oct. 14. At Alverstoke, Hants., the wife of Capt. Commerell, R.N., V.C., a dau.

At Pembroke Dock, the wife of Capt. Sloman, 81st Regt., a son.

At Agden-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Thomas Sebastian Bazley, esq., a son and heir.

At Horbury-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of Charles Steggall, Mus. Doc. Cantab., a dau.

At Little Dean's-yard, the wife of the Rev. B. Fuller James, a son.

At the Castle-house, Canterbury, the wife of Dr. Watkin Sandom Whylock, Surgeon of the Cavalry Depot, a son.

Oct. 15. At Smeeth-hill, Mrs. Alured Denne, a son.

Oct. 16. In Fulham-road, the wife of the Rev. William Benham, a dau.

At Wimborne, Dorset, the wife of Capt. Good, 70th Regt., a son.

At Ousby Rectory, Penrith, the wife of the Rev. James Bush, a son.

At Forest-hill, the wife of W. Wybrow Robertson, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, a dau.

At Sedgeford Vicarage, King's Lynn, the wife of the Rev. J. Ambrose Ogle, a dau.

Oct. 17. At the Manor-house, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sayer, C.B., King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At Park-house, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Edward Griffith Richards, esq., of Langford-house, Somerset, J.P., a son.

At Chart's Edge, Westerham, the wife of Alexander E. C. Streatfeild, esq., a son.

At Kingstown, Dublin, the wife of Villiers Morton, esq., a son and heir.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Henry R. Greer, esq., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Commander Thurburn, R.N., a son.

At Ham-house, Upton, the wife of E. N. Buxton, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Hayton, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Arundell, Vicar, a son.

Oct. 18. In Upper Hyde-park-gardens, Lady Agnes Jolliffe, a dau.

At Wellesbourne, Warwick, the Lady Conyers, a dau.

At Woodbridge-house, Guildford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Onslow, a son.

At Hautbois Magna Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Girling, a dau.

At Farringdon, East Grinstead, Sussex, the wife of Charles Johnston, esq., Capt. 13th Brigade, R.A., a son.

At Beulah-cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut. George Morice, R.N., a dau.

Oct. 19. At Somerville, Navan, the wife of Sir William Somerville, bart., a dau.

In Queen-st., Mayfair, the wife of Major F. W. Lambert, a dau.

At Rookcliffe, Lymington, the wife of Capt. R. H. Smith Barry, a son.

At the Parsonage, Potter's-bar, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, Principal Chaplain, Aldershot, a son.

At Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of John Drummond, esq., of Balquhandy, Perthshire, a dau.

Oct. 20. In Queen's-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, a dau.

At the Rectory, Pontesbury, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Harrison, a son.

At Highwood-house, Hendon, the wife of Capt. R. C. Dent, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 2, 1862. At Brisbane, Queensland, Alexr. Jenyns Boyd, esq., youngest son of Col. Chas. Boyd, to Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. G. B. Dawson, Rector of Aghade, co. Carlow.

June 25, 1863. At Christchurch, New Zealand, Thomas James Maling, esq., only son of the late Vice-Admiral Maling, of the Elms, Worcestershire, to Rosa Harper, fourth dau. of the Bishop of Christchurch.

July 8. At Benares, Lieut. Edw. J. Webber, H.M.'s 10th Bengal Cavalry, to Ada Maria, second dau. of Major Goad, Simla.

Aug. 3. At the Cathedral, Mauritius, Lieut. E. F. Lloyd, R.E., to Marie Eugénie, relict of W. Seward, esq.

Aug. 8. At Peshawur, E. E. B. Bond, esq., Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Col. Bond, H.M.'s 15th Hussars, to Julia Harrietta, eldest dau. of the late John Trevelyan, esq., of Perranuthnoe, Cornwall, and of Lansdown-crescent, Bath.

Aug. 10. At the British Legation, Lima, Peru, Joseph Hindle, esq., C.E., of Lima, son of the Rev. Joseph Hindle, Vicar of Higham, Kent, to Edith, dau. of the late John Templeton, esq., of Kensington.

Aug. 13. At the Cathedral, Grahamstown, W. J. Byde Martin, esq., 10th Regt., eldest son of W. Martin, esq., Kilmartin, Argyllshire, to Ida, second dau. of W. G. Atherstone, esq., M.D.

Aug. 18. At Bangalore, J. Liston Paul, esq., M.D., Surgeon to the General Hospital, Madras, to Annie Amelia, eldest dau. of James Shaw, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals at Madras.

Aug. 25. At Azimghur, Benares, Lieut. Neville Fraser Parker, H.M.'s Bengal Army, and eldest son of the late Major Neville Anbury Parker, of the 58th Bengal N.I., to Annie, dau. of the late James W. Young, esq., of Cheldaff, co. Donegal.

Sept. 9. At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Charles Grant Walker, esq., Madras Civil Service, late of Queen's College, Oxford, to Lucilla, only dau. of the late Mitchel Henry Fagan, Capt. H.M.'s 64th Regt., and sister of the Rev. H. S. Fagan, M.A., Charlcombe, Bath.

Sept. 15. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Capt. Joseph Jones, 3rd W.I. Regt., to Fanny, dau. of the late G. Vane, esq.

At Whetstone, the Rev. Richard J. Newby, M.A., Vicar of Enderby-cum-Whetstone, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of John Clarke, esq., of Whetstone-pastures, Leicestershire.

At Iffley, Oxon., Francis Henry Wilkinson, esq., of the Madras C.S., to Marion, dau. of Capt. H. Strong, 10th M.N.I.

Sept. 16. At Vere, Jamaica, Reginald Henry, third son of James Elliott, esq., C.E., of Newhall, Dymchurch, Kent, to Catherine, only child of H. Callaghan, esq., of Pusey-hall, Vere.

Sept. 17. At St. Mary's, Wareham, Dorset, Edward, second son of William Stanford, esq., of Eatons, Ashurst, Sussex, to Mary Sarah Emma, eldest dau. of Hugh Jones, esq., and granddau. of the late Col. Jones, of Nenagh, Wexford.

At Henllan, Denbighshire, Thos. Burgoyne Watts, esq., of the Oaks, Chorley, Lancashire, to Evadne, youngest dau. of the late Aneurin Owen, esq., of Egryn, co. Denbigh.

At Bucknall, Staffordshire, Taylor Ashworth, esq., Cleveland-house, Shelton, youngest son of the late George Ashworth, esq., J.P., Roche-

house, Rochdale, to Annie, second dau. of Wm. Mellor Meigh, esq., Ash-hall, Staffordshire.

At Ampthill, Beds., the Rev. F. P. Du Sautoy, M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. John's, Duxford, to Sarah Annie, eldest dau. of the late J. Eagles, esq., of Ampthill.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Owen Lloyd, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, fourth son of the late Thos. Lloyd, esq., of Bronwydd, Cardiganshire, to Elizabeth Caroline Ann, only surviving child of the late Thomas Mitchell, esq., Commander R.N.

At Elgin, James N. Bell, esq., M.D., Surgeon 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, to Jane Grant, eldest dau. of the late Jas. Mellis, esq., Elgin.

At St. Olave's, York, James Paul Cobbett, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, third son of the late William Cobbett, esq., M.P., to Marianne, dau. of Robert Hudson, esq., of York.

At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. H. W. Bromley Way, son of the Rev. H. H. Way, of Alderbourne, Bucks., to Fanny Agnes, only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Watkins, of South Malling, Sussex.

Sept. 19. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., and afterwards at the Swedish Legation, Gustaf Fredk., Count Blonde, of Biorno, to Ida Horatia Charlotte, only dau. of Horace Marryat, esq., and granddau. of the late Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B.

At St. Olave's, York, Col. Bertie Edward Murray Gordon, Lieut.-Col. of the 91st Argyllshire Regt., second son of Alex. Gordon, esq., of Ellon, Aberdeenshire, to Katharine Alicia, second dau. of Francis Beynon Hacket, esq., of Moor-hall, Warwickshire, and granddau. of the late Thomas Horton, esq., and the Lady Mary Horton, of Howroyde-hall, Yorkshire.

Sept. 21. At St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln, the Rev. Charles Edward Hey, B.A., Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Darwin Chawner, esq., M.D., of Lincoln.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Francis Jickling, Rector of Beeston St. Lawrence, and Incumbent of Ashmanhaugh, Norfolk, to Rose Elizabeth, younger dau. of Major-Gen. James Alexander, C.B.

Sept. 22. At St. Alphege, Greenwich, Henry S. King, esq., of Manor-house, Chigwell, Essex, to Harriet Eleanor, eldest dau. of Adm. and Lady Harriet Baillie-Hamilton.

At the British Embassy, Stuttgart, Maj.-Gen. F. C. Burnett, of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, late of the Royal Artillery, to Mary, third dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. John Grant, Bombay Artillery.

At Trinity Church, Bishop's-rd., Bayswater, Alexander Goldie, esq., of Edinburgh, second son of the late Col. A. Goldie, Military Auditor-Gen. in Calcutta, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only dau. of John Edwards, esq., London.

At Glendermott, Alexander Shuldham, esq., Captain of the Londonderry Light Infantry, second son of the late Molyneux Wm. Shuldham, esq., Ballymahon, co. Longford, to Letitia Mary, eldest dau. of the late George Knox, esq., J.P., D.L., of Prehen, co. Londonderry.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. William Medland, Curate of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, eldest son of Wm. Medland, esq., of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, to Louisa Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Golding, Vicar of Brimpton, Berks.

At Burley, near Leeds, the Rev. T. Wilder Sewell, M.A., of East Woodhay, Berkshire, third son of the late F. T. D. Sewell, esq., of Wick-hill-house, in the same county, to Mary, youngest dau. of William Firth, esq., of Burleywood, near Leeds.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. George Maberly Smith, M.A., Curate of Penshurst, Kent, fifth son of the late Benjamin Smith, esq., to Emily Harriett, eldest dau. of Maxwell Macartney, esq., M.D., of Hurstleigh, Tunbridge Wells.

At Kilmersdon, Somersetshire, Edw. Charles, eldest son of Edwin Scobell, esq., of Goodameavy-house, Devon, to Marianne Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Robert John Peel, esq., of Burton-on-Trent.

At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, the Rev. John S. Owen, B.A., LL.B., Curate of St. Stephen's, Norwich, to Alice Hall, elder dau. of Frederick Vulliamy, esq., of Millbrooke-house, Carisbrooke.

Sept. 23. At St. Michael-in-the-Hamlet, Liverpool, John H. Braithwaite, esq., of Liverpool, to Francis Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. J. Sergeantson, Vicar of Snaith, Yorkshire, and granddau. of the late Vice-Adm. Ballard, of Coates-hall, in the same county.

At Easington, the Rev. Thomas Frederick Hardwich, to Junie Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. James Manisty, Rector of Easington, co. Durham.

Sept. 24. At St. John's, Maidstone, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Col. Fletcher, of Kenward, Kent, to the Lady Harriet Marsham, second dau. of the late Earl of Romney.

At Halberton, Devon, the Rev. Boscawen Somerset, son of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Lord William Somerset, to Florence Smalwood, youngest dau. of the late John Were Clarke, esq., of Bridwell-house, Devon.

At Edinburgh, John Mc Diarmid, esq., Liverpool, to Janet Catherine, eldest dau. of Maj.-Gen. Charles Wahab, Madras Army.

At Christ Church, Battersea, Capt. William Henry Hessey, of the Madras Staff Corps, to Louisa, dau. of Philip Cazenove, esq., of Clapham-common.

At Aldenham, Herts., Charles George, son of the late Charles Boulton, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Boulton, to Georgiana, second dau. of the late Henry Iltid Nicholl, esq., D.C.L.

At Lewisham, the Rev. Henry Charles Seller, B.A., Incumbent of Trull, Somerset, to Martha, dau. of the late Philip Jenner, esq., of New Close, Sussex.

At Cotheridge, the Rev. R. Wallace Deane,

M.A., Vicar of Turville, only surviving son of Richard Deane, esq., of the How, near Henley-on-Thames, to Juliana Maria, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. J. W. Gabriel, R.N., K.H.

At the Abbey Church, Malvern, the Rev. Henry Leftwich Freer, youngest son of J. B. Freer, esq., Stratford-on-Avon, to Mary Emmeline, youngest dau. of John Amery, esq., Manor-house, Eckington, Worcestershire.

Sept. 28. At All Souls', Langham-place, Augustus Frederick Tanner, late Lieut. in the 100th Regt., to Susan, youngest dau. of the late Col. Dickson.

Sept. 29. At Trinity Church, Ryde, Major Charles Kendal Bushe, 59th Regt., eldest son of the late Thomas Bushe, esq., of Furry-park, co. Dublin, and grandson of the late Chief Justice Bushe, to Victoria, third dau. of the late Arthur French, esq.

At Trinity Church, Ryde, Walter Raleigh, only son of the late Walter Calverley Trevelyan, esq., and grandson of the late Walter Trevelyan, esq., of Netherwitton-hall, Northumberland, to Marion Adelaide, only dau. of the Rev. Charles W. Leslie.

At Bridgnorth, the Rev. Henry Bolland, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Wolverhampton, to Maria, elder dau. of Lt.-Col. Purton, C.B.

At Lymington, Hants., Frank Hythe, son of the late Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy, R.A., to Anna Maria, dau. of Col. R. Salisbury Simpson, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, and granddau. of General C. W. Hamilton, of Home Mead, Lymington.

At Edmonton, the Rev. Charles Hilliard Miller, only son of the late Rev. Chas. Miller, Rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire, to Harriet Julia, eldest dau. of Capt. J. Campbell, late of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At St. Mark's, North Audley-st., the Rev. W. F. Chambers, Vicar of North Kelsey, Lincoln, elder son of W. F. Chambers, K.C.H., F.R.S., &c., to Augusta K. R., elder dau. of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, Vicar of Milford, Hants., and sometime Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At the Episcopal Church, Cupar-Fife, Montague George Browne, esq., Royal Horse Artillery, third son of Colonel C. R. Browne, late of the Bengal Army, to Marion Frances, only dau. of the late James Alexander Seton, esq., of H.M.'s 11th Hussars, and granddau. of the late Colonel Seton, of Brookheath, Hants.

At Leek, Staffordshire, William Henry Jones (now, by Royal licence, William Henry Jones-Byrom), esq., Comm. R.N., to Sarah Henrietta Byrom, granddau. of the late Richard Gaunt, esq., of Leek.

At the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary at Felton, Northumberland, John Errington, esq., of High Warden, Northumberland, to Gertrude Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Riddell, esq., of Felton-park.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Banks Wright, esq., late 15th King's Hussars, second son of the Rev. J. Banks Wright, of Shelton, Notts., to Catherine, only dau. of the late Rev. William Greenwood, Rector of Thrapston, Northamptonshire.

At Blyth, Notts., the Rev. Charles C. Ellison, M.A., Vicar of Bracebridge, younger son of Lieut.-Col. Ellison, of Boultham-hall, near Lincoln, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Henry Beevor, esq., of Blyth.

Sept. 30. At Narborough, John Robinson, esq., Osmondthorpe-hall, near Leeds, to Jane, dau. of Thomas Hind, esq., of Narborough, Leicestershire.

At the Collegiate Church of Southwell, the Rev. Joseph Walker, M.A., Rector of Averham and Kelham, Notts., to Elizabeth Susanna Victoria, dau. of the Rev. J. D. Becher, of Hill-house, Southwell.

Oct. 1. At Hinton Charterhouse, Bath, Wm. Charles Stewart Hamilton, esq., of Craiglaw, Wigtonshire, N.B., to Margaret Anne Mary, only dau. of the late Thomas Jones, esq., of Hinton Charterhouse, and the Hon. Mrs. Jones.

At Trinity Church, Bedford, William Naylor, only son of Charles Frederick Carne, esq., of Liverpool, and grandson of the late John Carne, esq., of Falmouth, to Catherine Charlotte, dau. of Colonel G. B. B. Groube, late Madras Light Cavalry.

At the parish church, Marylebone, William Dundas Gardiner, esq., Gisborne Fellow of St. Peter's College, and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of William Gardiner, esq., Commander R.N., to Georgina Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Sidney Cooper, esq., A.R.A., of Dorset-sq., and Vernon Holme, Kent.

At Leighton Buzzard, the Rev. David Carson, M.A., Chaplain R.N., to Mary Jane, younger dau. of J. D. Bassett, esq., The Cedars, Leighton Buzzard.

At Ockbrook, the Rev. Claude A. Lillingston, to Edith, youngest dau. of Thomas Pares, esq., of Hopewell-hall, Derbyshire.

At Weston Church, Bath, Robert Rollo Gillespie, esq., Capt. 106th Regt. Light Infantry, to Minnie, dau. of Adm. J. Townsend Coffin, of Portledge, Newbridge-hill, Bath.

At Keady, co. Armagh, Jas. Patrick Murray Newton, esq., 11th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Mary Beatrice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Oulson, Rector of Keady.

Oct. 2. At St. Thomas's English Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, William Seton Charters, esq., M.D., late of the H.E.I.C.S. Bengal Medical Establishment, to Anne, relict of Bruce Boswell, esq., of Crawley-grange, and Astwood-manor, Bucks., Lieut.-Col. Bengal Army.

At Achurch, Northamptonshire, Wm. J. Rendall, esq., 55th Regt., to Sarah Frances, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Lewis Potter, M.A., Rector of Dromaid, co. Sligo.

At the British Legation, Berne, the Rev. J. B. Cane, M.A., Rector of Weston, Notts., eldest son of the Rev. T. C. Cane, M.A., of Brackenhurst, near Southwell, to Alicia Eling, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Boileau Elliott, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of Tattingstone, Suffolk.

Oct. 3. At the Episcopal Chapel, Banchory,

Aberdeenshire, Hugh Barlow Lindsay, esq., Bombay Civil Service, nephew of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, to Jane Lady Muncaster.

At Pelynt, John Barton Sterling, esq., of the Coldstream Guards, to Caroline Matilda, eldest dau. of Sir John S. Trelawny, bart., M.P., of Trelawne, Cornwall.

At Hurst, Berks., James, youngest son of the late William Greenwood, esq., of Brookwood-park, Hants., to Laura Gertrude Anna, youngest dau. of the late Charles Oldfield Bowles, esq., formerly of North Aston, Oxon.

At Pickering, the Rev. William Hynde, Curate of St. Peter's, Maidstone, to Kathleen Augusta Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. G. A. Cockburn, M.A., Rector of Pickering.

Oct. 6. At St. Michael's, Oxford, the Rev. Lloyd S. Bruce, M.A., youngest son of the late Sir James R. Bruce, bart., of Downhill, and Rector of Hale, to Jane, dau. of James H. Skene, esq., H.M.'s Consul at Aleppo, and granddau. of James Skene, esq., of Rubislaw.

At St. John's, Paddington, the Hon. and Rev. Wingfield S. Twistleton Wykeham Fiennes, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Alice Susan, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, M.A., Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Rural Dean.

At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Edward H. J. Craufurd, esq., younger of Auchinames, N.B., and M.P. for the Ayr Burghs, to Frances, only dau. of the late Rev. William Molesworth, Incumbent of St. Breoke, Cornwall.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Capt. Frederick Montague Raynsford, H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Brigadier Raynsford, of H.H. the Nizam's Service, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Rutherford, esq., of Fairnington, Kelso, N.B.

At Bratoft, Lincolnshire, George Boden, esq., Q.C., Recorder of Derby, to Louisa Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Worsley, Rector of Bratoft.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Francis H. E. Day, esq., Lieut. R.A., to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late William Taylor, esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

At Bilton, York, James Freeman, esq., of Skewkirk, youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Freeman, formerly of Charwelton, Northants., to Anne Elizabeth, younger dau. of S. P. Wilks, esq., of Clifton, York.

At Gretton, the Rev. Serocold Clarke Skeels, Curate of St. Michael's, Stamford, eldest son of Henry Skeels, esq., to Maria Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. Abner W. Brown, Vicar of Gretton and Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

At Fremington, Edward Clarke, esq., of Avishays, Chaffcombe, Somerset, third son of the late Thomas Edward Clarke, esq., of Tremlett-house, in the same county, to Barbara, youngest dau. of the late W. Arundell Yeo, esq., of Fremington-house, North Devon, and of Dinham-house, Cornwall.

At Seamer, near Scarborough, the Rev. Chas. Hooper Shebbeare, Incumbent of Wykeham, Yorkshire, to Lucy Marian, elder dau. of the Rev. J. R. Inge, Vicar of Seamer.

At St. Mary's, Peckham, John Todd French, esq., of London, to Eleanor Cochet, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. John Willison, R.N., formerly of Bideford, Devon.

Oct. 7. At Old Charlton, Capt. Walter J. Stopford, late 52nd Light Infantry, to Annette Jane, third dau. of Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B.

At Cotmanhay, Derbyshire, Edmund Constantine Hen. Phipps, esq., Secretary at H.M.'s Legation at Stuttgart, only son of the late Hon. Edmund Phipps, to Maria Jane, eldest dau. of Alfred Miller Mundy, esq., of Shipley, Derbyshire.

At Trowbridge, Wilts., the Rev. J. Francis Witty, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Sheffield, to Mary Sarah, eldest dau. of J. H. Webb, J.P., of Trowbridge.

At Kirkby-Lonsdale, the Rev. Frank Taylor, youngest son of Samuel Taylor, esq., of Ibbotsholme, Windermere, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Francis Pearson, esq., of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

At Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, Ruthin, the Rev. G. Lloyd-Roberts, Rector of Ryton, Shiffnal, Salop, only son of Gabriel Roberts, esq., of Cefncoch, Ruthin, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Tayleur, esq., of Brynyffymnor, Ruthin.

At Christchurch, Ainsworth, the Rev. T. T. Berger, B.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Bolton, youngest son of G. Berger, esq., of Friernhouse, Whetstone, Middlesex, to Eliza Jane, second dau. of James Knowles, esq., of Ainsworth-lodge, near Bolton, Lancashire.

At Carnmoney, Owen R. Slacke, esq., 10th Royal Hussars, eldest son of the Rev. W. R. Slacke, Newcastle, co. Down, to Katherine, eldest dau. of Charles Lanyon, esq., The Abbey, White Abbey, co. Antrim.

At the British Embassy, Munich, E. T. Wakefield, esq., Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, to Florence Wharton, dau. of Capt. Hawkins, of Shirenewton-house, Monmouthshire.

Oct. 8. At Hale, near Farnham, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Richard G. A. Luard, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, to Hannah, dau. of the late Henry Chamberlin, esq., of Narborough, Norfolk.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, William Robert Welche Lea, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 16th Regt., to Margaret Forbes, eldest dau. of Arthur William Alloway, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 4th Regt.

At North Harborne, Staffordshire, the Rev. H. Granger Southcomb, of Honiton, Devon, to Caroline Nicholson, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Green Simcox, Vicar of North Harborne.

At Welbury, Yorkshire, the Rev. Edward H. Boardman, Incumbent of Grazeley, near Reading, to Charlotte Anne, widow of the Rev. H. ffarington Coxe.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Maslen, esq., to Charlotte Mary, youngest dau. of the

late Rev. John Matthews, M.A., Vicar of Shrewton and Stapelford, Wilts.

At Clapham, Surrey, the Rev. Wm. Warren, of Trowbridge, Wilts., son of the late Robert Boyle Warren, esq., M.D., of Kinsale, to Frances, second dau. of Francis James Ridsdale, esq., of Victoria-road, Clapham, and of Gray's-inn.

At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, James Chadwick, esq., of Castleton-moor, Lancashire, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Charles Langley Maltby, esq., of Southwell.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Robert Drysdale Turner, esq., of Downham, Norfolk, to Mary Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. John Olive, Vicar of Hellingly, Sussex.

Oct. 9. At the British Legation, Berne, Thomas, eldest son of Henry Rudd, esq., Kilbryde Castle, Perthshire, to Louisa Matilda, dau. of the Rev. Lawrence Lockhart, of Wicketshaw, and Milton-Lockhart, Lanarkshire, N.B.

Oct. 10. At Catshill, near Bromsgrove, John Webster, esq., of the Valley, Bromsgrove, to Elizabeth Agnes, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Housman, Incumbent of Catshill.

At Edgbaston, Frederick Herbert, youngest son of the late Thos. Neville, esq., of Haselowhall, Staffordshire, to Frances Margaret, youngest dau. of the late James Bracy Perry, esq., of Ley-hall, Handsworth.

Oct. 12. At Christ Church, Regent's-park, the Rev. Charles Langton, of Hartfield, Sussex, to Catherine, dau. of the late Robert Waring Darwin, esq., M.D., of Shrewsbury.

Oct. 13. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Thomas H. Greer, esq., R.A., of Dublin, youngest son of the late Major Joseph Greer, of Grange, D.L. and J.P. for the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, to Geraldine Elizabeth Blennerhassett Fitzgerald, eldest dau. of the Knight of Glinn, Glinn Castle, co. Limerick.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Fredk. John, youngest son of William Blandy, esq., J.P., of Reading, Berks., to Mary Anne Matilda, third dau. of J. W. Treeby, esq., J.P. and D.L., of Westbourne-terrace, Paddington.

At St. Marylebone, Geo. Kirwan, esq., Capt. 25th King's Own Borderers, son of the late Richard Kirwan, esq., 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Ellen Ewbank, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Robt. Ewbank Chambers, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Charles Henry Boileau, esq., 61st Regt., second son of Major-Gen. Boileau, late Royal Bengal Artillery, to Susanna Maria, eldest dau. of J. Le Bailly, esq., of Les Vaux, Jersey.

At Hagley, Worcestershire, the Rev. Wm. Oke Cleave, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, Vicar of Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, and Principal of Victoria College, Jersey, to Lucy Bingham, second dau. of the late Samuel Rogers, esq., The Brooklands, Bromsgrove.

At the parish church, Brighton, Richard Gregory, esq., of Belle-Vue, co. Dublin, to Isabel Sophie, youngest dau. of the late Capt. George Porter, formerly of the 61st Regt., and widow of J. E. Jones, esq., C.E.

At the Catholic Church, Gravesend, A. M. D'Arcy, esq., eldest son of N. D'Arcy, esq., of Balliforan, co. Galway, to Mary, only dau. of John Lalor, esq., of Rosherville, and granddau. of the late P. Lalor, esq., of Tenakill, formerly M.P. for Queen's County.

Oct. 14. At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Graham H. Squire, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford, Curate of Sydenham, Kent, to Mary, dau. of Samuel Waite, esq., and granddau. of the late John Francis Spenlove, esq., of the Abbey, Abingdon, Berks.

At Belfast, Richard, youngest son of the late Rev. Sir Hercules Richard Langrishe, bart., of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, to Fannie, eldest dau. of Stafford Chaine, esq., of Spring Farm, co. Antrim.

At Darfield, Major Margesson, of the 56th Regt., to Lucy Matilda, youngest dau. of E. B. Beaumont, esq., of Woodhall, Yorkshire.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Charles Francis Gale, esq., to Harriet, eldest dau. of Thomas Tyers Tyers, esq., of Glenmore-lodge, Cheltenham, and granddau. of the late Adm. Thomas Brown.

At St. John's, Edinburgh, Walter Henry, eldest son. of Lieut.-Col. Erskine, C.B., to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of William Forbes, esq., of Medwyn, co. Peebles.

At the Abbey Church, Romsey, the Rev. John Peake, Vicar of Totternhoe, Bedfordshire, to Matilda Anne, elder dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Marshall, K.H.

At St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, Edwin Syder Steward, esq., of Bracondale, Norwich, to Kate Jane Bell, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

At Bucknell, Salop, Hugh Law, eldest son of Maj. Hugh Monro St. Vincent Rose, of Tarlogie, N.B., to Ellen Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. R. Coope, Vicar of Bucknell.

At Lyng, Norfolk, the Rev. G. F. Winstanley Wallis, Incumbent of Toft, Cheshire, to Caroline Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Millett, Rector of Lyng.

Oct. 15. At the parish church, Brighton, James Legh Thursby, esq., Major 22nd Regt., second son of the Rev. William Thursby, of Ormerod-house, Lancashire, to Harriet Matilda, widow of Hardman Earle, jun., esq., of Liverpool, and eldest dau. of Edward Johnston, esq., of Brighton.

At St. Katherine Colman, City, Walter, second son of George Kinnell, esq., Jewry-st., to Anne, third dau. of John Larkin, esq., Hadlow-place, near Tonbridge, Kent.

Oct. 17. At Trinity Church, Bayswater, James G. Bell, esq., of the Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of Major-Gen. Bell, to Agnes Mary, eldest dau. of Henry William Hull, esq., of Porchester-sq.

Oct. 20. At St. James's, Paddington, Henry Nevill, second son of Sir Edward C. Dering, bart., M.P., H.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Berne, to Rosa, dau. of Joseph Underwood, esq., of Hyde-park-gardens.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* Gentleman's Magazine *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

The Archbishop of Dublin.

Oct. 8. At his episcopal residence, aged 76, the Most Rev. and Right Hon. Richard Whately, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

The deceased prelate, who was the fourth son of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Whately, Prebendary of Bristol, by the daughter of W. Plumer, esq., of Ware Park, Herts., was born in Cavendish-square, London, on Feb. 1, 1787. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, was B.A. in 1808, and M.A. in 1812. In 1810 he obtained the prize for his English essay, "What are the Arts in the Cultivation of which the Ancients were less Successful than the Moderns?" The following year he was elected Fellow of Oriel, then considered the highest honour in Oxford except the Provostship of the same College. Oriel at this time was known throughout Europe as the great school of speculative philosophy. Among the Fellows were Edward Copleston, John Davison, Edward Hawkins, Renn Dickson Hampden, John Keble, and Thomas Arnold. John Henry Newman succeeded to Whately's fellowship, and Edward Bouverie Pusey became a Fellow two or three years later. At one time, indeed, seven Oriel men were bishops, including Whately, Copleston, Mant, Wilberforce, and Hampden.

In 1821 Mr. Whately married Mary, the daughter of William Pope, Esq., of Hillingdon, Middlesex, by whom he had a family of one son (now the Ven. Edw. Whately, Archdeacon of Glendalough) and several daughters. In 1822 he was Bampton Lecturer, taking for his subject "The Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Matters of Religion;" and in the same year he was presented to the rectory of Halesworth, Suffolk, and there his first three sermons, "On a Christian's Duty to Established Governments and Laws," first appeared, followed rapidly by the curious volume entitled "Historic Doubts respecting Napoleon Bonaparte." In 1823 he published five more sermons, and in 1825, "Essays on Doctrinal Points." Lord Grenville, Chancellor of Oxford, recalled him to the University in the latter year, in the capacity of Principal of St. Alban Hall, on which occasion he took the degrees of B.D. and D.D. At Oxford he wrote his celebrated books, "The Elements of Logic" (1826) and the "Elements of Rhetoric" (1828), both being originally contributed to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana.* For one year, 1830-1, he was Professor of Political Economy at Oxford. His essay on the difficulties in the writings of St. Paul, his treatise on the Sabbath, and his work on the errors of Romanism were produced between 1820 and 1831.

In 1831, on the death of Archbishop Magee, Earl Grey appointed Dr. Whately to the see of Dublin, and he succeeded as Bishop of Kildare in 1846 (that see having been prospectively united to Dublin under the Church Temporalities Act), on the death of Dr. Charles Lindsay. He was Visitor of Trinity College, Dublin; Prebendary *ex officio* of Cullen in St. Patrick's Cathedral; Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy; and Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick.

Archbishop Whately was appointed one of the first Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, of which system he was a stedfast and consistent supporter throughout the whole of his

career in that country, even after he had felt compelled to retire from the Board in consequence of changes of which he disapproved. From the foundation of the system till 1852—a period of twenty years—he devoted all the energies of his mind to its advancement and defence with a perseverance which no opposition could weaken, and a courage and firmness which were only strengthened and increased by the difficulties encountered and the personal attacks to which he was exposed. He was constant in his attendance at the meetings of the Board, a frequent visitor at its model schools, and an anxious observer of the progress of the system. His pen was ever ready to repel the attacks made upon it. In his addresses at public meetings, in the charges to his clergy, and in numerous pamphlets, he defended its principles and exposed the misrepresentations of its opponents. He also composed several manuals of instruction for the use of the schools on "Money Matters," on "Reasoning," on the "Evidences of Christianity," and on the "British Constitution," in which he displayed extraordinary capacity for rendering profound truths intelligible to the young. His scrupulous impartiality secured the entire confidence of the Roman Catholic Commissioners as long as he had for his colleague the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, the Romish Archbishop, but after the death of that prelate in 1852, difficulties arose, which at length induced Archbishop Whately to withdraw himself from the Board. This open breach with Rome did much to render him acceptable to an influential party in the Irish Church, which had hitherto looked on him with ill-concealed dislike, and from that time a better understanding and a more cordial state of feeling existed between him and the majority of the clergy of his own diocese. These amicable relations were strengthened by the zeal and activity of Mrs. Whately and her daughters in establishing and conducting ragged schools and supporting the Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics. The Archbishop took no part in these proselytizing movements, though he looked kindly on the efforts of those who were engaged in them.

Dr. Whately became a widower in 1860. Shortly after, his own health began to decline, and he died after a lingering illness, very generally regretted. The "Morning Post" observes:—

"Archbishop Whately has long been known to the world not only as a professional theologian, but as a most acute thinker and accurate reasoner. After leading intellectual society in Oxford, he has for the last thirty years led the intellectual society of the Irish capital. His political influence was very great. As a Privy Councillor, and, in the absence of the Viceroy, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, he was mixed up with the politics of successive Administrations; but never was his advice given factiously, or from party motives, to either Whig or Tory Lord Lieutenant; in fact, throughout his life he kept himself entirely free from political partisanship, and no one could ever tell whether he was a Whig or a Tory, for he voted not with a party but as his conscience dictated. American scholars give him equal rank with Butler, Watson, and Paley, one writer going so far as to say that he is the only Anglican bishop whose name will live. Exaggerated as this opinion may seem, no one can hesitate to admit that Dr. Whately has established a great school of Liberal thought, that his teaching and his works have affected more than one generation of the most intellectual students at Oxford and in Dublin; and that for this rare and precious influence his name deserves to be remembered."

Equally just is the tribute paid to his memory from another quarter ("Edinburgh Courant"):—

"The Archbishop was a voluminous writer, and wrote some of the best English of the day,—lucid, lively, unaffected, and often garnished with exquisite illustrations witty rather than poetic, and akin to the daring humour which often distinguished his conversation. His services in helping to restore the study of Logic are well known, and his treatise is admitted to be the best popular introduction to it. The courage and vigour with which he expounded his views and

defended them was thoroughly respectable. He was a *personality*, as well as a man of literary talent, and though few men have commanded a better style of its kind since the days of Cobbett and Paley, he always owed his influence to his character as much as to his pen. His range of subjects was remarkable, embracing politics, theology, education, and general literature; and — controversial considerations apart — he certainly did much to sustain the intellectual honour of the Church of Swift, and Berkeley, and Wolfe."

Though his income was, for his station, but very moderate, the late Archbishop was most munificent, and most disinterested in the bestowal of his patronage. His liberality to the Irish clergy during the famine years, and when the opposition to the payment of tithes had reduced many of them to very deep distress, was unbounded; and among other monuments of his beneficence is the Whately Professorship of Political Economy, which he endowed in the Dublin University.

LORD LYNDHURST.

Oct. 12. At his house, George-street, Hanover-square, aged 91, the Right Hon. John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, thrice Lord Chancellor.

The deceased peer was the only surviving son of Mr. John Singleton Copley, and was born at Boston in New England, May 21, 1772. His father and mother were both conspicuous persons in their way. Mr. Copley was a distinguished American artist. He was the son of Mr. Richard Copley, of Limerick, by the daughter of Mr. John Singleton, an ancestor of the Singletons of Queinville Abbey, co. Clare. Richard Copley emigrated to America before the American rebellion. Mr. Richard Clarke, whose daughter (Susan) married Mr. Copley, was a wealthy merchant in Boston, and filled the position of agent and "factor" of the East India Company for their tea trade. The revolution made it a troublesome time for the Company's brokers and their connexions. It was in Boston that the duty on tea was first resisted, and the populace seized the ships and threw the tea overboard, to avoid paying the tax. The threatening aspect of affairs induced Mr. Copley, who was a loyalist, to remove with his family to England, in 1774. He painted many well-known pictures (among others, the Death of the Earl of Chatham, now in the National Gallery), and died in 1815; his wife survived him till 1836. His distinguished son (according to his own statement in the House of Lords in March, 1859) was originally destined for his father's profession, and for some time attended the lectures of Reynolds and Barry; but he was eventually placed under the Rev. Mr. Horne, a private tutor, and was entered in 1790 at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1794 as second Wrangler and Smith's Junior Mathematical Prizeman. His original destination was the Church; but, having been elected a Fellow of his College in 1797, he resolved to follow the Law, and entered himself as a student at Lincoln's Inn. Before leaving Cambridge he had been named one of the "Travelling Bachelors" of the University—an appointment which enabled him to visit the United States of America, and to become acquainted with the land of his grandfather's adoption. This visit he made in company with the celebrated Volney, of whose writings he was once an ardent admirer, so that he was frequently in after life charged with having entertained republican opinions, and abandoned them from corrupt motives. The charge was indeed made against him in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who spoke of him as having been once "a Whig, and something more than a Whig;" his reply was a challenge to produce any act or speech of his that could justify such an imputation, and this challenge his accuser did not accept.

Mr. Copley was called to the Bar in 1804; he went the Midland Circuit, but some time elapsed before he obtained a large practice. He was first brought into notice by a report published by him in 1808, of the "Case of a Double

Return for the Borough of Horsham." Time, however, and changes in the legal profession gradually enlarged his practice and gave scope for the development of his talents. He rose steadily in public estimation, and became the acknowledged leader of his circuit. In 1813 he was made a Serjeant-at-Law. Whilst at Cambridge he had successfully studied chemistry and mechanics, and this stood him in good stead in a well-known trial respecting a lace patent, in which Mr. Heathcote, the member for Tiverton, was interested. Here his unusual acquirements came into play, for having previously studied the principles of the invention, he made himself so thoroughly acquainted with the working of the machines that, to the astonishment of some who were present at the trial, and at least to the admiration of all who heard him, he explained the whole nature of the process to the Court. His performance on this occasion was, of its class, so masterly, that it doubtless assisted to make his forensic reputation; but it was not until the trial of Watson and Thistlewood for high treason, in 1817, when he aided Sir Charles Wetherell in the successful defence of the prisoners, that he had an opportunity of displaying his legal ability upon any occasion of great public interest. The part which he played in this important case was not lost upon the populace, and the walls of London and all the larger cities of the kingdom were placarded with the words "Copley and Liberty." Though his talents had been displayed in a cause hostile to the Government, they were duly recognised by Lord Liverpool's administration, and he was soon after created King's Serjeant, and Chief Justice of Chester, and was provided with a seat in Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight: this was regarded by his former admirers as the reward of political apostacy, but his friends ever maintained that the charge was unjust, and that the office had been bestowed on him unsolicited, and without any stipulation either express or implied.

From this period Mr. Copley's rise was rapid. He became Solicitor-General, and was knighted, in 1819; Attorney-General in 1823; and Master of the Rolls in 1826. Political feeling ran very high during the time that he held some of these posts, and he had to conduct several unpopular prosecutions (as that against Queen Caroline), but even by the confession of his adversaries, Sir John always behaved with calmness and moderation, and never became personally obnoxious, like some of his colleagues.

In 1827, when Mr. Canning became Premier, he offered the Chancellorship to Sir John Copley, who was accordingly created Lord Lyndhurst, and held office through the succeeding Ministries of Lord Goderich and the Duke of Wellington. He was displaced by Lord Grey, but accepted the office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and this, it is asserted, at the suggestion of the new Premier, who having taken "economy" for one of his cries, was desirous of saving the Chancellor's retiring pension. At all events, it soon appeared that Lord Lyndhurst was no supporter of the Ministerial policy. He took a prominent part in the discussions on the Reform Bill, and opposed that measure, as detrimental to the rights of the people, and inconsistent with the prerogative of the Crown. In a remarkable speech, on the 7th of May, 1832, he moved the postponement of the disfranchising clauses, and carried his amendment by 151 votes to 116.

When Lord Melbourne resigned in November, 1834, Lord Lyndhurst was again appointed Chancellor, but he did not resign the office of Lord Chief Baron until Dec. 23 of that year. The Wellington Ministry lasted only a few months, but during this brief period, some most important measures were carried—the Ecclesiastical Commission was appointed, the alteration of the law of Dissenters' marriages was effected, and the Tithe Commutation Act was passed.

In 1836 Lord Lyndhurst added greatly to his fame as an orator and statesman by his memorable "review of the session." Some taunts by Lord Holland

on a previous evening led him to rise on the 18th of August in that year and deliver, before an amazed House, one of the most scathing philippics ever dealt out to a Government. This "review" he indulged in near the close of each succeeding session, and his eloquent censures of the shortcomings of the Melbourne Ministry were generally considered to have greatly accelerated its fall.

In 1840 Lord Lyndhurst was elected Lord High Steward of the University of Cambridge, after a contest in which he polled 923 votes to Lord Lyttelton's 457.

The following year witnessed the overthrow of the Melbourne Administration, and Lord Lyndhurst was for the third time appointed Chancellor. He held office during Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, supported the grant to Maynooth and the repeal of the Corn Laws as a matter of duty, and finally retired from the Chancellorship in 1846. But his fame and influence suffered no diminution, and on very many occasions he exerted himself with advantage to his country. The Irish Leasehold Tenure of Lands, the Registration of Assurances, the privileges and procedure in the House of Lords, the Judicial Proceedings in Lunacy, the case of the Baron de Bode, and the great case commonly known as the "Bridgewater case," were the subjects of his less appreciated labours. Again and again he pleaded for the removal of Jewish disabilities. On the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, while vindicating his whole conduct towards the Roman Catholics, he warned the Peers against the aggressive designs of the Romish Church. On the Wensleydale peerage, which involved the creation of life peers, he put himself at the head of the opposition to the scheme, examined authorities, collated the evidence, took the chair of the select committee, and drew up the report, though he was then 85 years old. In 1856 he made a grand oration on Lord Clarendon's policy of peace; the previous year he had spoken eloquently on the Cambridge University Reform Bill; his speeches on the vacillating policy of Prussia in the Italian war produced a profound sensation; and those on Lord Campbell's bill against indecent publications, and Lord Westmeath's "Barrel Organs Bill," are models of the most racy and piquant kind of irony and ridicule. During the debates on the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, Lord Lyndhurst, in spite of his wonderful age, defended the privileges of the Lords, and attacked the measure with all the vigour of his eloquence. His last grand speech was noteworthy for a most remarkable scene. It was known that he was to speak. A hand-rail had been attached to the bench below his for him to grasp. When he appeared, with tottering gait and shrunken limbs, it seemed unlikely that he could speak. Yet speak he did, and astonished the House by splendid bursts of eloquence on the verge of ninety.

Perhaps of his whole career the concluding portion has been the most remarkable, and indeed for the last ten or twelve years the position he has held in the House of Lords and with the country has been a truly enviable one. Lord Lyndhurst has lately kept aloof from party. Though voting with the Conservatives, and occasionally assisting them with his counsel, he has poured forth the wealth of his eloquence, the wisdom of his old age, his wonderful stores of scholarship and historical illustration, his profound sagacity and the lessons of his varied experience for the benefit, not of his party, but of his country.

Lord Lyndhurst was twice married, but leaving no male issue his title is extinct. By his first wife (Sarah, relict of Lieut.-Col. Thomas, who was killed at Waterloo: she died at Paris Jan. 15, 1834) he had a son and four daughters. The son, John Singleton, born in August, 1824, died in September, 1825. His eldest daughter, Sarah, was born and died in 1820. Another daughter, the Hon. Susan Penelope Copley, born 23rd of July, 1822, died 9th of May, 1837. The eldest survivor of his daughters is the Hon. Sarah Elizabeth, born 16th of

March, 1821, who married, Jan. 8, 1850, Mr. Henry John Selwin, eldest son of Sir J. T. Ibbetson Selwin, Bart., of Down Hall, Essex; and the other, the Hon. Sophia Clarence, born April 15, 1828, married Hamilton Beckett, Esq., on the 14th of December, 1854. By his second wife, who survives him (Georgiana, daughter of Louis Goldsmith, Esq.), he leaves issue an only daughter, Georgiana Susan, born 5th of May, 1838, and married, 25th of June, 1863, to Charles Du Cane, Esq., M.P. for North Essex.

Lord Lyndhurst was a man of remarkably noble and dignified bearing, and his fine sonorous voice added greatly to the effect of his speeches.

"Of his oratory," remarks "The Times," "it may be said, that it was more than usually adapted to the assembly in which it was principally displayed. It was chaste and dignified; it might almost be termed cold, so correctly elegant was the structure of its sentences, and so free was it from metaphor, exaggeration, and ornament. Such was its accuracy and concinnity of expression, it might have been printed as it came from his lips, and could scarcely have been improved. In the statement of a case, therefore, it has probably never been surpassed. It was, nevertheless, eloquence, for it was high-reaching and sustained; but it was lucid rather than brilliant, and, though searching, it was not electrical. It was the eloquence rather of a great pleader than of a great orator who carries away violently the sympathies of his audience; and, inasmuch as it was better adapted for the House of Lords, it was less adapted and it proved less successful in the House of Commons. But in the Upper Assembly, through the medium of a marvellous voice and an articulation which was distinct and melodious without appearance of effort, a spell was cast which will long be remembered, and the precise equivalent of which may never be heard again. It is singular, indeed, that his greatest efforts in that assembly, his famous sessional reviews, at first fell coldly on his fastidious audience. The idea of his first summary, suggested to him by Mr. Disraeli, then acting *en amateur* as his private secretary, was seized upon by his keen perception as the right thing at the right moment. It was, in fact, electrical with the country, though it was not in the first instance so effective with the House. This was one of many proofs of that unrivalled judgment which never stumbled at a crisis, which clearly perceived both its own object and its means, and which staked its gage boldly in the confidence of a prudent venture. No man under heaven could be more resolute and courageous than Lord Lyndhurst, yet none could be more thoroughly inclined to conciliate, for he had a sweet and even temper, and was incapable of rancour. For, with a fearless spirit, he was flexible in disposition — flexible to an extent which is almost unprecedented in a man who throughout his public life held substantially the same principles, and to the end of that life was sensitive and solicitous for his honour."

Beriah Botfield, Esq.

Aug. 7. At his residence in Grosvenor-sq., Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P. for Ludlow.

The subject of this memoir was the only child of Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, and of Charlotte Withering his wife. He was born in 1807, and lived to the age of fifty-six years.

Educated at Harrow, he has endowed that school with the "Botfield Medal for Modern Languages," competed for annually. From Harrow he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. in 1828.

At an early age Mr. Botfield began to evince a love for books. When at school he was a book-collector, and continued the same pursuit at Oxford, buying among other works valuable publications on botany, for he was now carefully studying the ways of plants. Bibliography, however, and not botany, became in after years the favourite and most ardent study of Mr. Botfield's life. At different periods he has appeared before the world as an author; having published in 1849 "Notes on Cathedral Libraries in England," and in 1861 collected and edited the "Prefaces to the first Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, and of the Sacred Scriptures." Articles have been contributed by him

to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, the "Philobiblon Miscellany," and other Reviews and literary Societies; and some few minor works he has printed privately.

A certain tendency to diffuseness, both in style and in his quotations from foreign sources, perhaps also a slight want of originality, may have prevented Mr. Botfield from ever becoming very successful as an author. Although his published works are unquestionably useful and valuable contributions to the literature that is studied by a few, it is likely that their author's name may live as a sound and earnest bibliographer and book collector, when as a writer it has been long buried in oblivion. He was treasurer of the Roxburghe Club, member of the Philobiblon Society, the Royal Society, Royal Society of Literature, the Bibliophiles in Paris, &c.

In 1840 Mr. Botfield was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Ludlow, and again in 1841. At the ensuing election in 1847, he contested that borough unsuccessfully, but in 1857 was solicited by his former constituents to represent them once more, and remained member for Ludlow during the rest of his life. In his early political career he was a follower and personal friend of the late Sir Robert Peel, and voted for free trade when that measure was first introduced into Parliament. Simply "that his home might be hung round with thoughts," the owner of that home became the purchaser of pictures. Many of these, however, bought in early life, have little intrinsic merit. The collection nevertheless comprises three Teniers, two Wouvermans, a Salvator Rosa, a Cuyp, a Greuze, a Claude, an Opie, a Sir Joshua, two Hugtenbergs, a sketch by Murillo, and other works of minor merit.

When very young, Mr. Botfield had the misfortune to lose his father, and ere he attained majority his mother died also. At the age of twenty-one he consequently came into complete possession of his property, and in the same year a *liaison*, which under any circumstances must be termed unfortunate, was formed by him. That later in life he would have been a more valuable member of general society, if such an event had never occurred, may hardly be questioned. But if at the age of twenty-one an unfortunate engagement was rashly made, let us not forget to add, that it was honourably kept for a period of eight-and-twenty years. It was kept, till death severed a tie, which neither sickness, nor any motive of worldly convenience, had the power to break. In 1858 Mr. Botfield married Isabella, second daughter of Sir B. Leighton, Bart., M.P. for South Shropshire, and in default of any issue whatever has left the whole of his property, of which he was absolute possessor (subject to various legacies), to his wife, and entailed the greater part upon the second son of the present Marquis of Bath, and further upon other members of the same family;—the families of Botfield, or de Boteville, being very distantly connected with the Boteville Thynnes of Longleat, in Wiltshire.

The *specialité* of the Norton library may consist in a fine collection of *Editiones Principes* of classical authors, and in costly folio editions of illustrated works, many of them in the French language.

Of the former we may enumerate:—

Anthologia Græca. Editio Princeps, 1444.

Breviarium Romanum. On vellum illuminated. Ferraria, 1492.

Officium Romanum. J. A. Juntæ, 1501. On vellum; only one other known to exist.

Senecæ Opera. Neapoli, 1475.

Thesaurus Cornucopia Græce. Venetius, Aldus, 1496.

P. Jovii Novocomensis Episcopi de Vita Leonis Decime Pont. Max. Libri IIII. Printed on vellum; the only copy known.

Aristophanes, Græce. Editio Princeps. Venetius, apud Aldum, 1498.

Senecæ Tragoediæ. Edit. Princeps. Ferrariæ, *circa* 1484.

Isocrates, Græce. Mediolani, 1443.

Thomas à Kempis: *De Imitatione Christi.* Editio Princeps, 1471.

Dioscoridis. Aldus, 1499. The ten leaves of Scholia on Nicander printed in double columns (to be found in this copy) are of the greatest rarity.

Biblia Hollandica. Editio Princeps, Delf, 1477; and many other first or early editions of classical authors.

It also contains four volumes from the press of Caxton:—

Legenda Aurea; or, The Golden Legend. Translated by W. Caxton, and finished at Westminster, 14 November, 1483, 1 Rich. III., "By me, Wyllyam Caxton." With woodcuts. Folio. A very fine and perfect copy.

Polycronicon. Caxton, 1482.

"Fayttes of Armes and of Chyvalrye." Caxton, 1489.

"The Recuyel." W. Caxton, 1471.

Die Cronica van der hilliger Staat Coellen. Coellen, 1499. "There are few ancient books which have been so frequently quoted yet so rarely seen as this Chronicle, the rarity of which is sufficiently attested by bibliographers."

"The Orcharde of Syon by Katherine of Shene." W. de Worde, MDXIX.

Ricardus de Bury Philobiblon. Edit. Princ. Coloniæ, 1473. The first edition excessively rare; not mentioned by Panzer and other bibliographers.

The Bible, 1535—Myles Coverdale—of which only one *perfect* copy exists, now in the possession of the Earl of Leicester. The dedication runs thus:—

"'Unto the most victorious Prynce and our most gracious soveraigne Lorde kynge Henry the eight, kynge of Englonde and of Fraunce, lorde of Irelonde, and Defendour of the Fayth, and under God the chefe and suppreme heade of the Church of Englonde.

"'The right and just administraycon of the lawes that God gave unto Moses and unto Josua: the testimonye of faythfulness that God gave of David: the plenteous abundance of wysdome that God gave unto Solomon: the lucky and prosperous age with the multiplication of sede which God gave unto Abraham and Sara his wyfe, be geve unto you most gracious Prynce, with your dearest just wyfe and most vertuous Pryncesse, Quene Anne, Amen.'

"The preamble of this dedication is extremely important, as the variation therein affords the clearest evidence of the time when the Sacred Scriptures were first promulgated under royal sanction in England; inasmuch as the first copies which came from the press in October, 1535, were dedicated to the reigning Queen Consort, Anne Boleyn: but this Princess soon afterwards declining in Court favour, Coverdale seems to have waited till the tide of fortune turned against her, and upon the marriage of Henry VIII. on the 20th of May, 1536, with Lady Jane Seymour, who was thought to favour the Reformation, altered the preamble of the dedication in the remaining copies to 'your dearest wife Jane,' in honour of the new Queen. Accordingly we find in the copy at Sion Coll., and in Lord Spencer's, 'Jane' in the dedication. In the Museum copy 'Anne' has been altered into 'Jane.' The Lambeth library has a copy with each; but those of Dr. Coombe and at All Souls' Coll., Oxford, and many others, have neither, wanting that page. The Bodleian copy, Lord Jersey's, Mr. Lea Wilson's, and that in Gloucester Cathedral and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, and Mr. Botfield's at Norton, have the original dedication to Queen Anne, and these were of course among the very first imported into England."—*Some Account of the first English Bible, by Beriah Botfield.*

Mr. Botfield was probably one of the best bibliographers living. To look over a collection of scarce and valuable books was to him one of the greatest of pleasures. To obtain rare works, and the very best edition of any book that was to find a home in the library at Norton, he deemed neither time, money, nor labour ill spent.

JOSEPH GWILT, ESQ., F.S.A.

Sept. 14. At South Hill, Henley-on-Thames, (where he had latterly resided,) aged 79, Joseph Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Mr. Gwilt was born in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, on Jan. 11, 1784. He was the younger son of Mr. George Gwilt, architect, who was Surveyor to the county of Surrey, and erected Horsemonger-lane Gaol and Newington Sessions House, beside other

buildings, and who died on Dec. 9, 1807. His elder son was George Gwilt, born Feb. 8, 1775, who was also an architect, and commenced his professional career about the year 1801, with the building of warehouses at the West India Docks. He became, however, best known for his works in the restoration of St. Mary Overies, and of Bow Church, upon which latter he communicated a memoir to the *Vetusta Monumenta* in 1828, having been elected F.S.A. in 1815. He died in 1856, and a memoir of him will be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August following.

After having passed some years at a boarding-school, Joseph Gwilt was sent at the beginning of 1798, when about fourteen years of age, to St. Paul's School, where he remained nearly two years. At the end of 1799 he was placed in his father's office. He was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1801; and he obtained the silver medal of that institution on the 10th of December in the same year, for the best drawing of the tower and steeple of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East. In 1811 he published "A Treatise on the Equilibrium of Arches, in which the Theory is Demonstrated upon familiar Mathematical Principles," a work which proceeded to a second edition in 1826, and to a third in 1839. In 1815, on the 9th of March, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. At the end of the following year he visited Rome and the other principal cities of Italy, (in company with Mr. J. J. Hayward, an intimate friend, of excellent taste in the arts,) having previously, in order that nothing worthy of notice might escape him, compiled a *catalogue raisonné* of the buildings in the chief towns, classified under the names of their architects. Having every reason to be satisfied with the result in economy of his time, he thought fit to publish this catalogue, with some preliminary and other matter. The work appeared in 1818, under the title "*Notitia Architectonica Italiana*; or, Concise Notices of the Buildings and Architects of Italy, preceded by a Short Essay on Civil Architecture, and an Introductory View of the Ancient Architecture of the Romans. To which are added some Tables of general use, and two Plates." The cities and towns are arranged alphabetically, and in those where the objects are numerous, a list of all the buildings is first given, with figures referring to a section immediately following, wherein the works of each architect are kept distinct, so as to shew all that was done by him in that particular city. In the latter portion of the volume is a list of architects, with the dates of their births and deaths, and the names of the cities and towns wherein they were employed; followed by several other useful tables. This work deserves to be better known, both as a handbook in travelling and a work of reference.

In the year 1818 we find Mr. Gwilt's address 20, Abingdon-street, Westminster; and there he continued to be till recent years. About the same time he was a contributor to several periodicals.

In the year 1820 he wrote, and in the following year he printed, a pamphlet entitled "Cursory Remarks on the Origin of Caryatides," which he addressed to the late John Britton, but did not publish. He reprinted the matter of it, however, in his introduction to "Chambers's Civil Architecture" (p. 53 *et seq.*); and the substance of it is also included in his *Encyclopædia*.

In 1822 he made the design for new London Bridge which forms the frontispiece of his "Equilibrium of Arches." On this subject a pamphlet came from his pen in the year following, entitled "The Conduct of the Corporation of the City of London considered, in respect of the Designs submitted to it for rebuilding London Bridge, in a Letter to George Holme Sumner, Esq., M.P.; by an Architect." The three architects of the Woods and Forests, who had been appointed by the Corporation to select on this occasion, had awarded the first premium to Mr. Gwilt; but he was deprived of the just reward of his success.

In 1822 he had published the first

edition of a work on the projection of shadows; and in the beginning of 1824 this came to another edition, where the title reads:—"Sciography; or, Examples of Shadows; with Rules for their Projection; intended for the Use of Architectural Draughtsmen and other Artists. Second Edition, with considerable Additions and Improvements, and six additional Plates."

At the date of the first publication of this work, it does not appear that there was any practical English treatise on the subject, although there were several French works. The author's original intention was to have published a mere version of Stanislas L'Eveillé (*Etudes d'Ombres*); and he had actually translated that work and re-drawn the examples; but he subsequently saw reason to change his intention. To L'Eveillé, as well as La Vallée, however, he acknowledges obligations, whilst claiming to have made his own work clearer than theirs.

In 1823, on the 4th of March, he had read at the Architects' and Antiquaries' Club, "An Historical, Descriptive, and Critical Account of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London." This was printed by order of the committee, in 8vo., 40 pp., eight plates. Some half-dozen pages, additional to those originally written by Gwilt, and two plates, appear to have been added by Mr. Brayley. In this form the copies are marked "Not published." But the plates and letterpress seem to be identical with those of the account of St. Paul's Cathedral in Britton and Pugin's "Public Buildings of London," that bears Mr. Gwilt's name.

To the same work Mr. Gwilt contributed the articles upon the churches of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. James's, Westminster.

In 1824 he published a sheet engraving, giving a comparative view of the four principal modern churches in Europe by means of transverse sections of them to the same scale.

In 1825 was commenced the publication of the well-known octavo edition of Sir William Chambers's "Treatise on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture," which Mr. Gwilt enriched with valuable notes, and prefaced with original matter on Grecian Architecture. The work appeared in six numbers, on the alternate months, and is generally bound in two volumes. Mr. Gwilt's preface (to which there is a note giving a long extract from a magazine article by the late Mr. J. B. Papworth in defence of Chambers) and a memoir of Chambers, by Mr. Thomas Hardwick, fill fifty-two pages. These are followed by the matter, by Gwilt, entitled "An Examination of the Elements of Beauty in Grecian Architecture, with a Brief Investigation of its Origin, Progress, and Perfection" (66 pages), and by eleven plates giving examples of the Greek orders. This "Examination" includes a statement of principles that had not previously been expounded with the same clearness; although lately they may have been recognised by most of those who have written on the subject.

In 1826 Mr. Gwilt produced a translation, upon which he had been engaged for many years, of the "Architecture of Vitruvius," the only complete translation of the ten books in the English language that has any merit. It is preceded by a short life of Vitruvius, and a list of the several editions and versions; and it has ten plates, beside vignettes. There is also a good Index.

In the same year he published an octavo volume, the "Rudiments of Architecture, Practical and Theoretical, with Plates." This work treats of the materials used in building, and of their combination, of the orders, arcades, proportions of rooms, and many other matters of architectural design; and gives a "Cursory View of Ancient Architecture," and a Dictionary of Terms, besides a table of foreign measures of length. The contents of this little work, with the illustrations, may be considered as afterwards included in his *Encyclopædia*.

With great versatility of genius, Mr. Gwilt directed his attention to several

pursuits in succession that required much study and application. In 1828 Sir Harris Nicolas dedicated to him his volume of "A Roll of Arms of Peers and Knights in the Reign of Edward the Second;" for which Mr. Gwilt had formed an Ordinary, or technical index, with considerable labour. In the following year he shewed his addiction to philology by publishing, in an octavo volume, "Rudiments of a Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue." In 1833 he was elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society, having always upheld the importance to the architect of being a sound mathematician. In addition to his other acquirements, he was an accomplished musician; and the treatise on the Art of Music, published in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* in 1835, was from his pen.

In 1837 Mr. Gwilt published a thin octavo, but embodying much historic and other information, under the title "Elements of Architectural Criticism, for the Use of Students, Amateurs, and Reviewers;" to which he joined in the following year an "Appendix." The first publication was meant to controvert certain opinions on the merits of the modern German school of architecture, put forth in several articles in the "Foreign Quarterly Review." The faults of the Museum at Berlin, and of the Pinacothek at Munich, were exposed, and the talents of his own professional countrymen were vindicated. The book was inscribed by Mr. Gwilt to his friend Mr. C. R. Cockerell.

In 1842 was first published "An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. Illustrated with more than One Thousand Engravings on wood, by R. Branston, from Drawings by John Sebastian Gwilt." (Longmans. 8vo., xii. and 1,089 pp.) The author acknowledges that he has taken some matter direct from such writers as Euler, Rondelet, and Durand, and from the *Encyclopédie Méthodique;* and he mentions that he has preferred Rondelet's matter on arches to his own; whilst he has thrown aside, to greatly improve upon, his own "Sciography." But he believes his attempt to produce a "Complete Body of Architecture" an entirely original one. In the words of a writer in "The Builder" (Oct. 3), from whose memoir we chiefly derive the particulars of Mr. Gwilt's literary labours, his *Encyclopædia* is a production of extraordinary value, whether for purposes of elementary and advanced study, or for those of general reference. It has *lacunæ,* which have been pointed out; but its fulness, and yet conciseness, constitute it a monument of the labour of one man, and a work of so much importance that it must be taken in great measure as the foundation of future treatises and text-books of the encyclopædia and dictionary class, and of several other kinds. Some few omissions were strangely made, but in later editions several of these were remedied.

One of those editions, the second of the work, appeared in 1845; a third in 1851; a fourth in 1854; and a fifth, at a cheaper rate, in 1859. In these later editions, the old Building Act, printed at length in the first edition, was taken out, as having been repealed. In place of it was inserted an Appendix, or "Supplemental View of the Symmetry and Stability of Gothic Architecture." This was also sold separately. In 1842 Mr. Gwilt contributed to "Brande's Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art," all the articles relating to architecture and music. A second edition of this Dictionary was published about the year 1854. In 1838 there was privately printed, in the form of a pamphlet, or thin 8vo., with plates, "A Project for a National Gallery on the site of Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross, proposed and designed by Joseph and John Sebastian Gwilt, Architects." The proposal, which it will be seen dates long subsequent to the completion of the present buildings in Trafalgar-square, was for the erection of a building on the ground which is now occupied by the asphalted area and fountains.

Mr. Gwilt's last literary labour (in 1848) was a new edition, published by

Mr. Bohn, of the "Principles of Architecture" of Peter Nicholson, whose labours were held by Mr. Gwilt in great esteem. He revised the work, made many corrections, and supplied a plate that had been omitted.

Mr. Gwilt's works as a practical architect included the church at Lee, near Lewisham, lately pulled down, and the approaches to Southwark Bridge. His principal work was Markree Castle, near Sligo; and one of his most recent was the Byzantine church at Charlton, near Woolwich, dedicated to St. Thomas. He also designed and executed additions and alterations to the Hall of the Grocers' Company, on the premises extending from Grocers' Hall-court in the Poultry to Princes-street by the Bank; in which latter street an elegant Italian doorway may be judged as having come from his hand. To this Company he was surveyor. He held a similar office for the Waxchandlers'; and he was also architect to the Imperial Insurance Company.

Mr. Gwilt was for more than forty years one of the Surveyors of the Sewers in Surrey, having succeeded his father. The district extended from East Moulsey into Kent, to the river Ravensbourne. His tenure of the office ceased about 1846, when Mr. Chadwick introduced a new system.

Mr. Gwilt was frequently consulted by the Office of Woods and Forests, and his evidence was commonly sought for by committees and commissions, on questions relating to the subjects over which his wide range of study and pursuit extended. Though known as the author of few designs or erected buildings, he possessed in an eminent degree the combination of attainments required in the practical architect; and the manner in which these attainments were turned to account for the benefit of the profession and students, should entitle his name to a permanent debt of gratitude.

There is, however, one of his designs which demands particular notice, viz., a design for laying out for building purposes the estate of Sir T. M. Wilson, at Hampstead, which, had it been carried into effect, would have fully shewn the great taste he possessed both for the architectural as well as the picturesque department of his art; the viaduct there, however, is the only part of the idea executed. Unfortunately, the erroneous notion of the public that Hampstead Heath was to be built upon, has hitherto prevented the erection of such Italian villas; which, instead of deteriorating from the beauty of the Heath, would have considerably added thereto.

It was about the year 1854 that the changes in his professional and domestic arrangements, and those which took place in the immediate neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament, combined to induce him to leave the house he had long occupied in Abingdon street; and a considerable part of his private and professional library was sold on the 31st of May that year, and two following days, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

Mr. Gwilt married, in 1808, Louisa, third daughter of Samuel Brandram, esq., of London, merchant, and of Lee Grove, Kent; and by that lady, who died on the 17th of April, 1861, he had issue four sons and two daughters. The daughters are both deceased, unmarried, as are two of the sons. The boys were all at Westminster School, where Charles Perkins, the eldest, was admitted King's Scholar in 1823. In 1829 he became a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1831; and he was studying the law as a member of the Middle Temple, when his prospects were blighted, in 1833, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, and his death ensued on Dec. 22, 1835, before he had completed his twenty-seventh year. He had devoted himself, with much success, to a genealogical investigation, respecting Henry Smith of Wandsworth, the great benefactor to all the parishes of Surrey, and to many in other counties, who died possessed of great wealth, in the reign of Charles I. By strong presumptive evidence he connected this memorable person with the family of Thomas Smith, of Campden,

in Gloucestershire; and consequently with many families of distinction and importance, among whom were found the names of most of the trustees of Henry Smith's charities. The result was printed (for private circulation) by the author's father, under the title of "Notices relating to Thomas Smith, of Campden, and to Henry Smith, sometime Alderman of London. By the late Charles Perkins Gwilt, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, London, a Descendant of the Family. 1836." An Appendix of Evidences upon the subject had been previously printed in 1828. A review of this volume was given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August, 1836, and in that for February, 1837, the confirmation of Mr. Gwilt's pedigree will be found, from a MS. in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

John Sebastian Gwilt, the second son, was admitted King's Scholar at Westminster in 1825. His name has already appeared more than once in this memoir as having co-operated in some of his father's architectural works.

Richard Brandram, the third son, was admitted King's Scholar at Westminster in 1827, and in 1831 was elected thence to Cambridge: but adopting the military profession, he became Lieutenant in the Ceylon Rifles in 1838, in the 10th Foot in 1842, and died at Meerut, in India, in 1845.

Francis Dominic, the youngest son, was also at Westminster, but not a King's Scholar. Having settled at Woodside, in Upper Canada, he married in 1845, at Toronto, Emma Sophia, only daughter of Benjamin Sweetapple, esq., late of Basingstoke, and has a numerous family.

THE REV. FRANCIS KILVERT, M.A.

Sept. 16. At his residence, Claverton Lodge, Bath, aged 70, the Rev. Francis Kilvert, M.A.

This accomplished scholar and excellent man was born in Westgate-street, Bath, in 1793. He was the eldest son of Mr. Francis Kilvert, long an inhabitant of Bath, and nephew of the Rev. Richard Kilvert, Prebendary of Worcester, Rector of Hartlebury, and Domestic Chaplain to his relative, Bishop Hurd.

The surname, Kilvert, is of some antiquity in Shropshire, where it is still found. It existed in the reign of King Stephen, and letters have been found of the time of Charles I. among the archives of Longleat, addressed by Richard Kilvert, a solicitor in London, to Sir Thomas Thynne, on business connected with the Court of Arches or Star Chamber. To this Richard Kilvert reference will be found in Bishop Hacket's "Life of Archbishop Williams," Rushworth's "Historical Collections," and Fuller's "Church History."

Mr. Kilvert commenced his education under Dr. Rowlandson, at Hungerford, where he was a fellow pupil of the present Bishop of Hereford. Afterwards he was for some years at the Bath Grammar School, and as the Head boy he spoke the annual Latin speech. His attainments and good conduct recommended him to the then Head Master, Mr. Morgan, who engaged him as one of the Assistant Masters prior to his matriculation at Oxford. He was of Worcester College, which he entered in 1811, the same day as its present excellent Provost, Dr. Cotton, who was through Mr. Kilvert's life his attached friend. He was ordained deacon by Dr. Beadon, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1816, and Priest by the same prelate in 1817.

Had Bishop Hurd and his Chaplain survived to a later period, and been aware of the talents and various excellencies which adorned their relative, some ecclesiastical preferment in the Bishop's gift might most probably have been offered to him, but he never sought and never was anxious for preferment, and declined the Headship of Queen's College, Birmingham, of which the Rev. Chancellor Law requested his acceptance, considering that his position was fixed in his native city.

His first curacy was that of Claverton, near Bath, of which living the Rev. Harvey Marriott was Rector; and the connection of Allen, Warburton, and Graves with that retired and beautiful parish may have fostered the warm interest which Mr. Kilvert ever felt in these individuals, and which led him to the composition of works connected with the owner of Prior Park, and the authors of "The Divine Legation" and "The Spiritual Quixote." The sacred calling which he embraced was wisely chosen, it was one for which he was peculiarly fitted; there was about him a holiness of character, and the Christian graces of charity, humility, and purity of mind were in him most happily blended. His very countenance evinced his even placid temper and the goodness of his heart.

To the Church of his fathers he was firmly and conscientiously attached, and the few words which he applied to one of his lay friends will apply well to himself, "Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ columen firmissimum, cujus causam linguâ, scriptis, opibus, constanti studio adjuvat."

In 1837 Mr. Kilvert, who had for many years previously taken private pupils in Bath, became possessor of Claverton Lodge, a beautiful spot in the immediate neighbourhood, to which he transferred his pupils, sons of gentlemen of birth and fortune. In this residence and sphere of duty he continued till his lamented death. In his later years few things delighted him more than the testimonials of affection which he was constantly receiving from his old pupils, many of them highly distinguished, and numerous letters have arrived from them on hearing of his death shewing the love and veneration with which they regarded him.

His works were produced in the following order:—

1. Sermons preached at Christ Church, Bath, before the National Schools. 1827.

2. A volume containing fourteen Sermons, preached in St. Mary's Church, Bathwick, of which he had been the Evening Lecturer: published by request in 1837. His sermons are sound practical discourses: plain, earnest, simple, thoroughly imbued with the devotional and affectionate spirit of the preacher, they tend more to the enforcement of the moral duties of the Gospel than to the consideration of subtle points of theology. The one in this volume on the "Fatherly Character of God" may be especially cited as evincing what he sought to be in his own household, the tender father of his children and the watchful teacher of the young committed to his charge. Another sermon, "St. Paul's Message to Archippus," Mr. Kilvert said was twice heard with much commendation by his valued friend Dr. Falconer (Bampton Lecturer in 1810), and his criticisms were esteemed the more as he was "as honest in blaming, as he was kind in commending."

3. In 1841 Mr. Kilvert published a selection from unpublished papers of Bishop Warburton. These papers were placed in his hands by Mrs. Martin Stafford Smith, the friend of thirty years, to whom the work is dedicated. Mrs. Smith was the second wife of the Rev. M. S. Smith, who had married as his first wife the relict of Bishop Warburton, to whom he had been chaplain. The work is characterized by the judgment and candour which were marked features in Mr. Kilvert's writings. It was his desire to offer to the public the theological papers "rather as matters of literary curiosity, than as sources of theological instruction."

This volume has given proof that Warburton could be gentle and courteous when addressed in a proper Christian-like spirit, and his letter to the Rev. Joseph Jane might have been written by Mr. Kilvert himself.

Mr. Kilvert might feel well assured that neither the literary nor the moral character of Warburton was compromised by his work; on the contrary, both were raised by it. Among various tributes of praise on the appearance of the selection, he especially prized the letters received from Bishop Copleston and Professor Chalmers; the former

says, "I have read enough of the volume to be satisfied that it is a valuable accession to our literary and theological stores. To me the work is peculiarly interesting. Sherlock's letters are particularly valuable." Professor Chalmers says, "I greatly admire the masculine strength of Warburton's sermon on 'Duelling.' He is out and out like himself in the whole of the remains. You have presented the world with a volume in perfect keeping with the previous works of one of the most colossal men of the Church of England."

4. The work entitled *Pinacothecæ Historicæ Specimen juxta inscriptionum formam expressa* appeared in two parts, 1848-50, and numberless were the additions subsequently made to the work, as few eminent public men or friends of the writer went to their graves without some grateful memorial in the same form from his pen. This was a collection of original Latin inscriptions, and the gallery was somewhat a promiscuous one: Ken and Robespierre, Fox and Fenelon, Laud and Voltaire, are placed in company one with another, with a number of greater and lesser notabilities. A writer in the "Guardian" pronounced the Latinity as very elegant and graceful, though it was doubted whether the author had not sometimes depended too much on antithesis for strength, but it was admitted that a Latin inscription was a very difficult thing to write, perhaps only less difficult than an English one.

His mastery over the Latin language was especially shewn in these characters, not less perhaps in the many occasional compositions in Latin verse, in which he so happily embodied his devotional sentiments, or commemorated with Classic purity and facility of expression the passing events of the day, or invested a compliment to a friend or distinguished visitor with Ovidian elegance. With equal success he cultivated all the graces of his own tongue. It always appeared that he had selected Addison as his model, from the innate beauties of his style, perhaps also from the fact that Bishop Hurd had edited his works and most highly esteemed them.

In one of the last conversations which the writer had with Mr. Kilvert, allusion was made to some papers in the "Spectator" (409—411, and others), which Macaulay says approach near to absolute perfection. On these Mr. K. fondly dwelt. His admiration of Pope, of his vigour of thought, and accuracy and beauty of language, was as high as Porson's, who expressed his wish to pass the remainder of his days in the poet's villa at Twickenham. And to any edition of Pope's works, which might have appeared in his life-time, Mr. K. could have imparted most useful assistance.

The critic to whom Mr. Kilvert would always defer with the greatest confidence, Bishop Copleston, much gratified him by his commendation of this last-mentioned work. He said, "There is a truth in the delineation of character, and a devotion to rectitude and virtue in your moral estimate, quite as remarkable as the felicity of diction by which the varieties of each portrait are denoted."

5. Mr. Kilvert's last work, entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Bishop Hurd, with a Selection from his Correspondence," &c., was published in 1860. On this work he had bestowed much labour, and it was generally deemed to have been executed with singularly good taste and judgment. From the connection which existed between the families of Hurd and Kilvert, and from the admiration which Mr. Kilvert undoubtedly felt for the character and literary talents of this prelate, he sat down to the work with more than ordinary feelings of interest. Hurd, we know, was distinguished in his day as a scholar, critic, and divine, but it must be admitted that his day was a cold one; and if he himself was, according to Dr. Parr's description, "a cold, correct gentleman," he was not likely to warm the Church into life. His sermons have been variously regarded. By one they have been called "petrifactions," but in the "Diary of a Lover of Literature" a high

encomium is passed upon them as admirably adapted to work upon the reason and feelings of the age.

The Selections from "Hurd's Commonplace Book," consisting of characters, &c., are valuable, and will hereafter be ofteu referred to. The characters of Parker, Wolsey, and Williams especially are drawn with equal judgment and discrimination. The present age and posterity must feel a debt of gratitude to Mr. Kilvert for this volume, and we may hope that from his own MS. stores a posthumous volume of his works may be published, by which so good a writer and so devout a Christian may be better known to the world.

In turning to Mr. Kilvert's social character as a relative, friend, companion, and master, I gladly quote the testimony of one of Mrs. Kilvert's most gifted and valued correspondents. "It is wonderful how strongly I was impressed with his intense goodness; the servant of God seemed written in every line of his countenance, and in every word he spoke; and one can scarcely fancy that he is holier, though no doubt happier, now that he is separated from the body of this death."

As there never was a particle of bitterness in his heart, so his remarks on men and things partook of the gentleness and sweetness of his temper. "On his tongue was the law of kindness." There was an attractive charm in his society. His manner and address at once conciliated the listener in his favour, and in whatever he said or wrote, those Christian graces so conspicuous in his own character were never wanting. How many of his friends have benefited by his wise and sober counsel when referred to on any literary or other subject! how much will the loss of so excellent an adviser be missed and regretted! Shenstone's beautiful inscription, so much admired by Mr. Kilvert, may well recur to us at this moment:—"Vale—heu quanto minus est cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse!"

When on his deathbed he "taught us how to die," those around him must have called to mind the words of the Psalmist, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." It is due to an attached friend, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Rector of Bathwick, who attended him in his last moments, to quote a few passages from an excellent sermon preached by him in Bathwick Church on the Sunday following the death of his valued parishioner. The text was taken from Proverbs iv. 18, "The path of the just is as the shining light," &c. Having remarked that it was not only while they lived upon earth, walking in the fear of God, that the "path of the just is as a shining light," but that the lives of good men were to be particularly valued for the deep and lasting impression which they left behind, the preacher concluded as follows:—

"It has pleased God to remove from among us one whose light has long been seen to shine with a pure and heavenly lustre, and whose path, according to the degree attainable by our human frailty, was that of the 'just shining more and more unto the perfect day.' We, brethren, who have here in this house of prayer often participated in his spiritual ministrations, and at times listened to his exhortations, and have known how truly he delighted in the worship and service of the sanctuary, must deeply deplore his removal from us, although at an age, which the Psalmist tells us, is the limit prescribed to human existence. While we retrace in memory his calm dignity of manner, his serious and self-possessed demeanour, and his measured speech, ever clothed in words of deep charity and love, we may well sorrow in deep regret that we shall see his face no more; but we cannot 'sorrow as men without hope,' for we have, indeed, a bright beaming hope when we look upon a life so framed and matured in the fear and in the love of God. Seldom have we seen piety formed upon so true a mould, or a mind more in strict accordance with the sublime teaching of our holy Church, for his thoughts and all his studies were directed by her teaching, and his love for that teaching and his willingness to yield entire submission to its guidance was the result of patient thought and accurate study. As a guide to youth, and the framer of their religious and moral sentiments,

his precepts and his holy example were invaluable. Long experience had taught the art of wise control over the buoyant spirits and inexperience of youth, and those who have known his guidance and direction will ever retain a lasting impression of his wisdom and his charity. Can we, brethren, sufficiently estimate the value of a wise and holy teacher of youth? Surely the office of an instructor of our youth is not valued and reverenced as it ought to be! How much of the after character of our men depends upon the example and training of their teachers! how much of the well-being of families and the welfare of our country! and what a debt is due to such as, like our departed friend, spend their lives in the training of youth, and seek to rear them in wise and virtuous ways!"

In 1822 Mr. Kilvert married Adelaide Sophia de Chièvre, a lady of French extraction and a refugee of very ancient and historical family—one most sensible of her husband's many excellencies and most fervently devoted and attached to his memory. He has left three daughters, the youngest married to Major Montagu Cholmeley, of the Indian army.

Mr. Kilvert was buried in the churchyard of Old Widcombe Church, near the grave of his father and two of his brothers. A large body of friends followed him to the grave. Never were the beautiful and consolatory words of our Liturgy pronounced in the hearing of mourners with more well-founded confidence than on this occasion. Delivered as he was from the burden of the flesh, may we not humbly hope that the soul of this faithful servant of Christ is "in joy and felicity," and that he will have his "perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in eternal glory."

Bath. J. H. Markland.

William Tooke, Esq., F.R.S.

Sept. 20. At his residence, 12, Russell-square, aged 85, William Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Society of Arts.

Mr. William Tooke was the younger son of the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S., author of the "Life of the Empress Catharine II.," and "A View of the Russian Empire," and of a translation of Lucian; and brother to the late Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., well known in the city of London as an eminent Russian merchant, but more generally as a political economist, and as the author of the "History of Prices." Of the former a memoir will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1820, ii. 466, and of the latter in that for 1858, Third Series, iv. 445.

Mr. William Tooke was born Nov. 22, 1777, at St. Petersburg, where his father was then chaplain to the factory of the Russian Company. He received his education from his father, and came to England in the year 1792, a good French scholar, and well instructed in other branches of knowledge. He was articled to Mr. Devon, an eminent solicitor in Gray's Inn, and on coming of age became a partner of that gentleman. He was subsequently for many years in Bedford-row, at one time in partnership with Mr. Charles Parker (afterwards head of the eminent house of Parker, Hayes, Barnwell, and Twisden, in Russell-square), and latterly under the firm of Tooke, Son, and Hallowes.

Mr. Tooke took a prominent part in the formation of some of the most important public institutions which were commenced in the more active period of his life. One of these was the St. Katharine's Docks, set on foot in competition to the London Docks, in the year 1825, and of which his brother, Mr. Thomas Tooke, was for some years Chairman. Another was the London and Birmingham Railway, with which he became connected as the London agent of Mr. Barker, the eminent solicitor of Birmingham.

He also shared in the foundation of the London University (now called University College), in Gower-street, and was one of its first Council of twenty-four, elected by ballot on the 19th of Dec. 1823. His services in that capacity, and as Treasurer, were continued until March, 1841.

The Royal Society of Literature was another creation of the same period; and in the report of its first general meet-

ing on the 15th of Feb. 1826, "thanks were voted to Mr. W. Tooke for his zeal in procuring the charter, and his liberality in refusing to accept of any remuneration whatever for his professional services." He was afterwards for many years an active member of the Council of the Society, and was one of the principal promoters of its literary biography, which was written for the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman periods, by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., under the title of *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, but did not meet with that public encouragement which was necessary for its further progress.

Before the end of 1826, in conjunction with Lord Brougham, Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Grote, and others, Mr. Tooke took part in the formation of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which he was for many years the Treasurer. When the idea of that Society was first broached, Mr. (now Lord) Brougham wrote him a letter commencing in these terms:—

"When anything good and useful is in agitation one naturally turns to you. There is a plan of great importance in contemplation, and which, after much time spent in maturing it, I think may now be propounded, and I should be most happy to discuss the heads of it with you."

The operations of the Useful Knowledge Society may be considered to have terminated in the year 1843. In our Magazine for May, 1846, at p. 511, will be found a review, written by Mr. Tooke, of the "Address of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," issued upon its approaching extinction. It will be seen on perusal of that article that Mr. Tooke was greatly annoyed that the Committee's project of a Biographical Dictionary interfered with that already undertaken by the Royal Society of Literature, in which he had much interested himself.

At the first annual general meeting of the Law Institution, held on the 5th of June, 1827, it was Mr. Tooke who moved the reception of the Report: and he was mainly instrumental in obtaining a royal charter of incorporation for that Society, for which its thanks were voted to him in Jan. 1832. He was for some years the usual chairman at its general meetings and dinners. When Mr. Brougham (soon afterwards Lord Chancellor) was meditating a measure for the establishment of Local Courts, Mr. Tooke addressed to him a letter in defence of the profession of an attorney, dated the 23rd of June, 1830, which will be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for Jan. 1831, p. 74.

From a much earlier period Mr. Tooke had been a leading member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. In the "Literary Calendar" of 1814 we find him described as Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of that body; and Editor of its Transactions. Many years ago he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society; and on the vacancy occasioned by the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the well-earned compliment was paid him of placing him at the head of the Society, in which he is now succeeded by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Tooke was elected an honorary member of the Institution of Civil Engineers for services rendered to that body.

He had been from the year 1824 Honorary Solicitor, and from 1840 one of the three Treasurers, of the Royal Literary Fund Society.

He was also Solicitor to the Middlesex Hospital and to the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity.

Another charity in which he was for many years warmly interested, was that established to abolish the cruel practice of employing children to climb and sweep chimneys; and in 1825 he consented to become Treasurer to the London Register Office for the speedy recovery of Lost Children. The exertions of the former institution were ultimately crowned with success by the passing of an Act (on the 25th of July, 1831) "for the better regulation of Chimney-sweepers

and their apprentices, and for the safer construction of chimneys and flues."

At the general election of 1830, Mr. Tooke embarked with his friend, Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart., in an attempt to open the Cornish borough of Truro. The struggle had originated between the Corporation and inhabitants at large, in regard to what were considered unjust demands of quay and other dues. The return of members had throughout the last century rested with the Corporation, who sometimes chose Whigs and sometimes Tories. The last members had been Tories, Lord Fitzroy Somerset and Mr. Tomline. In 1830 the Tory candidates were Lord Encombe (the late Earl of Eldon) and N. W. Peach, Esq. They polled 14 votes, Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tooke only 1: but for the two latter 178 free burgesses proffered their votes (and 1 for Lord Encombe and Mr. Peach)—only to be rejected by the Mayor. Having cultivated this connection with the free burgesses of Truro, during the agitation of Parliamentary Reform in 1831, Mr. Tooke obtained a seat in Parliament upon the triumph of that measure. In 1832, the new constituency polled 291 votes for Sir Richard Hussey Vyvyan, Bart. (a Whig, and formerly member for the borough in the Parliament of 1820), 203 for Mr. Tooke, and 196 for John Ennis Vivian, Esq., a Tory. At the general election of 1835, the last named gentleman was successful, excluding his namesake, Sir R. H. Vyvyan: and Mr. Tooke was again returned: but in 1837 he was superseded by the superior local influence of the late Edmund Turner, esq., who had previously been one of his chief supporters. At a meeting of Mr. Tooke's constituents, held on May 21, 1838, two elegant pieces of plate were presented to him, in token of their approval of his conduct as their representative. There was published an "Account of the First Election by the Reformed Constituency of Truro, 1832," which was noticed in the review of our Magazine, vol. ciii. ii. 348.

Mr. Tooke afterwards made overtures to the borough of Finsbury, but did not proceed to a poll.

At the general election of 1841, he stood with Mr. Charles Mills as a Liberal candidate for Reading. Mr. Charles Russell (who had long represented the borough) polled 576 votes, Lord Chelsea 564, Mr. Mills 409, and Mr. Tooke 396.

During the five sessions that Mr. Tooke sat in Parliament, he was a consistent supporter of the policy of the Reformers, and took a prominent part in the measures for the reconstruction of municipal corporations, in those for the promotion of education, and those for the abolition of slavery. But his political opinions had latterly become much modified, and, like those of his quondam friend Lord Brougham, had turned towards Conservatism.

Though most assiduous in both private and public business, Mr. Tooke always maintained his hereditary taste for literature. So early as the year 1804 he published, anonymously, an edition of the poetical works of Churchill, illustrated by Notes and Observations, and accompanied by a Life of the Author. It was republished in the year 1844, under the Editor's name, in Pickering's "Aldine Poets;" and reviewed by the late Rev. John Mitford, the Editor of Gray, in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for August, 1844. At the time of its first appearance it had been reviewed by no less a critic than Robert Southey, in the "Annual Review" for 1804, a work edited by Mr. Arthur Aikin. The article commenced thus:—

"The public are much indebted to the present editor for having thus elucidated the works of so able a writer, which without such assistance were becoming as unintelligible as Hudibras. Wilkes should have performed this task. It was Churchill's wish, and no other person could have performed it so well."

Mr. Tooke had not been aware of this criticism up to the publication of his second edition; but when he became informed of it, he reprinted it in June, 1852, 12mo., 16 pp., and in the American edition of his Churchill, printed at Cambridge, New England, and published by

Little, Brown, and Co., of Boston, in 1854, this review by Southey is added to the prefatory matter. The "Critical Review" for May, 1804, contained an article on the same subject by William Taylor of Norwich.

In 1855 Mr. Tooke produced an elaborate compilation on French history, under the title of "The Monarchy of France, its Rise, Progress, and Fall," in 2 vols., 8vo., reviewed in our number for July that year.

More recently he had collected, and privately printed, a little book of occasional poetry, written by himself and some of his friends, under the title of "Verses, edited by M.M.M. Second impression, 1860." 40 pp. "Supplement to Verses, &c., 1861." 16 pp. Copies of which, bound up with the private impression of Southey's review of Churchill, form a volume in the library of the Athenæum Club, lettered *Tookiana*.

"Memorials of the Family of Tooke," under the signature of A. Z., will be found in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for December, 1839, (with addenda in January and April, 1840); an inquiry, under the signature M. M. M., on the origin of the name of Tooke, in July, 1844, answered in August, p. 114, and in June, 1846, p. 594. On many other occasions Mr. Tooke wrote under the signature of M. M. M., as his father had done previously. They were the initials of the family motto, *Militia Mea Multiplex*. In his early days Mr. William Tooke had been an occasional contributor to the "New Monthly Magazine," and to the "Annual Register."

We may further indicate a valuable biographical memoir of Admiral Sir Robert Crown [a], and other British officers in the Russian service, signed WILLIAM TOOKE, which was published in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for October, 1822.

In society Mr. Tooke was always a welcome guest. He had an excellent memory, and his recollections of men and things, for the last sixty years and more, gave a value to his conversation to which many can testify. His birthday, which occurred in November, when he was usually staying at the Bedford Hotel at Brighton, he kept, for some of his latter years, by a *symposium* of his friends, among whom the late Rev. Dr. Croly was one of the great stars.

A poem, entitled "Threescore and Ten," was produced by the Doctor on one of these occasions, and appeared in our pages shortly after [b].

Mr. Tooke married, in 1807, Amelia, youngest daughter of Samuel Shaen, Esq., of Crix, in the parish of Hatfield Peverel, Essex; and by that lady, who died in 1848, he has left one son, Arthur William Tooke, Esq., M.A., of Pinner, Middlesex, who married, in 1842, Nymphe, only child of Captain Philip Levesconte, R.N.; and two daughters—Amelia, married, in 1846, to John Thomas Graves, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Barrister-at-law, of Cheltenham, an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner; and Eliza, married, in 1843, to William Hallowes, Esq., solicitor, of Bedford-row, son of the late Colonel Hallowes, of Ashford, Kent.

The remains of Mr. Tooke have been interred in his family vault at Kensal-green. There are two very good portraits of him. One was painted by J. White for the board-room of the Governors and Directors of the Poor in the united parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George's, Bloomsbury; and engraved in mezzotinto by C. Turner, A.R.A., at the request of the inhabitants, in grateful acknowledgment of Mr. Tooke's numerous and efficient services as a member of the board. The other, of more recent date, is a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Polyblank, and has been published in the "Illustrated London News" of the 10th of October, 1863.

[a] Sir Robert Crown died in 1841: see our Magazine for August that year, p. 203.

[b] GENT. MAG., March, 1860, p. 225.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 29. On the banks of the Missouri, aged 33, the Rev. *F. J. Holt Beever*, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

Aug. 22. The Rev. *Andrew William Burnside* (p. 515), who was of Trinity College, Oxford, was author of "Catechism on the Common Prayer." (Lond. 1845.)

Aug. 25. The Rev. *Francis Minden Knollys*, D.D. (p. 515), was originally of Lincoln College, Oxford. He published many sermons and small religious works, of some of which there have been several editions.

Aug. 30. The Rev. *James Knight* (p. 515), who was of Lincoln College, Oxford, was author of "Discourses on the Principal Parables of our Lord," 1829; "Discourses on the Principal Miracles of our Lord," 1831; "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer," 1832; "A Concise Treatise on the Truth and Importance of the Christian Religion," Lond., 1856; and various single sermons and pamphlets.

Sept. 12. The Rev. *William Higgins Coleman* (p. 515), was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839. He published (in conjunction with Bishop Colenso) "Examples in Arithmetic and Algebra," (Cambr., 1834); and (in conjunction with the Rev. H. Webb, Rector of Essendon) *Flora Hertfordiensis*, 1849.

Sept. 14. The Rev. *Thomas Rankin* (p. 515), who was of the University of Edinburgh, published "Apology for the British and Foreign Bible Society;" "Tyranny of the Church of Rome, Translated from the Latin of Turretine;" "Opinion of the Catholic Church on the Divinity of Christ for the first Three Centuries, Translated from the Latin of Bishop Bull;" and two or more sermons.

Sept. 19. In London, aged 73, the Rev. *W. Walton*, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of Great Moulton, Norfolk.

Sept. 23. At Folkestone, aged 64, the Rev. *Charles Holloway*, Rector of Stanford Dingley, near Reading.

At Scotton, aged 77, the Rev. *Christopher Frederick*, Rector. This gentleman was the fourth son of the late Sir John Frederick, bart., of Burwood-park, Surrey, and Mary, his wife, dau. and co-heir of Richard Garth, of Morden. Mr. Frederick was educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and having taken Holy Orders, was in 1809 appointed one of the Chaplains to the Prince of Wales, and in 1810 was presented to the Rectory of Scotton, Lincolnshire, where he resided up to his death.

Sept. 25. At Shelton, near Newark, aged 82, the Rev. *John Ince Maltby*, Rector of Shelton and Vicar of Whatton.

Sept. 26. Aged 75, The Rev. *C. F. Annesley*, of Eydon-hall, Northamptonshire.

Oct. 1. At Stonelcigh, Denbighshire, aged 49, the Rev. *G. L. Stone*, Incumbent of the Rossett, Denbighshire.

Oct. 5. At Fulford-hall, near York, aged 56, the Rev. *Samuel Key*.

Oct. 7. Aged 58, the Rev. *G. S. Dickson*, Incumbent of the parish of St. Swithin, Lincoln.

Oct. 8. Aged 76, Archbishop Whately. See OBITUARY.

Oct. 10. At the Parsonage, East Moulsey, aged 41, the Rev. *W. G. Jervis*, Secretary and founder of the Poor Clergy Relief Society.

Oct. 11. Aged 71, the Rev. *William Rigg*, for forty-eight years Incumbent of Flookburgh, Lancashire.

Oct. 13. At Reigate, aged 62, the Rev. *Wm. Oxenham*, M.A., Lower Master of Harrow School. Himself educated at Harrow, Mr. Oxenham was appointed an Assistant Master in 1826, and on the death of the Rev. Henry Drury succeeded to the post of Lower Master. He was an admirable classical scholar, of the type of Keate and Drury, and had probably few living superiors in an intimate knowledge of all departments of Latin versification. He retained to the last his devoted affection for the place with which he had been so long identified. "All my thoughts are with Harrow," he whispered to a friend and former pupil who visited him shortly before his sufferings terminated. His acts had corresponded with his words. Within the last year he had presented to the school chapel a beautiful stained glass window, with a touching inscription recording the term of his protracted service; and only a few days before his death he made known his desire to found a prize in aid of that branch of Latin composition which he had so zealously contributed to foster.

Oct. 14. At Selworthy, Somersetshire, aged 93, the Rev. *Joshua Stephenson*, Rector of that parish for more than sixty years. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1791.

Oct. 16. At Paris, aged 65, the Rev. *Henry Griffin*, Incumbent of Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk.

Oct. 17. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the Rev. *William Harkness*, Vicar of Winscombe, Somerset.

Oct. 18. At the Grange, Highbury-park, aged 56, the Rev. *Matthew Anderson Collisson*, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Highbury. "He will be long remembered here as the first Incumbent of Bishop Ryder's Church, and as a very zealous and hard-working clergyman in what had previously been one of the most neglected parts of the town. After several years of patient and successful labour at Bishop Ryder's, Mr. Collisson accepted the incumbency of a new district at Highbury, London, and remained there until his death, devoting himself to parochial work with the same energy and self-denial which characterised his ministerial life in Birmingham."—*Birmingham Post.*

Oct. 19. At Theddingworth, the Rev. *Thos. James*, M.A., Vicar of Sibbertoft and Theddingworth. See OBITUARY.

Oct. 20. At South-hill Rectory, aged 57, the Rev. *H. M. Rice*, for twenty-two years Rector of South-hill with Callington, Cornwall, and J.P. for that county.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 17. At Chibisa, River Shiré, aged 30, whilst acting as Surgeon to the Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham Central African Mission, John Dickinson, esq., M.B., of Jarrow.

July 20. At Shanghai, Herbert Lockyer, fourth son of the late Rev. John Allen, of Crosshouse, Ilminster.

July 23. While on passage to the Cape of Good Hope, in the steam-packet "Cambrian," Capt. H. J. Wynyard, 58th Regt., second surviving son of the Lieut.-Governor of the Colony and Commander of the Forces.

July 24. At Shanghai, aged 29, Arthur Forbes Robertson, Capt. in H.M.'s 67th Regt., fifth son of the late William Forbes Robertson, esq., of Hazlehead, Aberdeenshire.

July 28. At Hyderabad, Scinde, aged 31, Dr. John S. Allanby, Assist.-Surgeon H.M.'s 95th Regt., eldest son of J. S. Allanby, esq., of Melbourne-house, Hampstead, Middlesex.

Murdered on Lake Huron, while in the execution of his duty as Government Inspector of Fisheries, William Gibbard, esq., of Collingwood, Canada West, J.P., second son of the late John Gibbard, esq., of Sharnbrooke-house, Bedfordshire.

July 31. At Burgee, near Jubbulpore, aged 51, Maj. John Radcliffe Wilson, late Inspecting Postmaster Nagpore Division, and of the Pension Establishment, Hyderabad Contingent, eldest son of the late Col. John Wilson, Madras Army.

At Winnebah, on the West Coast of Africa, aged 23, Lieut. John Dudley Edw. Crosse, only son of the Rev. J. D. Oland Cross, Vicar of Pawlett, Somerset.

Aug. 3. At Grahamstown, South Africa, aged 37, George Montagu, esq., Deputy-Surveyor-General.

Aug. 6. At Jubbulpore, aged 22, Ensign Henry Robert Rolfe, 91st Regt., eldest son of the late Rev. Robert R. Rolfe, The Close, Norwich.

Aug. 14. At Poona, aged 31, Ellen Freemantle, wife of Maj. Holland.

Aug. 15. Killed in action on board H.M.S. "Euryalus," in Japan, Capt. J. J. S. Josling, R.N., second son of the late T. Josling, esq., of Lisbon.

Killed in action, on board H.M.S. "Euryalus," in Japan, Commander Edward Wilmot, third son of Sir Henry S. Wilmot, bart., of Chaddesden.

Aug. 16. At Mussoorie, aged 33, Mary Sophia, wife of Captain Shakespear Sage, 30th Bengal N.I.

Aug. 17. At Mooltan, aged 32, Capt. Robert Selby, H.M.'s 89th Regt.

At Lucknow, Susan, wife of Capt. Henry Battye, Bengal Staff Corps.

At Secunderabad, aged 42, Charles Frederick Kelly, esq., Major 18th Royal Irish Regt.

Aug. 18. At Calcutta, aged 25, Eliza Annie, wife of Capt. W. S. Trevor, Royal Bengal Engineers, and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. H. S. Fisher, Chaplain, Bengal.

Aug. 20. At Hongkong, aged 24, George Clayton, esq., Capt. 99th Regt., youngest son of John Clayton, esq., of Lancaster-place, Strand, and of Hook, Surrey. He died from the effects of a wound received while acting as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gordon, R.E., commanding the Anglo-Chinese Force at the attack on Kwanshan, on the 28th May last.

At his residence, Regent-road, Great Yarmouth, aged 83, Mr. John Harrison, the oldest member of the Wesleyan Society in that town. The deceased, who was lineally descended from Richard Harrison, Rector of Brayston, near Norwich (deprived by Queen Mary as a married priest), was the second son of Mr. John Harrison, farmer, formerly of Great Plumstead in Norfolk (in which parish his ancestors were resident from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1807), and was born at Hassingham, in the same county, Feb. 20, 1790. He lived in Yarmouth as a merchant about fifty-two years, and leaves a widow, and two sons and three daughters, of a family of nine children. He was buried in the family vault at Caister-next-the-Sea.

Aug 21. Drowned, at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, aged 21, Lieut. Albert Hearsey, of H.M.'s 19th Hussars, third son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hearsey, K.C.B.

Aug. 24. At Kamptee, aged 22, Lieut. Jas. Bate, H.M.'s 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of the late Maj. James Craig Bate, of the Bombay Army.

Aug. 27. At Kurrachee, aged 18, Alice Waters, wife of Capt. H. S. Anderson, 23rd Regt., N.L.I.

Aug. 31. At Seebsaugur, Upper Assam, Mary Florence, wife of Major Chas. Holroyd, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

Lately. At Brussels, aged 87, Carlo Armellini, formerly one of the Roman triumvirate in conjunction with Mazzini and Saffi. Pius IX., soon after his accession to the papacy in June, 1846, entrusted to Armellini the preparation of the reforms which were effected between 1846 and 1848. When the Pope fled to Gaeta, Armellini was fixed on as one of the members of the triumvirate, and on the subversion of the short-lived Roman Republic he withdrew from Italy, to Belgium, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Sept. 1. Drowned in crossing the Bar of Lagos, West Africa, aged 24, Lieut.-Comm. William Digby Mackworth Dolben, R.N., of H.M.S. "Investigator," eldest son of William Mackworth Dolben, esq., of Finedon-hall, Northamptonshire. Mr. Dolben was long known among the people of Lagos. He was one of the officers of the "Prometheus," and while that vessel remained in the port of Lagos he visited Abbeokuta, and embraced every opportunity to familiarize himself with the people. At length he became so devoted to the cause of Africa that, returning home, he volunteered for service at that place again.

Sept. 7. At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 79, R. D. Lancaster, esq., Com.R.N. He entered the Navy in August, 1796, on board the "Duke," 98, and was engaged on the Channel, Mediterranean, and West India stations until September, 1802. He next served off Brest, and was attached to the force in the West Indies, and was advanced to the rank of lieut. Feb. 26, 1805, and commanded the "Nelly," schooner, home with dispatches. He was next stationed in the North Sea, and then again in the West Indies, and afterwards commanded the "Phosphorus" and "Lyra" off Boulogne, at North Shields, and Sheerness. In 1814 he commanded the "Landrail," a vessel of four guns, which was captured in the Channel by a large American privateer after a highly honourable defence. He was promoted to the rank of retired commander under Order in Council of 1816, May 26, 1851.

At Rajcote, Bombay, aged 27, Gustavus Geo. Blenkinsopp Coulson, esq., First Assistant-Political Agent in Kattiawar, second son of John Blenkinsopp Coulson, esq., of Blenkinsopp, Northumberland.

Sept. 13. At King's-buildings, Chester, aged 54, Sibylla Elizabeth, third dau. of the late R. Wilbraham, esq., of Rode-hall, Cheshire.

Sept. 14. Aged 79, Joseph Gwilt, esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Frogmore-house, Guernsey, aged 61, George Lee, esq., late of the Ceylon Civil Service.

In London, aged 22, Catherine Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Wynne, Rector of Ardcolm, co. Wexford.

Sept. 16. At St. John's-wood-terr., Regent's-park, aged 65, Mary Lucy, wife of T. Boughton, esq., dau. of the late Sir John R. Whitefoord.

At York, aged 55, Andrew Fisher, esq., late Major in the 85th Bengal N.I., son of the late Rev. Henry Fisher, Chaplain of the Bengal Establishment.

At Fifield, Louisa, the wife of the Rev. Mayow Talmage.

At Twywell Rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 75, Richard Lyster Rodd, esq.

Sept. 17. At Cadbury Vicarage, near Tiverton, Sarah Augusta, widow of Francis James Coleridge, esq., of the Manor-house, Ottery St. Mary.

Sept. 18. At his residence, Orcadia-villa, Island of Bute, Dr. Alexr. Muirhead, D.I.G., R.N.

Sept. 19. At Dublin, aged 55, Major-Gen. John Douglas Johnstone, C.B., late Lieut.-Col. of the 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regt. The deceased entered the army in 1827, and rose to the rank of major in 1848. He went out to the Crimea with his regiment, from whence he was sent home to England so seriously invalided, that he was considered to be in a dying state. On his partial recovery, he again joined his regiment at the seat of war, and, with his son, Capt. Johnstone, was the first in the assault on the Redan, where he lost his left arm. He never fully recovered this shock to the system, though he remained in the Crimea till the end of the war, and six months afterwards he went out to India in broken health, having in this brief interval formed a new regiment, as only sixty of the trained soldiers of the 33rd who went out to the Crimea returned home again. On his return from India he was placed on retired full-pay, and in 1860 he received the rank of major-general, but never recovered his health.

In Adam-street, Adelphi, aged 75, George Blamire, esq., of Carlisle, and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

In Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, aged 75, Margaret, widow of the Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, London, and Vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks.

Sept. 20. At Haverstock-hill, aged 55, Geo. Potts, esq., M.P. for Barnstaple. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered Parliament as a Liberal Conservative in 1859.

At Berlin, aged 78, Professor Jacob Grimm. See OBITUARY.

In Westbourne-park-terr., Lieut.-Col. Angus Mackay, late 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers.

Aged 51, John Pater, esq., Solicitor, last surviving son of the late General Sir John Pater, K.C.B.

At Winkel on the Rhine, aged 35, Commander Henry Huxham, R.N.

At Margate, aged 69, Elizabeth Cecilia, widow of Commander Charteris, R.N.

At Liverpool, aged 34, Frederick Hinde, esq., M.A., Oxon., third son of the late Wm. Hinde, esq.

Sept. 21. At Tathwell Vicarage, near Louth, aged 86, Hannah, sister of the Rev. John Waite.

Sept. 22. At Mellore-villa, Fulham-road, aged 73, Samuel Peace Pratt, esq., F.R.S.

At his residence, Bath-place, Dalston, aged 84, Walter Anderson Peacock, esq. He was for more than 40 years a member of the Court of Common Council, and for 26 years Deputy of the Ward of Bishopsgate Without.

In Bryanston-street, Portman-square, Mary Catherine, relict of John F. Hindle, esq., of Woodfold-park, Lancashire.

Sept. 23. At Holly-hill, Hants., aged 76, Adm. Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At Spilsby, aged 73, Mary Pine, relict of the Rev. John Spence, late Rector of East Keal and Winceby.

At Cheltenham, aged 38, Capt. Marcus A. Garstin, late of the 73rd Regt. Bengal Army.

At Lowestoft, Fanny, the wife of the Rev. Charles Jex-Blake, Vicar of Gayton, Norfolk.

Sept. 24. At Halton, Bucks., Sir John Richard Dashwood, bart. The family of Dashwood is of Dorsetshire origin. The first baronet was so created in 1707; and his son, Sir Francis, the second baronet, became, in right of his mother, Baron Le Despencer, which

title fell into abeyance at his death, while the baronetcy passed to his half-brother, Sir John Dashwood King, grandfather of the baronet just deceased.

At the Chateau de Montargis, Sarthe, France, Jean, wife of General Sir John Forster Fitz Gerald, G.C.B., eldest dau. of Col. the Hon. Donald Ogilvy, of Clova, N.B.

At Hook, Kingston-on-Thames, Judith Maria, widow of the Rev. Robert Sutleffe, formerly Rector of Lambourne, Essex.

In Chester-square, aged 59, Helen, dau. of the late George Bogle, esq., and widow of Winthrop Mackworth Praed, esq., M.P.

In Clifton-gardens, Æmilia, widow of the Hon. Hugo James, Attorney-Gen. of Jamaica.

At Edinburgh, John Miller, esq., W.S., formerly of Stewartfield, Roxburghshire, fourth and only surviving son of the late Sir William Miller, bart., of Glenlee, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

Suddenly, at Berthelsdorf, near Herrnhut, in Saxony, aged 68, the Rev. Peter La Trobe, of Ely-place, London, for many years Secretary of the Unity of the Brethren (or Moravians) of England.

At Birling Vicarage, near Maidstone, aged 21, Francis Walter, eldest son of the late Rev. W. L. Brown, Rector of Wendlebury, Oxon.

At Clifton, aged 19, Henry W. Alleyne, esq., of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest surviving son of D. T. Alleyne, esq., of the Island of Barbados.

Sept. 25. At Bonchurch, Edith, dau. of Adm. and Lady Jane Swinburne.

At Southsea, Hants., aged 77, Mary, relict of the Rev. W. Fletcher, formerly Vicar of Harwell, Berks.

At Efford Manor, near Plymouth, aged 30, Paul Francis, third son of Erving Clark, esq., and late H.M.'s 57th Regt.

At Bridge of Allan, aged 72, Mary, widow of Capt. Henry Ellis, R.N.

Sept. 26. In Stephen's-green, Dublin, Marian, relict of William Haliday, esq., M.D., of Clifden, co. Down, and eldest dau. of Gilbert Webster, esq., of Greenville, co. Down, third son of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart., of Battle Abbey, Sussex (the second baronet).

Miss Stewart, of Achnacone, Appin, Argyleshire.

At Buckingham-lodge, Shoreham, aged 80, Jane, widow of Lieut.-Col. James Paul Bridger, formerly of the 12th Lancers.

At the Vicarage, Cromer, Norfolk, Mary, wife of the Rev. Frederic Fitch.

At the Oratory, Brompton, aged 49, the Very Rev. Frederick William Faber, D.D. See OBITUARY.

At Bath, aged 38, C. M. G. Quantrille, esq., late of the 16th Regt. of Foot.

Aged 63, John Jesse, esq., F.R.S., of Llanbedr Hall, Denbighshire, North Wales, formerly of Frodsham.

Sept. 27. At Ticehurst, Capt. George Malcolm Pasley, h.p., R.A., second surviving son of the late Gen. Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B., R.E.

At Inveresk-house, near Edinburgh, John Hamilton Colt, Lieut. R.N., late of H.M.S. "Euryalus," third son of the late John Hamilton Colt, esq., of Gartsherrie.

Aged 42, John Giles, esq., M.A., late of Balliol College, Oxford, only son of Capt. Giles, of Woodbury, near Wells, Somerset.

At Frindsbury, aged 75, Jane, relict of the Rev. Wm. Lloyd Williams, of High Halstow, Rochester.

In London, aged 71, Charles Horsfall Bill, esq., of Storthes-hall, Yorkshire.

At Dover, aged 87, Anne, relict of John Pattison Panton, esq., formerly of the Exchequer Offices, Somerset House.

Sept. 28. At Battersea-rise, Clapham-common, aged 69, John Humphery, esq., Alderman of the city of London, and Governor of the Irish Society. See OBITUARY.

At Florence, aged 26, Charles Sidney Lever, esq., late of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, only son of Charles Lever, esq.

At Walham-green, aged 59, Edward Chitty, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and late of the Island of Jamaica.

Sept. 29. At Biebrich on the Rhine, Lieut.-Col. Robert Browne, late of H.M.'s 16th Regt. of Foot.

Aged 43, Edmund Francis ffarington, esq., of Torquay, barrister-at-law, second son of Admiral ffarington, Woodvale, Isle of Wight.

By a fall from her carriage, at Matfen, Mrs. Blackett, wife of Capt. Blackett, R.N., of Wylam, Northumberland.

At the Craven Hotel, London, aged 33, a few days after his return from the West Indies, Capt. Crofton Peddie, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, son of the late John Crofton Peddie, Lieut.-Col., formerly commanding 21st Fusiliers, and afterwards 41st Welsh Regiment.

At Stranraer, aged 70, Capt. John Taylor, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, Carlisle district.

At Verulam-house, St. John's-wood, Anne, wife of Robert Chambers, esq., LL.D.

At Bridgeman-house, Teddington, Middlesex, aged 77, Susan Frances, widow of the late James Borland, M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, Physician to H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent, &c.

At Rocquette-house, Guernsey, aged 50, Georgiana Collings, wife of Edward Kinnersly, esq., of Binfield-manor, Berks.

At Goss-hall, Ash-next-Sandwich, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Coleman, esq.

Sept. 30. At Pilmuir, Torquay, aged 95, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Sinclair. See OBITUARY.

The Lady Sophia Giubelei. Her ladyship, who was born April 26, 1811, was the daughter of the first Marquis of Bristol, and married, in 1835, William Howe Windham, esq., of Felbrigg-hall (who died in 1855), by whom she had one son, who was lately the subject of a painful judicial inquiry. A short time prior to the commission of lunacy on her son, Lady Sophia married Signor Theodore Giubelei, an Italian gentleman, who had been resident in

her house. For a considerable period she had been so ill as to be unable to leave her room, and she was not in a position to attend to give evidence before Mr. Warren, the Commissioner, or before the Lords Justices, by whom various preliminaries of the case were tried. By Lady Sophia's death Mr. W. F. Windham will receive a considerable accession to his property, much of the late Mr. Windham's personal property having been left to Lady Sophia for her use during her life.

At St. Mary's Isle, Lady Katherine Wigram, dau. of the 5th Earl of Selkirk, and wife of Loftus T. Wigram, esq.

At Hardington-house, N.B., Mrs. Macqueen, of Braxfield.

At Combe-grove, near Bath, Humphrey May Freestun, esq., Commander R.N.

At his residence, Royal Mint, London, aged 69, Wm. Buckle, esq., C.E., formerly manager for thirty-three years of Soho Works, Staffordshire.

Oct. 1. At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, aged 68, George Bosville Wentworth Stacpoole, esq., formerly of the 9th Light Dragoons, and late of Laugharne, Carmarthenshire.

At his residence, Croydon, aged 70, Capt. John Bateman, formerly of Oak-park, Killeen, and M.P. for Tralee, co. Kerry.

In Ampthill-sq., aged 52, Katherine Sarah, wife of Percival Skelton, esq., and widow of William Burt, esq., of Bracondale, Norwich.

Oct. 2. In London, aged 69, Sir William Bellairs, of Mulbarton-lodge, Norfolk. He was the youngest son of Abel Walford Bellairs, esq., of Uffington, Lincolnshire (High Sheriff of Rutlandshire), by the only dau. of Miles Lowley, esq., of Oakham, and was born in 1793. From 1811 to 1819 he was in the 15th Hussars, with which regiment he served during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Pampeluna, Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse. He also served in the campaign of 1815, and had a horse killed under him in the retreat from Quatre Bras, and two wounded at the battle of Waterloo. In 1837 he was appointed Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, which he held up to 1849. Sir William married, in 1822, Miss Hooke, dau. and heiress of E. Hooke, esq., of Mulbarton-lodge, Norfolk.

At Swillington-house, Yorkshire, aged 72, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Sir John Lowther, bart.

At Eastbourne, Lucy Charlotte, dau. of the Hon. St. John Methuen.

At Bramdean, aged 88, Honora, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Augustus Geo. Legge.

At Bath, aged 88, Mrs. Wade, widow of Colonel Joseph Wade, H.E.I.C.S.

At Littledean Parsonage, Gloucestershire, Marianne, wife of the Rev. J. J. Hedges.

At Harrogate, Lucy Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Henry Ingilby.

Aged 61, John Day, esq., late Vestry Clerk of St. George's, Southwark, the well-known advocate of the Equalization of Poor Rates.

Oct. 3. At Fairfield, Biggleswade, aged 39, Maj. John Swaine Hogge, late 5th Fusiliers.

At Sussex-place, Hyde-park, Louisa, wife of Capt. Cobham, late 44th Regt., of Leighton-park, Berks., and granddau. of Sir William Brown, bart., Liverpool.

At Southport, aged 63, Daniel Hornby, esq., of Raikes-hall, Blackpool, Lancashire, and late Maj. in the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

At Wylye Rectory, Wilts., aged 80, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Capt. Thos. Patrickson Braithwaite, R.N., and relict of Edmund Lockyer, esq., of Plymouth.

At Brighton, aged 82, Henry Baston, esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 4. At Eastbourne, aged 36, the wife of Robert Hanbury, esq., M.P.

At Stretton-hall, Leicester, aged 76, Mary, wife of Col. King.

At Great Yarmouth, Sophia, widow of the Rev. Clement Chevallier, Rector of Baddingham and Cransford.

At Torquay, aged 68, George Stoddart, esq., of Ballendrick, Perthshire, formerly H.M.'s Consul for Madeira.

At Brighton, aged 74, Samuel Geo. Smith, esq., of Sacombe-park, Herts.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, Clara Maria, wife of J. Hinde-Palmer, esq., Q.C., of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq.

Suddenly, Francis Garnier, esq., third son of the late Rev. Wm. and Lady Harriett Garnier, of Rooksbury, Hants.

In Upper Westbourne-terrace, aged 27, S. Walker Doran, esq., son of the late Rev. J. W. Doran, LL.D.

At Staplegrove-lodge, Somerset, aged 22, Clara, wife of Bethune Patton, esq., late Capt. 27th Inniskillings, and youngest dau. of Wm. Tripp, esq., Sea-lawn, Dawlish.

Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Prior, of Crossoge, Thurles, and Rector of Kirklington, Yorkshire, and granddau. of the Hon. C. V. B. C. S. Wandesford and Lady Sarah Wandesford.

At his house, Rutland-gate, Knightsbridge, aged 76, John Sheepshanks, esq. This gentleman was the collector of the pictures now known as the Sheepshanks Gallery, which he presented to the nation in 1856. Mr. Sheepshanks, who was born in 1787, was the son of a wealthy cloth manufacturer at Leeds, and succeeded his father in the business. His brother, the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks, was the well-known astronomer. Mr. Sheepshanks had for a long time been known as a collector of choice pictures, but led a quiet and unobtrusive life, liberal to artists and happy in their society—though unknown to the general world up to the time when he presented to the nation the whole of his splendid collection of drawings and paintings, for the purposes of public instruction in art. The collection has been estimated as worth £60,000. It is especially rich in the best works of Mulready, Leslie, and Landseer, and contains fine examples of the principal modern British oil painters.

There are 233 oil paintings, 103 sketches and drawings by Turner, Stanfield, Chalon, &c. It was the wish of the deceased that the collection should be open to the public on Sundays, but he was induced to abandon the idea.

At her residence, Yew-house, Hoddesdon, aged 60, Hannah, relict of Rear-Admiral D. H. O'Brien, R.N., and youngest dau. of the late John Walmsley, esq., of Castle Meer, Lancaster.

At Kirklington, near Thirsk, Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Prior, Rector of Kirklington.

At Jersey, aged 68, Sarah, relict of Capt. John Nalston, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Oct. 6. At Wrotham-place, Kent, Gabriel Hamilton Lang, esq., late of Great George-st., Westminster, and of Overton, Dumbartonshire.

In Dublin, aged 35, Arthur D'Arcy, esq., late Capt. Fermanagh Light Infantry, son of the late William D'Arcy, esq., Necarn Castle, co. Fermanagh.

At Florence, aged 84, Frances, relict of Thos. Anthony Trollope, esq., barrister-at-law. See OBITUARY.

At Kingstown, Ireland, aged 73, Francis Longworth Dames, esq., of Greenhill, King's County, J.P. and D.L.

At Redhill, Surrey, aged 13, Geo. Dempster, eldest son of the Rev. George Dempster Miller, Incumbent of Woodkirk, Yorkshire.

Oct. 7. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 36, F. J. Blackburne, J.P., of Rennie-house, co. Cork, and of Keymer, Sussex, fourth son of the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

At Lower Guiting Vicarage, Gloucester (the residence of her son-in-law), aged 83, Frances Anne, widow of the Rev. Frederic Gardiner, of Wadhurst, co. Sussex, Rector of Llanvetherine, co. Monmouth.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 51, Ambrose Reeve Palmer, esq., of Haddiscoe-hall, Norfolk.

Oct. 8. At Paddington, aged 60, Sir Samuel George Bonham, bart., K.C.B., late Governor of Hong Kong, and H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China. The deceased, who was born at Faversham, in Kent, in 1803, was descended from the ancient Essex family of Bonham. He married, in 1846, the eldest dau. of Thomas Barnard, esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, but was left a widower in 1859. He was for nearly ten years Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and was appointed in 1847 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Hong Kong, and Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, which post he held till December, 1853. He was nominated a C.B. in 1848, a K.C.B. in 1850, and was created a baronet in 1852. He is succeeded by his son George Francis, who was born in 1847.

At Edinburgh, aged 28, Carew Louis O'Grady, Capt. R.E., younger son of Adm. O'Grady, of Erinagh-house, Limerick.

At Bennington-pk., Herts., Sophia, wife of Evelyn Meadows Gordon, esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

At Llanwern, Monmouthshire, aged 68, Jane, relict of the Rev. George Rous, Rector of Laverton, Somerset.

At Elmswell, aged 65, Edm. Dane Conyers, esq., Coroner for Yorkshire.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Anne, widow of David Pugh, esq., M.P., of Llanerchydol, Montgomeryshire.

At Periton-court, Westwell, Kent, aged 73, Miss Chapman.

At Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Eliza, wife of J. Lucas Worship, esq.

At the Sick Quarters for Naval Cadets, Portland, aged 14, Alexander Edward, son of the Rev. Alexander V. Stuart, Rector of Nettleham, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 9. At Walham-green, aged 58, Sydney, wife of the Rev. Charles P. McCarthy.

Oct. 10. At Epsom, aged 69, Major-Gen. Francis Ringler-Thomson, R.E. He entered the corps as second lieut., July 1, 1812. He became first lieut., July 21, 1813, was attached to the Prussian army in 1815, and served at Maubeuge, Landrecy, Phillipsville, and Rocroi. He became capt., July 29, 1825; brevet-major, June 28, 1838; regimental lieut.-col., March 1, 1847; brevet-col., Nov. 28, 1854; and major-gen., June 14, 1856.

At Plymouth, aged 89, Dr. George Bellamy, long a Surgeon R.N.

At Dublin, Catherine, only dau. of the late Col. Sherlock, of Sherlock's-town, co. Kildare.

At Abergavenny, Clara, second dau. of the late Capt. Twisden, R.N., of Bradbourne, East Malling, Kent.

At Paris, aged 41, Louis Rivett Reynolds, Comm. R.N., son of the late William Reynolds, esq., of Milford-house, Milford, Hants.

In Dublin, aged 83, Judith, widow of Capt. G. M. Ellis, of H.M.'s 34th Regt.

At his residence, St. Catharine's-cottage, Norwich, aged 61, William Matchett, esq., senior proprietor of the "Norfolk Chronicle."

At Canonbury, Sophia, wife of J. Wheelock, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Chas. Hamor Hill, esq., of Canonbury-tower, Islington.

Oct. 11. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 97, Lady Hawks, relict of Sir Robt. Shafto Hawks, of Gateshead.

At Brighton, Charlotte, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Pereira, Madras Army.

At Scaleby Rectory, near Carlisle, Mary, third dau. of the Hon. John Henry Roper-Curzon.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Stoke Newington, aged 75, Eliza Jane, relict of the Rev. John Brittain Shenston, late of Fulham.

In Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, aged 52, George Summers, esq., J.P. for Middlesex.

At the Rectory, Upper Clatford, Hants. Louisa, relict of the Rev. E. Frowd.

Oct. 12. Aged 91, Lord Lyndhurst. See OBITUARY.

At Edinburgh, Donald Maclaine, esq., of Lochbuy.

Aged 76, Thomas Havers, esq., of Thelton-hall, Norfolk.

At Taunton, aged 75, Sarah, widow of Wm. Kelly, Commander R.N.

Oct. 13. At Balasala, Isle of Man, aged 52, Major-Gen. Wright Westcott Davidson, late 32nd Bengal N.I., and Commandant 16th Irregular Cavalry.

At Maida-hill, aged 36, Christiana Emma, wife of Col. Charles H. Somerset, C.B., late 72nd Highlanders.

At Swynnerton-park, Staffordshire, aged 71, John Fitzherbert, esq.

At Greenford-place, near Harrow, Capt. W. Wilson Clark, H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of J. P. Clark, esq., late of Fingark, N.B.

Oct. 14. At St. Petersburg, the Duchess of Montebello, youngest dau. of the late Sir Chas. Jenkinson, bart.

Drowned at Fenning's-wharf, London-bridge, Captain Sidney Henry Usher, R.N. The deceased, who was the eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Thos. Ussher, Kt., C.B., K.C.H., entered the navy Feb. 7, 1822; obtained his first commission Aug. 12, 1828; and was successively employed on the North America and West Indian, and African stations, in which he made several captures of slavers. He was promoted to post rank, in 1846, but had not been actively employed since.

At Hethersett-hall, Norfolk, aged 20, G. D. Sewell, second son of Samuel Sewell, esq.

At Edinburgh, Emily Henrietta, wife of R. B. Cotgrave, esq., Commander R.N.

At Romsey, Hants., aged 85, C. S. W. Lower, esq., for nearly 54 years in H.M.'s Ordnance.

Oct. 15. In Bryanston-sq., the Lady Katharine Stewart. Her ladyship was the only surviving dau. of Francis, Lord Elcho, eldest son of the sixth Earl of Wemyss and March. She married, Nov. 19, 1805, the Hon. Edw. Richard Stewart, son of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, by whom (who died in August, 1851) she had a large family, including Jane, Duchess of Marlborough.

In Jermyn-st., St. James's, Hester Augusta, wife of Frederick W. Craven Ord, esq., Capt. R.A., and dau. of the late Sir Michael Cusack Smith, bart.

At Bath, aged 14, Gertrude Harriet O'Bryen, second dau. of the Rev. J. P. Horsford, formerly Chaplain on the Ceylon Ecclesiastical Establishment.

At Clifton, aged 18, Mary Richmond, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Marshall, Incumbent of Christ Church, Clifton.

At Little Germains, Chesham, Bucks., Sarah, eldest dau. of Edward Lucas, esq., formerly Deputy Warden of the Royal Mint.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 39, Georgina Wren, only surviving child of the late George Adolphus Owen, esq., third son of the Rev. Henry Butts Owen, D.D., formerly Rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, and Magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Herts.

At Pigdon, Northumberland, George Hawks, esq., of Redheugh-hall, co. Durham, J.P. and D.L. Mr. Alderman Hawks was the first Mayor of Gateshead, having been elected on the 1st of January, 1836. He afterwards filled the office for two years in succession, and had the honour of welcoming the Queen to Gateshead, on the opening of the High Level Bridge.

Oct. 16. At Henley-on-Thames, aged 31, Frances Elizabeth, wife of Capt. M. Vavasour, R.E.

At the Camp, Aldershot, aged 20, Charles Toler Osborne, Ensign in the 87th R.I. Fusiliers, only surviving son of Thomas Osborne, late of the Madras Army, and nephew of Sir William Osborne, bart., of Beechwood-park, co. Tipperary.

Oct. 17. At Elberton, Gloucestershire, aged 58, Henry Wilmot Charleton, esq., late Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Folkestone, aged 50, C. Warton, esq., of Kemsdale, Faversham, Kent, D.L. and J.P.

At Ilfracombe, Jessie, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. B. Scougall.

Oct. 18. At Balcaskie, Fifeshire, aged 59, Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, bart. He was a son of Gen. Anstruther, who distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, and died at Corunna in 1809. In 1818 the deceased baronet succeeded his grandfather, Sir Robert. He was the Conservative candidate at the first election for the St. Andrew's Burghs, but was defeated. Of late years he had belonged to the Liberal party.

At Luffness, N.B., George William Hope, esq., M.P. See OBITUARY.

In Mount-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 69, Henry Martin Madden, esq., formerly of the War Office.

Henrietta, wife of F. E. Robinson, esq., Woodburne, and dau. of the Rev. C. Barter, Sarsden, Oxon.

At Tunbridge, Clarence, younger son of the late Rev. Robt. Hare, Rector of Herstmonceux, Sussex.

At Slingsby, Yorkshire, aged 43, Robert, only son of Capt. Ward, R.N.

Oct. 19. At Sarsden, aged 67, Jas. Haughton Langston, esq., M.P. See OBITUARY.

At Hanger-hill, Ealing, aged 84, John Bowyer Nichols, esq., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

At Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, aged 86, Joseph Weld, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Long Burton, near Sherborne, Penelope Marianne, wife of the Rev. R. Cosens.

At Cheshunt, Herts., aged 71, Theodosia, dau. of the late Rev. William Jones, M.A., formerly Vicar of Broxbourn, Herts.

At Edinburgh, aged 59, Edward Buller, esq., Lieut. R.N., one of the Naval Knights of Windsor, and sixth son of the late William Buller, esq., of Maidwell, Northamptonshire.

Oct. 20. At Cliff-house, Birstal, Leicestershire, aged 79, Anne Isabella, widow of Henry Lakin, esq., of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire.

At Bersted-lodge, Bognor, aged 56, John Ballett Fletcher, esq., J.P. of Sussex and of Lincolnshire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, Sept. 26, 1863.	Oct. 3, 1863.	Oct. 10, 1863.	Oct. 17, 1863.
Mean Temperature . . .			° 50·4	° 52·0	° 53·3	° 53·8
London	78029	2803989	1233	1274	1258	1205
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	178	201	162	189
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	301	261	287	276
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	148	192	171	138
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	258	286	263	268
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	348	334	375	334

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
Sept. 26 .	686	174	174	160	39	1233	948	853	1801
Oct. 3 .	683	184	183	186	38	1274	1037	898	1935
„ 10 .	652	185	195	189	37	1258	962	911	1873
„ 17 .	610	150	211	189	45	1205	1001	938	1939

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 20, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	2,332	45	0	Oats	214	20	5	Beans	271	34	9
Barley	1,262	34	5	Rye	15	30	4	Peas	125	42	5

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	42	8	Oats	20	1	Beans	38	2
Barley	34	11	Rye	31	1	Peas	36	3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, OCT. 22.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, OCT. 22.	
Mutton	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts	1,060
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Sheep	4,190
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Calves	401
Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*	Pigs	210

COAL-MARKET, OCT. 23.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 19*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 15*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Sept. 25, to Oct. 24, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
25	55	60	50	29. 69	fair
26	54	59	49	29. 99	do.
27	54	58	48	30. 08	do. cloudy
28	50	58	45	29. 89	hvy. rain, fair
29	47	58	48	29. 94	fair
30	49	61	60	29. 67	fgy.fr. hvy.rn.
O. 1	50	57	51	29. 17	rain
2	50	57	55	29. 71	cloudy
3	50	61	61	29. 83	rain, cloudy
4	60	63	52	29. 85	cldy. slgt. rn.
5	49	57	50	29. 90	do. rain
6	47	55	47	29. 91	fair
7	50	57	58	29. 66	rain, cloudy
8	51	65	58	29. 54	fair
9	52	57	53	29. 54	rain, fair

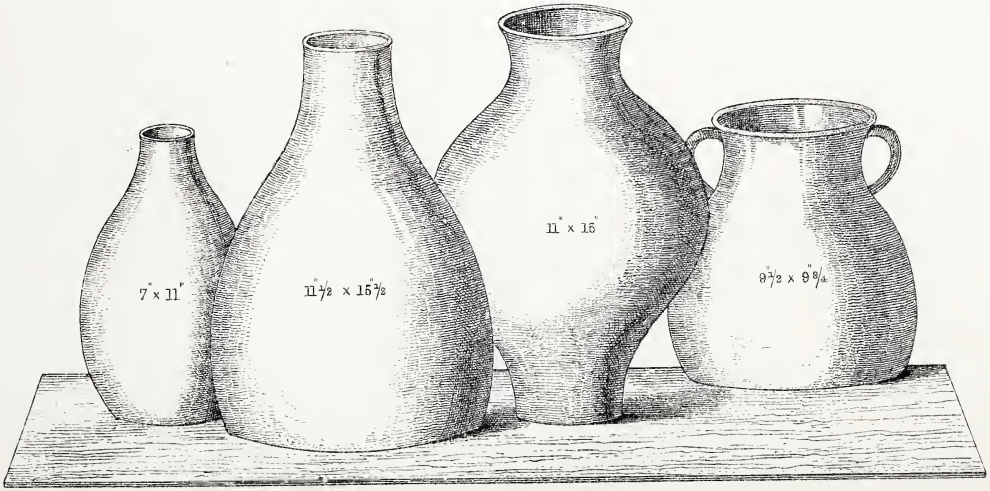
Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
10	59	64	55	29. 67	fair, cldy. rain
11	55	60	53	29. 64	do. cloudy
12	54	59	54	29. 41	do.
13	54	58	54	29. 29	do. cloudy
14	53	63	55	29. 53	do. do.
15	53	58	54	29. 52	rain, gloomy
16	53	59	53	29. 81	cloudy, fair
17	54	60	51	29. 93	rn. cdy. fr. fog.
18	51	62	56	30. 02	cloudy, fair
19	56	62	58	30. 04	do.
20	57	61	58	30. 05	do. rain
21	57	60	56	30. 10	do. foggy
22	57	62	54	29. 87	do. fair
23	50	56	47	30. 22	fair, cloudy
24	45	53	50	30. 18	foggy, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. and Oct.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	93¼ ½	91⅞ 2	91⅞ 2	Shut.	par. 3 pm.			108¼ ⅝
25	93¼ ½	91⅞ 2⅛	91⅞ 2⅛		par. 3 pm.	223		108¼ ⅜
26	93⅛ ⅜	91¾ 2	91¾ 2		1 dis.	225½		108¼ ½
28	93¼ ⅜	92	91¾ 2		1 dis. 2 pm.			108¼ ½
29	93¼ ½	91⅞ 2⅛	91⅞ 2⅛		1 dis. 2 pm.			108¼ ⅝
30	93¼ ⅜	91⅞	91⅞ 2		1 dis. 2 pm.		16 pm.	108⅜ ⅝
O. 1	93¼ ½	91⅝	91⅝ 2⅛		par.			108⅜ ⅝
2	93¼ ½	91⅞	91⅞ 2		par. 3 pm.	224 5½	20 pm.	108⅜ ¾
3	93⅜ ½	91⅝ 2	91⅝ 2⅛		2. 3 pm.			108½ ⅝
5	93¼ ⅜	91¾ 2	91⅞ 2		2. 3 pm.			108½ ¾
6	93¼ ⅜	91¾ 2	91¾ 2			226		108½ ⅞
7	93 ⅛	91⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾		par. 3 pm.	224	18. 22pm.	108¾ ⅞
8	93 ⅛	91½ ¾	91½ ¾		par.		19. 22 pm.	108⅝ ⅞
9	92¾ 3⅛	91½ ¾	91⅜ ⅝		par. 3 pm.	224		108⅝ ⅞
10	93 ⅛	91⅝ ¼	91½ ¾	233	par. 3 pm.		22 pm.	108⅞
12	92⅞ 3⅛	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	233			18. 22pm.	108⅜ ⅞
13	92⅞ 3⅛	91½	91½ ⅝	233 5	par. 3 pm.			108¾ 9
14	92⅞ 3⅛	91½ ⅝	91½ ¾	235	par.			108¾ 9
15	92⅞ 3⅛	91½ ⅝	91½ ¾		par.			108¾ 9
16	93 ⅛	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝		1 dis. 3 pm.	225½		108¾ 9
17	93 ⅛	91⅝	91½ ⅝	235	2 dis. 1 pm.	226		109 ¼
19	93 ⅛	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	235	2 dis. 1 pm.	224		109 ¼
20	93 ¼	91½ ¾	91½ ¾	233 5½	2 dis. 1 pm.	224 6		109 ¼
21	93 ¼	91⅜ ⅝	91⅜ ⅝		1 dis. 2 pm.			109 ⅜
22	92⅞ 3⅛	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	234 6	1 dis. 2 pm.			109½ ⅜
23	93 ⅛	91⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	236	1 dis. 2 pm.			109¼ ⅜

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ACOUSTIC VASES

St MARY YOUGHALL IRELAND

J.R.Jobbins.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1863.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

PROFESSOR NILSSON'S WORK ON "THE PRIMITIVE INHABITANTS OF THE NORTH."

WE have lately received, by the hands of Dr. Otto Torell, a letter dated so long back as May last, from Professor Nilsson, in which he complains of a notice of his work contained in our number for March, 1863, pp. 308, 9. His letter, though styled by himself a "short reply," is in reality very much longer than the article in question, and we have not room to give it *in extenso*, but we believe that the following passages fairly exhibit the learned Professor's case:—

"With reference to the assertion of the reviewer, that I 'first make assumptions, then regard these assumptions as facts, and then construct a whole tower and temple on this visionary substratum,' I beg leave to state that this is by no means the truth, but that each position I have taken is based on facts, and that from these facts I have afterwards drawn logical deductions. To prove that this is really the case I crave permission to enumerate some of the fundamental theses contained in my work. For the origin of the ornamented decorations on bronze relics, which I have also shewn to exist on ancient stone monuments and architectural works, I have followed their track backwards from the North to the East, to Phœnicia and Egypt. These are certainly not 'assumptions,' but facts that may be seen by the eye and grasped in the hand. The deduction is, that these decorations have not originated in the North but in the East. I have produced the fact that those swords on which these decorations are found have short hilts; those on which they are not found have long ones. With my knowledge of the structure of the hands of the Germanic tribes, I have deduced the conclusion that these short-hilted swords could not have been used by men of any Germanic race. It is, too, a fact, that the bronze relics display a high degree of technical skill in their manufacture. From this fact I have drawn the deduction that the inhabitants of the North being at that time rude barbarians (also a fact), could not have manufactured these swords; but that, on the contrary, they must have been produced by a civilized people. Again, I have proved that clear traces of sun worship (the worship of Baal), such as it was in Canaan in the time of Moses and Joshua, are still to be found in Ireland, Scandinavia, and other places. This, too, is matter of fact, and will not be disputed after attention has been directed to the circumstance. Further, I have proved that when Massilia was founded, the sacred vessels of the Phœnician gods, Baal and Astartes, were removed thither with the colony; and that while, as far as our knowledge goes, no other religion existed in Massilia, the worship of Baal and Astartes was long maintained there. From this I have drawn the deduction that Pytheas of Massilia was a worshipper of Baal. I have shewn from Hecatæus that in the fourth century before Christ a temple of Baal existed in England. I have explained what that natural phenomenon of the North (hitherto unobserved by the learned) was which Pytheas compared to 'Pneumon Thalassios,' and thereby I hope have cleared the fame of that distinguished philosopher after two thousand years of slander."

GENEALOGICAL QUERY.

THE following entries were found in an old Bible belonging to a family named Wilson, of Barbadoes.

"Peter Lacon, third son of Francis and Ann Lacon, was born in Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, March 28, 1749, O.S."

"Mr. Lacon was married at St. Mary-le-bow Church, London, (?) July 18, 1773, to Catherine Webster."

Q. Is anything known of an intermarriage between the families of Lacon and Wilson, or Webster and Wilson?

Who were the Lacons of Cleobury Mortimer? J. H. L.-A.

The Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOTICE OF SOME FRENCH PERIODICAL WORKS PUBLISHED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

Although the works published during the present year on the subject of French archæology are not quite so numerous as usual, an inspection of their contents shews in a most satisfactory manner that there is by no means any falling off in the value of the matter. To enter fully into the merits of all the papers contained in them would of course demand no inconsiderable space; the present notice, therefore, is necessarily confined to an enumeration of the contents of each publication, together with a short account of the papers which offer the greatest interest.

The oldest archæological periodical in France is the well-known *Bulletin Monumental* of M. de Caumont [a], who many years since began his work by founding the Institut des Provinces, to the intense disgust of *the* Institut. The *Bulletin* is the organ of the Société Française d'Archéologie pour la Conservation des Monuments, and, strange thing to say, has nothing whatever to do with Government. In fact, it very strongly resembles the Journal of our own Archæological Institute, except that the woodcuts are executed in a rather rough-and-ready manner.

The principal paper is a most excellent essay on enamels, by M. Felix Verneilh, who, in opposition to M. de Lasteyrie and sundry other antiquaries, denies the right of Limoges to arrogate to herself the invention of champlèvé enamel; which, by the way, he is rather inclined to give to the inhabitants of the British Isles. Almost every archæologist of any standing can remember the day when every cloisonné and champlèvé enamel was classed under the head of Byzantine. Then came a separation.

[a] Bulletin Monumental publié sous les auspices de la Societé Française d'Archéologie pour la conservation et la description des monuments nationaux et dirigé. Par M. de Caumont. (Paris: Derache, Didron. Caen: Hardel.)

All the former were still said to belong to the capital of the Eastern empire, but the latter were all put down as having been manufactured at Limoges. Next came the knowledge that there was a German school of enamellers, who also exported their works, like the people of Limoges. M. Verneilh now goes much further, and attributes sundry articles of cloisonné work, such as the Roach Smith fibula in the British Museum, Alfred's jewel in the Bodleian, and the enamels (cloisonné) in the treasury at Conques, to native workmen. It is true, he observes, that the enameller and niellest who executed the latter objects belonged to the great school of Limoges, but sundry iconographical peculiarities go to prove that he must have worked at Conques, and under the eye of Bego the abbot. As to the champlève enamels of Limoges, M. Verneilh absolutely denies that there is a single one properly dated until we arrive at the twelfth century. Our author then passes in review the Lorraine workmen of Suger; the enamelled plate of Geoffrey Plantagenet, still preserved in the museum at Le Mans; the base of the statue of the Virgin, given by the Queen Jeanne d'Evreux to St. Denis, and now in the Louvre; the enamelled plates bearing the name of Henry of Blois, the brother of King Stephen, and which are to be seen in the British Museum: and while he attributes all of these to local artists, at the same time acknowledging that Limoges in the middle of the thirteenth century had become a manufactory of enamels, and did export works to England and elsewhere, he still asserts that the art of enamelling was by no means confined to that town, but was spread universally over Europe.

This common-sense view of the question is by no means palatable to the Limousin antiquaries, who consider M. Verneilh as belonging to themselves. Two curious etchings are given of a reliquary in the form of a head discovered in the sacristy of the church of Nexon by M. Jules Verneilh, the brother of the writer. It is curious as containing the name of the donor (Guy de la Brugiere), the name of the artist (Aymeric de Chretien), and the date 1346. Should M. Verneilh ever republish this excellent paper, which is much to be desired, he will perhaps forgive his English friends for hinting that there are a few errors relating to English enamels which it would be perhaps as well to correct. Thus, the ring of Ethelwold is not a cloisonné enamel but a deeply-cut niello; the enamelled

tomb in Westminster Abbey is that of William not Aymer de Valence; and the other wooden effigy, that of Henry V., is said to have been covered with plates of silver, not of enamelled copper; and lastly, Rickman is not quite the authority to cite for the well-known deed between the executors of Walter of Merton and John of Limoges: the honour of the discovery belongs to Mr. Albert Way, and the extract occurs in the first volume of the "Archæological Journal."

Among the other papers in this year's *Bulletin* may be noticed an account of the ceramic museum of Aoste in Dauphiné, where a large quantity of Roman pottery and glass has been discovered. One glass vessel contains a drop of water hermetically enclosed in a bubble; another vase has evidently been cast, for the marks of the mould remain; while a third is enriched with coloured filigranes like those of Murano. Another paper treats of the restoration of churches, by M. Bordeaux; and a third describes the bells and their inscriptions in the valleys of the Pyrenees, by M. le Comte de Toulouse Lautrec. The Abbé Van Drival contributes a note on the fabrication of the tapestry at Arras, and M. Paul Simian treats of the lake cities of Switzerland, Ireland, and Dauphiné; the topography of the battle of Vesontio, where Vindex was defeated, is elucidated by M. Auguste Castan; while the Director, M. de Caumont, endeavours to prove that dolmens are nothing more than the sepulchral cavities formerly the centres of tumuli.

The *Annales Archéologiques*[b] next demand our attention; unfortunately, owing to the illness of the Director, M. Didron, only a small portion of this year's volume has appeared. As usual, the engravings are all that can be desired; especially that representing the altar frontal of Charles V., of which an account has been given in last year's volume.

The Director gives a long paper on three windows illustrating the three theological Virtues, which he has lately put up in the church of Notre Dame at Chalons-sur-Marne. Copies from the same cartoons have already been placed at Aix, Dunkerque, Abbeville, and other places. The one representing Faith is recommended for north transepts, Charity is to be placed in the south, and Hope at the west end. It is a little

[b] Annales Archéologiques, vol. xxiii. (Paris: Didron aîné.)

doubtful how far good taste would recommend the frequent employment of the same cartoons; still we know that it was occasionally done in former times, and at the present day, when stained glass is so much in fashion, perhaps it is better that a church should have a good copy than an indifferent original. M. E. Didron, the nephew of the Director, and the artist of many of his cartoons, gives us in this year's *Annales* the first instalment of his History of Painted Glass. The present matter is entirely preliminary, and simply discusses the three following points:—1, the period of the commencement of glass painting; 2, its country; 3, the original method of working. In answer to No. 1, after quoting nearly all the known texts, our author comes to the conclusion that the manufacture of glass[c] arrived at that perfection which constitutes an art in the first years of the ninth century, and that it is due to the immense impulse given to all the arts by Charlemagne during the fourteen years he was emperor. Hi son Louis followed in his steps, and we are assured, on the faith of the Monk of St. Gall, that this latter monarch gave all his cast-off clothes to Stracholt the serf, a glass-painter of St. Gall. As regards No. 2, M. Didron, after discarding the story of the Phœnicians, quotes Pliny to prove that the Gauls possessed the art of making glass before it was known to the Romans; and we are likewise informed that France has always been in advance of her neighbours both north and south. We also find that there are no less than three churches possessing windows formed of Oriental alabaster, viz. St. Miniato, near Florence, the cathedral at Orvieto, and St. Pietro at Corneto. The remaining papers comprise *Le Premier des Monuments Gothiques* (St. Denis), by M. Felix Verneilh; *Iconographie du Chemin de la Croix*, by M. Barbier de Montault; *Aperçu Iconographique sur St. Pierre et St. Paul*, by M. le Comte de St. Laurent; *Stalles de Notre Dame de la Roche XIII. Cent.; Stalles de Lisieux XIV. Cent.*, by M. Claude Sauvageot; *Chapelle Abattiale de St. Jean aux Bois*, by M. L. Sauvageot; *Incendie du Serail de Constantinople*, by Didron aîné; and *Rome et Gothique*. From this latter article it appears that chasubles, stoles, copes, and other vestments, cut according to the pattern of the Middle Ages, have had a very narrow

[c] M. E. Didron here, of course, means glass as applied to windows, for the ancients made quite as beautiful glass cups, &c., as we do at the present day.

escape indeed from being absolutely prohibited at head-quarters; so different is the Church of Rome in the nineteenth century from the Latin Church of the Middle Ages.

We now arrive at the works of M. Viollet-le-Duc [d], and when we consider not only how much he writes, but the knowledge, and, above all, the research involved in what he writes, his productions become simply wonderful. Had he only lived some five centuries back, the German critics would most certainly have discovered that there were at least three distinct Viollet-le-Ducs, and would have most kindly pointed out the productions of each. The *Dictionnaire* has now reached to the word *Plâtre*, and the numbers which have appeared this year contain the important articles *Palais*, *Pan de Bois*, *Peinture*, *Pierre*, *Pignon*, *Pilastre*, *Pilier*, *Pinacle*, and *Piscine*. Under the head of *Palais* we are treated to a most interesting account of the various edifices inhabited by the kings, bishops, and popes of the Middle Ages. Thus the first illustration is a restored view of the palais erected by Charlemagne at Verberie, near Compiègne. It appears that sundry fragments still existed in the last century, and it was from these and from indications given in a grant of Francis I., allowing certain portions to be removed, that the Père Carlier wrote his description in 1764; and it is this description that has served as a guide for the restored view. The great palace of the Kings of France was, as everybody knows, in the Ile de la Cité, at Paris, of which the celebrated Sainte Chapelle, and a few towers and vaulted basement stories, are all that exist at the present day. A plan and restored view is given, by which we see clearly the position of the great hall, corresponding with our own beautiful one at Westminster, but probably less effective as a composition, inasmuch as it was divided by a row of columns in the middle, and had only a plain wagon-roof instead of the wonderful carpentry erected by Richard II. We also see the position of the great round tower, which served as a donjon and occasionally as a prison; the beautiful little building of two stories at the east end of the Sainte Chapelle, and which served as the treasury; the large external staircase, built by Enguerrand de Marigny, which is further illustrated under the word *Perron;* the Chambre des

[d] Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture française du XI. au XVI. Siècle. Par M. Viollet-le-Duc. Vol. vii., 1 et 2 fascicule. (Paris: Morel et Cie., Editeurs.)

Comptes; and the staircase to the Sainte Chapelle, the work of Louis XII. From Paris we go to Poitiers, and there we see the additions made to the palais by John Duke of Berri, in 1395. Probably no prince in the Middle Ages was a greater lover and patron of art than he was; and the building under consideration is by no means unworthy of the man who caused the Sainte Chapelle at Bourges to be built, and the Bible now in the British Museum to be illuminated. The addition to the palace of Poitiers is a curious mixture of domestic and military architecture, with statues and much moulded work; had he but lived 150 years earlier, when a better and bolder art was in vogue, the thing would have been perfect.

We have next an account of the archbishop's palace at Paris, of the bishop's palace at Laon, and of the archiepiscopal residence at Narbonne. This latter is even now tolerably perfect, but has been considerably altered by M. Viollet-le-Duc himself to make it into a town-hall. The present façade consequently corresponds very little with that given in the restored view. The most valuable notice is a very complete history of the palace of the popes at Avignon, concerning which we learn that although the architect, Pierre Obreri, had a somewhat Italian name, yet the architecture is decidedly that of the south of France, adding another proof of the fact that local architects were almost always employed in the Middle Ages, and if occasionally a foreigner was imported, as in the case of Wilars de Honecort, it was only in very exceptional cases. Concerning the frescoes which are always attributed to Giotto, we are told in a note that Giotto was dead when the palace of the popes was erected, and that the only paintings at Avignon which could possibly be attributed to him were those which were to be seen a few years ago under the porch of Notre Dame des Doms, but when they were executed the popes had not made Avignon their residence.

Under the article *Pan de Bois* we are presented with a restoration of a house of the middle of the twelfth century, which M. Viollet-le-Duc saw destroyed at Dreux in 1834. A wooden chapel is also noticed, which still exists in the Faubourg Croncels at Troyes. As to the article *Peinture*, it is an elaborate treatise on the art—so much so, indeed, as to preclude any chance of giving any idea of it in a notice like the present.

The first volume of the *Entretiens sur l'Architecture*[e], by the same author, has made its appearance in a collective form during the present year. The *Entretiens* are illustrated by 107 excellent woodcuts, beside an atlas containing 18 steel plates. The book—which, by the way, is perhaps more adapted to the general public than the *Dictionnaire*—consists of a number of somewhat long-winded essays upon the following subjects: What is Barbarism and what is Art; Architecture among the Greeks; Comparison of Greek and Roman Architecture; Roman Architecture; On the Methods to be followed in studying Architecture; the Basilica of the Romans; the Private Architecture of the Ancients; On the Decadence of Ancient Architecture; On the Rise of Byzantine Architecture; On the Principles of Modern Architecture in the Middle Ages; On the Causes of the Decadence of Architecture; On some Principles touching Architectural Composition; On the Renaissance; On the Principles of Knowledge necessary to Architects. This latter chapter is illustrated by several buildings with triangles drawn over them: a most pernicious piece of knowledge, by the way, to all architects, more particularly the younger ones, for while it is always comparatively easy to draw triangles, circles, &c. upon drawings of existing buildings, yet immediately any one begins to design by a similar process he will find himself utterly lost. The truth is, that design in architecture depends upon a man's mind and a man's eye, and the only way to educate them for the purpose is by a proper course of *belles lettres* for the one, and a constant study of figure for the other. The concluding chapter treats of the architecture of the nineteenth century.

In the *Revue Archéologique*[f] M. Viollet-le-Duc contributes no less than four papers upon the Album of Wilars de Honecort. His object is principally to reply to an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by M. Renan, entitled *L'Art du an Moyen-age et les Causes de sa Decadence*. The latter gentleman having described the Album as containing "new forms more remarkable for their difficulty and their *bizarrerie* than for their solid beauty," one can easily imagine what M. Viollet-le-Duc has to say on the question. In the course of the argument he thus touches off Vasari: "An apologist, a second-rate critic, a more

[e] Entretiens sur l'Architecture. Par Viollet-le-Duc. Première partie. (Paris: Morel et C^ie.)

[f] Revue Archéologique. Nouvelle serie. 4^me année, 1863. (Didier et C^ie.)

second-rate painter, speaking of many things he knew little about, and setting himself up as a judge in matters of art which he had never taken the pains to study thoroughly." M. Viollet-le-Duc sees in the various geometrical lines drawn over various human and other figures in the Album, a system for the construction of the *posés* of the said figures: in all probability they are simply a means of copying another figure—in fact, a ready help in drawing.

It would be a long task to enumerate all the very excellent papers contributed to the *Revue Archéologique*. The first number opens with an account of a Greek vase decorated with gilding, found at Corinth, but which M. J. de Witte thinks is Athenian workmanship. This assertion is somewhat questionable, for we have hardly so far progressed with our study of the antique as to be able to distinguish one contemporary school from another.

M. M. P. Foucart describes the temple of Hercules-Victor at Tivoli. It was formerly known to tourists as the Villa of Mæcenas. At last M. Thierry made excavations, and discovered the right name. The temple itself is curious, as being connected with a theatre in front of it, but in such a manner (for it is placed on rising ground) that it was well seen from the road. Our learned countryman, Mr. Birch, contributes a notice on a magic papyrus in the British Museum.

The *Eglises de Bourgs et Villages*[g] is a publication of several old churches, and one or two new ones. It appears to be very popular in France, where village churches have not received the attention that has been given to them in this country. No. 1 is the church of Mareilles (Seine et Oise), a thirteenth-century church, but not a particularly good one. No. 3 that at Nesle (Seine et Oise), a most exquisite example of the very best development of thirteenth-century architecture. Then comes No. 4, the church at Fronville (also Seine et Oise), in which there is a good deal of twelfth-century work. The same may be said of No. 6, the church of Chateauneuf (Saone et Loire), which is vaulted with stone barrel-vaulting. The remaining churches are modern. No. 2, at Fontenailles, is by M. Millet, where the old tower is used up again, and the pulpit projects from a double pier; No. 5 is the chapelle de St. Sauveur

[g] Eglises de Bourgs et Villages. Par M. A. de Baudot. (Paris: Morel et Cie.)

(Pyrenées Orientales), by M. Boeswivald; and No. 7 the new church at Carcassonne, by Viollet-le-Duc. Of the three M. Millet's is perhaps the best.

As an estimate is given to each church, both ancient and modern, it is curious to know what our French neighbours consider a fair sum for a parish church. M. Millet's work, which holds 600 people, cost 49,605 francs; M. Boeswivald's cost 64,292; and that of M. Viollet-le-Duc cost 94,560. The number of sittings is not given to these two last. As to the ancient churches, No. 1 holds 500, and would cost 94,557; No. 3 holds 600 or 700, and would cost 176,940; No. 4 holds 300, and would cost 50,687; No. 6 holds 500, and would cost 125,640. After this, who can deny the utility of statistics?

Another work, the *Monographie du Palais de Fontainebleau*, can hardly be called an archæological one. This Palace, however, is curious as a landmark in the history of art, and as being one of the buildings which brought about our present architecture; in fact, it may almost be described as being built in the French style of to-day. The work has been got up by an engraver, M. Pfnor, assisted by eight other of his confrères: the consequence is that the plates are most beautifully executed, and worthy of a far better and purer building than the Palais de Fontainebleau. The text, which has not yet appeared, will be the work of M. Champollion Figeac.

The last work to be noticed is the *Evangiles des Dimanches et Fêtes*, by M. Curmer[h]. M. Curmer is well known as the publisher of several chromolithographic works, such as the *Heures de la Reine Anne de Bretagne; L'Imitation de Jesu Christ; Le Missel Illustré:* and his new work, viz. the *Evangiles*, is inferior to none of these in execution. The plan of M. Curmer is to obtain photographs of ancient illuminations, to have them coloured from the originals on the spot, and then to work from them; and very well the work is done, but, alas! no chromolithography can give us the thick plates of burnished gold and the impasto and colour we so much admire in the work of the twelfth, thirteenth,

[h] Les Evangiles des Dimanches et Fêtes suivies de Prières a la Sainte Vierge et Aux Saints. 400 pages de texte encadrées dans les plus riches ornements et cent miniatures reproduction en couleur des œuvres de Jean Fouquet, H. Memling, Albert Durer, Giulio Clovio, Beato Angelico da Fiesole, Atavante, Lorenzo Monaco, &c. Extraites des plus Précieux Manuscrits de Paris, Londres, Oxford, Bruxelles, Munich, Turin, Milan, Venise, Bologne, Florence, Rome, Naples, Saint-Gall, Rouen, Lyon, Grenoble, &c. (Paris: L. Curmer, Editeur.)

and fourteenth centuries. In later illuminations, say those of the end of the fifteenth, the process answers much better, and it would probably be as well if M. Curmer confined his attention to these alone. An antiquary would also be inclined to object to the mixing up different ages and different styles of illumination in the same book, as is the case with the *Evangiles*.

In conclusion, there is one other book which, although not a French archæological publication, is so nearly one, and is so widely read by all Englishmen, that its mistakes become a very serious matter indeed. Everybody knows that Mr. Murray only wants a hint, and the Handbook to France will receive that complete overhauling by some competent person which its mistakes, not to say errors, so loudly call for.

W. BURGES.

EXHIBITION OF STAINED GLASS, MAY, 1864.

MR. GAMBIER PARRY and Mr. Burchett were, with Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Willement, invited in June last to form an Executive Committee to superintend an Exhibition of Glass Painting at the South Kensington Museum in May, 1864. Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Willement have declined to act, but the project, we see, is not dropped. Messrs. Gambier Parry and Burchett have issued a notice to artists in Glass Painting, on the subject, dated October, 1863, from which we extract the following passage to shew the scope and purpose of the intended Exhibition:—

"The Committee and the authorities of the South Kensington Museum desire to urge on all artists in glass the importance of the opportunity thus offered to them, and the necessity of exertion in the production of works of high character, pre-eminently for these three purposes, viz.: 1st, to vindicate the excellence of this branch of English Art in comparison with that of Foreign Countries; 2nd, to raise the public appreciation of art in glass, from the commercial association too commonly entertained of works produced at so much per foot, to the higher ideal of an independent art, producing works to be valued by their individual merits; and 3rd, to shew the applicability of painted glass, in cases not commonly considered, whether for ornamentation combined with economy, or for large and more important objects.

"Your Committee suggest that as works of coloured glass for inlaying floors and walls, or mosaics, will not interfere with the window spaces for transparent glass, the introduction of works of that character would add to the interest and use of the exhibition, and should therefore be admitted.

"The exhibition of pot metals, or materials for mosaics, might also be considered."

It is desirable that all applications for space should be made immediately, addressed to "The Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.," marked "Executive Committee for Stained Glass Exhibition."

NYDAM MOSS: THE DIGGINGS AND DISCOVERIES.

By Prof. George Stephens, F.S.A.

Having already drawn attention to the wonderful harvest of antiquarian remains, from the third century after Christ, found in the Danish Moss at Thorsbjerg, in South Jutland, I now beg to give a short account of the similar important finds, from about the same period, at Nydam Moss in that ilk. I do so after a fresh visit to Flensborg Museum, where these invaluable treasures are deposited, and after long conversations with that learned and yet most practical digger Conrad Engelhardt, Esq., its zealous and indefatigable Curator. I also use the two articles on the subject communicated by this same excellent archæologist to the Danish official gazette, the *Berlingske Tidende*, for the 12th and 29th of August.

Mr. Engelhardt first broke ground at Nydam in 1859. The results were so encouraging that he continued operations in the summers of 1860, 1862, and now again this year. This time he has been more successful than ever, and there is every probability that the excavations to be undertaken next summer will largely add to the store. After this we may hope that Councillor Thomsen, the enterprising chief of the Danish Museum in the capital, will no longer delay what has been put off far too long already, and what is demanded on all sides in Denmark itself,—systematic diggings on a large scale in the famous Allesö Moss, which was opened some years ago by the accomplished *savan* Mr. Herbst, but which he has never been suffered to continue, in spite of the rich hoard he so fortunately met with.

The Moss of Nydam is at East-Sottrup, in Sundeved, South Jutland, Denmark; for these find-mosses have not extended into Holstein. It has a watershed on each side, and was originally a bay of the Als-sound. During the course of centuries has been formed a moss-gathering, from five to six feet thick, which is now covered with sward and used as a meadow. Like other channels and fiords from the old time, many of which have since become dry or marshy, it has been used by forayers or camp-followers, or wikings or army-chapmen, for the secretion of their plunder or merchandize, collected from many a battle-field, doubtless in England as well as in Scandinavia or elsewhere. That much of it was intended for sale as mere metal or raw material, is apparent from the fact that many of the pieces have been purposely smashed, and hacked, and broken, in a way which could not have resulted from the field itself. It is also remarkable that all these Danish moss-finds are from about the same period, the early Iron Age, chiefly from the second

and third centuries after Christ. There is the same character in the objects exhumed; and this again corresponds with the date of the accompanying Roman coins, those at Thorsbjerg ending in 194, and those at Nydam in 217.

As we have almost nothing elsewhere from this particular period,—as these articles are usually remarkably well preserved from the peculiar action of the moss-water,—as they are chiefly "barbarian," that is, the laves and memories of our own forefathers, and illustrative of their high civilization and extreme skill in the arts, in the workmanship of the precious metals and of iron and bronze, and in the tasteful application of striking decoration,—and as they at the same time include Roman pieces, and shew contact with, and the influence of, Roman culture,—they open a new chapter in the history of our Northern and Gothic ancestors at a time when they clashed with the decaying Roman Empire. These finds, in fact, will compel us, whether we will or no, to take an entirely different view of the men who laid the foundations of our English states, and of so many other fresh "barbarian" kingdoms, and to admit that their civilization was in many things not inferior to the Roman, though it was so different in kind; while politically and morally it was far superior, for it was that of hardy freemen, not of demoralized and enervated slaves. Even at this early period the Roman armies were largely recruited from the ranks of the adventurous "barbarians," a policy which eventually gave the death-blow to that great clay image yclept Imperial Rome.

In 1863 the diggings have been in a room of about eight hundred square feet, at a depth of from five to seven feet. The articles found are either in the lowest layer of the moss, or on the former sea-bottom, which latter is a clayey mass full of small white shells. They lie here in a space about a foot thick, are cast in helter-skelter, and shew signs of still further disarrangement by the wave-flow.

Among the articles thus restored to us this summer may be mentioned a number of excellent *swords of iron*, partly cut in facets, and partly exquisitely damascened, but mostly without any haft, and often wonderfully bent or slashed. One of them has a splendid hilt of wood, decorated with silver bands; another has a bone guard; a third was deposited in the moss together with a thin and weak sheath of wood, whose middle bore splendid golden claspings, with a hollow through which was passed the sword-belt. On this last blade, on the grip, and consequently originally hidden from view when the handle was on, was a sunken stamp, with raised Roman letters, apparently initials or contractions, while above this again is another such stamp of a half-moon. This was doubtless a factory stamp, the private mark of the sword-smith. Of *wooden sheaths* many fragments were dug up. One was in five pieces, laid above each other. The thin side-slips were held toge-

ther by small plates, usually of wood, sometimes of bronze. At the top of these sheaths we find a bronze setting, with rings and other pieces for the security of the sword-belt. At the end is usually a ferule or clasp, often elegant in form. Numbers of bronze buckles and clasps also lay in the moss, some of them of shapes hitherto unobserved.

Spear-shafts were found in surprising numbers, some without the iron pike, some quite complete, some no less than ten feet long. The butt-end is roundish, and has never been shod. But on many of them we find a line of small nubs at about the centre, probably for holding fast tiers of string at a point where lay the balance of the weapon. The numerous iron spear-points shewed every variety of make, and are admirably smithied. At one spot was found a clump or bundle of twelve iron pikes for spears or javelins, two knife-blades, and one iron arrow-head, all wrapped in a piece of woollen stuff.

Awls have often been found, both here and in the Thorsbjerg Moss, with wooden handles bored through at the top for hanging at the belt. But this year some had a new shape, the haft bearing a small ring of iron for the suspension cord. Many of these wooden hafts are prettily carved.

Arrows were plenty, both of fir and ash. The iron heads are here happily preserved. Curiously enough, under the corded end most of these weapons bear certain marks, three parallel strokes or zigzags between two strokes, or a scoring something like a Runic ᛚ (L). These arrows were often met with in bundles of from twenty to thirty. Some few were found rudely pointed or dulled, unarmed with metal, apparently for stunning or killing birds or small animals of chase, perhaps to preserve the fine fur. Many of these weapons were lying in the soft sea-mud. Besides these, there were four perfect *bows*, with a notch at each end for the string. The longest, 6 ft. 3 in., has an iron spike at the one end, and may have been used as a rough lance or bayonet.

Wooden shields were also represented, but they were so thin and soft that not one was taken up whole. The peculiarity of those found here is, that they had no rand, no metal rim, and that the hand-grip is heavier and rougher than those in the Thorsbjerg Moss. Shield-bosses of bronze were but few: most were of iron. These shields were usually about three feet in diameter.

Knives and *axes* were numerous. The knives had round handles and broad backs, just like the common garden-knife. The axes were of elegant shapes, with hafts stuck through the holes from above. Several of the knives were bent nearly double.

A unique *iron sickle* had a broad back. It is about a foot long.

Many *sharpening stones* were discovered, some of them nicely finished, oval in shape, and with a slight hollow for the tie by which they were suspended.

Horses,—or rather parts of horses, chiefly heads,—have also been uncovered. In the mouth of three of these heads were entire bits, with large bronze rings at the sides. The bit itself is of iron. One of them is so large and heavy as seemingly to have been used as a curb for a vicious or ungovernable steed. They were all lying on the former sea-bottom, with other articles both above and below them, so that all were flung down at the same time. Only a fragment of horse-harness has appeared.

Wooden cans were scarce;—only two fragments, and three small boat-shaped boxes without lids.

Ornaments but few, chiefly glass beads, a small silver basket, and four Roman silver coins, struck for Faustina the Elder. Some bast-ropes were also met with. Wooden pieces, of unknown use, were found here and there, some of them hooks.

But the most surprising piece of all was a large *galley*, or row-boat, 72 ft. long and 9 ft. broad amidships. It is quite perfect, has many peculiarities of construction, and would seem to have had a sail. The planks are of oak, with clamps and large iron bolts. The bent clamps are cut out of the solid oak, so cheap was wood at that time. The tholes and rowlocks have an uncommon form. This "dragon" is flat-bottomed midships, its greatest height there being 3 ft.; it then runs to a point at both ends, which finish in a taper with carved ornaments. A kind of shield-paddle lay in the middle. The bottom was covered with woven withies, to keep the feet dry, and above this was a whole heap of arms and other antiquities. Thus, at the stem: *iron swords*, some richly damascened, two with hilts of bone; twelve perfect *axes;* numerous *bone arrow-heads;* many *cutting-axes* with hafts of wood; boards belonging to *shields;* iron *shield-bosses*, and one of silver covered with gold; *hones; beads; brooches;* an *ear-picker* and *tweezers* on a ring of bronze. Amidships: several bundles of *pales* 3 ft. long, with holes at each end, and fragments of bast-ropes; wooden *bows; knives; awls;* elegant wooden *cans;* a wooden *scoop;* a clay pot, containing a bone comb in several pieces, held together by bronze tacks; staves for wooden *pails*. At the stern: boards for *shields;* a large *sharpening-stone*. But the vessel had lurched over on one side as it sank, and much of the cargo may have fallen out. This will be looked for next summer. The ship had been scuttled, for a large hole had been cut in her bottom. She had apparently been driven forward by forty oarsmen, and was found 7,000 ft. from the present Als-sound. Doubtless in such a galley as this, only larger, as ploughing the North instead of the Eastern Sea, Hengist and Horsa made their great descents on the English coasts one or two hundred years later. About 100 ft. further off was found the fragment of another boat, whose other parts may turn up next year.

If we now give the results of the systematic diggings in Nydam from 1859 till now, over a space of about 10,000 square feet, we shall find the following surprising total of the objects found.

Weapons of Defence.

Shields.—Numerous shield-boards of oak, maple, or ash, of the same shape as in Thorsbjerg Moss. Usually found in bundles. Very few had any rand. Hand-grip of wood, with fastenings of iron or bronze. Of iron umboes no fewer than seventy; of bronze, two, gashed and bent. The most remarkable of these pieces is a thin iron boss, with a thin silver umbo outside it, and this again covered with a lamina of hammered gold.

Weapons of Attack.

Iron swords.—Of such were found seventy, all double-edged, between 30 and 38 in. long, mostly damascened in various and graceful patterns, while some few are facetted. I have been astonished at the richness of some of this workmanship, which I have examined again and again, and which can scarcely be equalled, certainly not surpassed, in our own day. Many of these blades are haftless, others have hilts of silver or bone, or wood. Two have the names of swordsmiths: one, the northern name Ricvs, in raised Roman letters; the other, also in Roman staves, some initials. Many wooden sheaths. Numerous bronze scabbard-settings. One ferule is of iron, elegantly inlaid with bronze flattened threads. These sheaths appear to have been worn on *the right side*. Handfuls of iron and bronze buckles for the sword-belts.

Iron spears.—About five hundred, of various shapes, some barbed, others as bayonets, or with broad blades, or with a flat angle, or with a twelve-sided angle. Excellent smiths' work. Shafts from 7 to 10 ft. long, all of ash, and all unclouted at the butt.

Iron awls.—About forty, with handles of wood or bone. They are slightly ridged for the tie or band by which they hung to the belt.

Wooden bows.—Perfect specimens twenty-five in number, 5 to 6 ft. long, besides about 153 arrows with points of iron or bronze, or else of blunted wood. Some bearded.

Hones.—Oval, fifty, from 2 to 4 in. long, of a shape peculiar to the early Iron Age. Most of them with a slight hollow, like the awls, to receive the string which held them.

Beme.—Only one war-trumpet was found, and of this only the bronze fittings.

Household Gear.

Iron axes.—There were found thirty, many with well-preserved wooden handles.

Iron knives.—In shape like our whittles, eighty, many with hafts of wood.

Dishes, &c.—Many vessels of burnt clay and of turned wood. Some small boat-shaped and carved wooden caskets.

HORSE GEAR.

Bits.—Only six, all of iron, with large bronze rings; five of these were in the mouths of skeleton horses' heads—young animals. Some horse-ornaments of iron and bronze.

WAR GALLEYS.

One was found entire, 72 ft. long; and a piece of another.

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

Beads of amber, and glass, and mosaic. Several combs of bone. Ear-pickers and tweezers. One small double-box of silver, decorated with gold.

ROMAN COINS.

Of these thirty have been found here, all of silver, ranging from A.D. 69 to 217.

I need not add that all these diggings have been at the expense of the Danish Government for the Duchy of South Jutland, and that Mr. Engelhardt has already received a large grant for the publication of a description of the find, and for engravings of the principal objects. At home, we have not yet come so far, because the chiefs of our great hereditary parties or factions, men "classically" educated, care very little for the language and antiquities of our own forefathers, and of those races which have left their impress on our soil. Endless damage to our monuments and historical researches has resulted, but a Minister of Public Instruction, and due aid to our national antiquities, must come at last. Every day of delay is a day of folly, and loss, and mismanagement.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above was written and forwarded, His Majesty the King has been anxious for further excavations in this rich Moss, and unwilling that operations should be entirely suspended till next summer. So he has gone down to Nydam, and himself superintended a continuation of the diggings. This took place on the 27th of October[a]. The great object was to ascertain whether the planks last found really belonged to a second galley, and whether the things which were supposed to have fallen out could still be collected. King Frederick VII. was most fortunate in both these points, and I proceed to give a summary of the results obtained, making free use of an article on the subject which has just appeared in the Danish official gazette (*Berlingske Tidende*) for the 30th of October.

[a] In less than three weeks from this time his Majesty was no more. We hope very shortly to receive an Obituary notice of King Frederick, from the writer of this record of his interest in archæological discovery.

The workmen were at once drafted to the spot where the boat was judged to lie, and in a short time it was triumphantly exhumed. It was of deal, 44 ft. long, and was therefore a pinnace compared to the former oaken galley. Like the latter, it was sharp-pointed at both ends, and it was built in the same manner, only this one is of lighter make, and instead of iron bolts only wooden pins have been used. The oar-tholes are a continuous line, fastened with bast-ropes to the gunwale. Outside the uppermost plank is carved all along an ornamental series of parallel strokes. At the bottom lay a kind of matting of withies. Outside, and just under the boat, was a sort of shield-oar, or steer-paddle, reminding us of that still used on the Dutch "everts," or river-smacks. Lying in the boat were found two eight-sided spars, about 24 ft. long. Beside these, towards the stern, the navvies came upon a number of lance-shafts and iron heads—the latter, however, and the other iron pieces much corroded, from the vessel lying so high up towards the land. Further west were several other oars, and fragments of a turned wooden box. Amidships were eight damascened iron swords, several sheaths of wood, among them an elegantly decorated bit with settings of bronze, many bronze ferules, some midsheath claspings whose ends bore animals' heads, and pieces of a bronze hilt with crescent ornamentation inlaid in silver. At the stern was the stave of a large wooden pail.

South-west, outside, the workmen came upon the hoped-for articles which had slipped from the tilted boat. These were several oar-tholes, some beautiful damascened iron swords, bronze fittings for wooden sword-sheaths, and a turned wooden dish with handle.

But the greatest prize was something quite different. There is this peculiarity in the wooden arrows hitherto found in this Moss, that most of them have a kind of bo-mark (private or owner's, or maker's mark), scored in the wood just under where the four lines of feather are fastened. Sometimes this is in the shape of a cross, sometimes a certain number of strokes, sometimes it is an angular mark. But on one of the wooden arrows now taken up was distinctly carved *three Northern Runic letters*, apparently the name of the owner or maker.

This is the first Runic inscription found in Nydam Moss. But it is as good as a thousand. Together with everything else, it shews that most of these things had belonged to the "barbarians," though some Roman pieces are intermixed, and that the people who were thus Northern, and who made and used these ships and these arms, *had their own native written alphabet* in the third century after Christ. With the two Runic pieces previously found in the Moss at Thorsbjerg, three objects *bearing Runes* have now been found in the South-Danish mosses.

ON THE SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL[a].

The ancient monuments in Rochester Cathedral are neither of a varied nor stately character. They are confined almost entirely to one class, that of the bishops of that see. For though the cathedral had attached to it an ancient monastery of Benedictine monks, we do not find in it the sepulchral effigy, or what we can assume to be the tomb, of a single prior, much less of any monk of a subordinate character. There are no sculptured recumbent effigies of knights, or ladies, or of civilians. With the exception of some five recumbent effigies of bishops,—ranging, it may be, from that of Bishop Lawrence de St. Martin, who died A.D. 1274, to that of Bishop John de Shepey, who died A.D. 1360, all comprised within the space of a century, though one of these effigies has been sculptured at a much later period,—all that is worthy of remark in detail is confined to the monument or shrine ascribed to St. William, who was murdered A.D. 1201; to that ascribed to Bishop Glanville, who died A.D. 1214; and to that of Bishop Lowe, who died A.D. 1467: but these have no recumbent effigies.

The monuments, three in number, of the Lee Warner family, are architectural rather than sculptured designs of the seventeenth century.

Besides these, we find in the pavement of the cathedral and in the crypt, numerous slabs, from which brass effigies of an episcopal, canonical, military and civil character have been ruthlessly torn away, and several of these appear to have been elaborately designed.

On one or two specimens of sculptured memorials of a later period I do not profess to dwell, inasmuch as I do not consider them of a sufficiently interesting character; for instance, those of Lord John Henniker and Dame Henniker, in the south aisle of the nave, of the last and early part of the present century.

Considering, therefore, the great antiquity of this episcopal see, founded, as it appears to have been, early in the seventh century, some 1,250 years back, the comparative paucity of ancient monuments is remarkable. We have a list of sixty-six bishops of Rochester from its foundation to the Reformation, in which period two centuries occur in which the names of the bishops are not preserved.

Many bishops of this see were, however, translated hence to other bishoprics, or died at a distance, and of these no monumental record

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[a] A paper read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Rochester, July, 1863, by Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A.

would be likely to be found here. We have no effigy of a single prelate or dean since the Reformation.

Gundulph.—The tomb ascribed to the famous Bishop Gundulph, who rebuilt the cathedral, and who died A.D. 1107, placed on the south side the choir near the altar, consists of a plain dark-coloured marble coffin and covering-slab of the same material. This is without inscription or any kind of ornamental detail, and as it is in shape that of a parallelogram, and not of the ancient coffin-like shape, diminishing in width from the head downwards, I can hardly attribute to it a period earlier than the fifteenth century, if so early. It may contain the remains of the prelate whose name it bears, removed from before the high altar, where he is said to have been buried when the present east end of the cathedral was erected or rebuilt; and such translations of remains were, in early times, not uncommon.

Bishop Glanville.—Apparently the next ancient monument in the cathedral, if we except that attributed to St. William, is that on the north side of the choir, the second from the east, and ascribed to Bishop Glanville, before his election to this see Archdeacon of Lisieux in Normandy, who died A.D. 1214. This consists of a high tomb of forest or dark-coloured marble, with an arcade of pointed arches on the south side, the only side exposed to view. The spandrels between these arches contain stiffly sculptured foliage, not unlike in pattern the *fleur-de-lis*, and within the arches is sculptured other stiff and peculiarly designed foliage. This tomb is surmounted by a high coped lid or cover, partly embedded in the wall. This cover has been much mutilated and broken, and is partially open at the ends, but still exhibits the remains of two quatrefoil compartments, each containing the mitred head of a bishop sculptured in relief. This tomb is not unlike in general character to one in Canterbury Cathedral ascribed to Archbishop Theobald, though the details are different. I am almost inclined to think this was one of the shrines containing the remains of St. Ithamar or St. Paulinus, bishops of this see in the seventh century and subsequently canonized. I think also the so-called monument ascribed to Theobald in Canterbury Cathedral to have been a shrine.

Bishop Glanville is said, by one of the annalists of this cathedral, Edmund de Hadenham, who appears to have written in the fourteenth century, to have been buried on the north side of this church, though without the customary funeral rites, England being then under an interdict.

Bishop Lawrence de St. Martin, 1274.—Eastward of the monument ascribed to Bishop Glanville is the recumbent effigy of a bishop, sculptured in high relief, on a coffin-shaped tomb, both tomb and effigy being composed of dark-coloured marble. The effigy is mutilated, but on it are represented the usual episcopal vestments. On the head,

which reposes on a lozenge-shaped cushion, is placed the low mitre; about the neck is worn the amice, with the parure or apparel in front of the breast. The undermost of the body vestments is the alb, over which the extremities of the stole may be seen hanging down; above this is the tunic, then the dalmatic, and above all, the chesible, with the maniple hanging over the left arm. The arms of the effigy and the head of the pastoral staff are gone, but the right hand appears to have been upheld in act of benediction. Over the head of this effigy, and forming part of the tomb, is a rich pedimental canopy, crocketed, with pointed trefoil-headed arches beneath, the mouldings of which, though small, are numerous. In the tympan of the canopy is represented in design a circular rose window, and on either side of the canopy is a design resembling a two-light window with a quatrefoil circle in the head, in the style prevalent in the latter part of the thirteenth century. There is a vast deal of sculptured detail in this canopy, which has been supported by two shafts, now gone, which went down by the sides of the effigy with capitals of rich early English foliage. This monument has been engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," and may fairly be assigned to the prelate to whom it has been ascribed, namely, to Bishop Lawrence de St. Martin, who died A.D. 1274, and is said by Edmund de Hadenham to have been buried with great solemnity in this cathedral, near the high altar on the north side.

BISHOP JOHN DE BRADFIELD, ob. 1283.—In the north wall of St. Edmund's Chapel, not far from the steps leading down into the crypt, is a coffin of dark-coloured marble, on which is sculptured, in not very high relief, in the same material, the recumbent effigy of a bishop, said to be that of Bishop John de Bradfield, who died A.D. 1283. The head of this effigy is gone, and the vestments are not very clearly defined, except the chesible, the amice hanging about the neck, and the maniple hanging over the left arm. The left hand appears to have grasped the pastoral staff, placed diagonally across the body from the left shoulder to the right foot. This effigy lies beneath a pedimental canopy of plain but good design, the sides of which are not crocketed. In the tympan is a trefoil with roll mouldings; beneath is a pointed arch with hanging tracery, feathered and cusped in trefoils. This canopy appears of a date, perhaps half a century, later than the effigy and coffin over which it is placed. Bishop Bradfield is said by Edmund de Hadenham to have been buried on the south side of the church *juxta ostium excubitorum*, whether watchers at the shrines of St. Paulinus, St. Ithamar, or St. William, or elsewhere, I know not.

BISHOP INGLETHORPE, ob. 1291.—Returning to the choir, on the south side and westward of the tomb ascribed to Bishop Gundulph, is a coffin of dark-coloured marble, on which lies the recumbent effigy of a bishop, sculptured from the same material. The face is bearded

and moustached, and on the head is worn the low mitre. The upper vestment consists of the chesible, beneath which are seen the fringed borders of the dalmatic; below this is the tunic, under which and over the alb are the fringed extremities of the stole. The episcopal boots, or sandals, are pointed at the toes. The arms of the effigy are gone; above the head is a triple-sided pedimental canopy, with crocketed pinnacles between, and a pointed trefoil arch beneath. This monument is ascribed to Bishop Thomas de Inglethorpe, who died A.D. 1291, and it well agrees with that period. It is engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments." Bishop Inglethorpe is stated by Edmund de Hadenham, who gives him a good report, to have been buried on the south side of the church near the high altar.

Bishop Hamo de Hythe, ob. 1352.—On the south side of the vestibule to the chapel called St. William's Chapel, lying northwards of the west end of the choir, is a canopied monument, consisting of an arch somewhat obtusely pointed, with hanging tracery, trefoiled and cusped, the spandrels being filled with foliage. This arch is surmounted by a pedimental canopy, containing in the tympan a cusped quatrefoil within a circle; on the external edges it is richly crocketed, and terminates with a finial. This canopy is flanked with pinnacles and buttressets, surmounted by square embattled mouldings, whilst an horizontal crest-moulding, consisting of a plain slope and hollow, crosses from pinnacle to pinnacle. At the back of this canopy, within the arch, is the demi-figure of an angel holding a shield. Beneath this canopy is a high tomb, panelled in front: the heads of the panels are trefoiled, and the spandrels are filled with sculptured foliage. The effigy on this tomb, if there ever was one, is gone. This monument has been ascribed to Bishop Hamo de Hythe, who died A.D. 1352, and it agrees in design with the style of the era in which he died.

Bishop John de Shepey, ob. 1360.—To Bishop Hamo de Hythe succeeded as Bishop of Rochester John de Shepey, who died A.D. 1360, and whose monument, the most interesting of all in the cathedral, was discovered in the year 1825, walled up in the easternmost arch on the north side of the choir. The high tomb on which the effigy was placed was panelled on the sides, with buttressets between the panels, and lay beneath a segmental-shaped arch, surmounted by an ogee-shaped canopy, which appeared to have been crocketed and to have terminated in a finial. This canopy was found much mutilated, and in the rubbish taken from the walling in which it was concealed were found mutilated portions of this tomb, as statuettes of St. Mary the Virgin and the infant Jesus, of Moses, portions of other small statuettes, crockets, pinnacles, and other details, well carved, painted, and gilt. This monument has since been restored, but a representation of it, as so found, appears in the twenty-fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, accompanying a paper written

by Mr. Kempe. The head of this effigy, a recumbent one, reposes on two cushions placed square-wise, each cushion tasselled at the corners, and painted of a different pattern. The face is somewhat mutilated and appears to have been close shaven, and on the head is worn a rich specimen of the *mitra pretiosa*. Round the neck appears the amice with its parure. On the effigy the customary episcopal vestments are well defined: the alb reaches to the feet, with a rich parure in front over the skirt; over this is worn a green tunic, which is covered by a rich dalmatic fringed at the borders; over this is worn the chesible, by Mr. Kempe inadvertently designated as the cope. The maniple, fringed at the extremity, hangs over the left wrist, and on the hands, which are conjoined in prayer, are worn the episcopal gloves, jewelled at the back of the palms, with the episcopal ring worn on one of the fingers of the right hand. On the feet, which rest against two dogs, are the episcopal sandals. The pastoral staff, with its richly designed head or crook, part of which has been destroyed, and the pointed ferule with which the foot of the staff appears shod, is placed on the left side within the left arm. This is partly enveloped in or covered with the *sudarium*, veil, or napkin—an early and unusual instance of the episcopal pastoral staff being so covered, the *sudarium* or veil being generally considered as pertaining only to the *baculus pastoralis* of an abbot or prior. It is thus that the learned ritualist Gavantus, in treating *De qualitate paramentorum*, observes that to an abbatial pastoral staff a veil or napkin (*velum seu sudarium*) was appended, to distinguish it from the episcopal pastoral staff. Now Bishop Shepey had been prior of the monastery attached to the cathedral church here, before elected bishop, and this napkin about the pastoral staff had, I think, reference to his former post of dignity as prior. We rarely find the episcopal pastoral staff with the napkin about it, though we do in some exceptive instances, as in this, and in that represented on the sepulchral effigy, of the middle of the sixteenth century, of Veasey, Bishop of Exeter, who was buried in Sutton Coldfield Church, Warwickshire. This effigy of Bishop Shepey has been carefully and elaborately painted, and, I think, stencilled with great taste and skill, rich colours being laid on with great delicacy in many a diversified pattern. This painting is, I think, one of the most perfect and valuable examples of polychrome, as applied to sepulchral effigies, we have remaining in this country. It is indeed an effigy worthy of minute examination and study. On each side of the verge of the slab on which this effigy lies is an inscription: that on the south side runs thus—HIC IACET DN'S JOHAN'S DE SCHEPEIE EP'US HUIUS ECC'LIE; that on the north side is the same with the exception of the word *huius*, which on this side is rendered *istius;* the one being seen from within the choir, the other from the chantry, now the Lee Warner chapel, adjoining.

St. William.—In the north wall of the eastern transept is a high tomb of dark-coloured marble, with four circular compartments on the side, within each of which is a raised cross fleury, whilst the spandrels are ornamented with raised foliage of stiff design. The cover to this tomb is a coffin-shaped slab of the same material, with a raised cross fleury of early design, in the style of cross prevalent in the commencement of the thirteenth century. Over this monument is an arch, the wall at the back of which has been painted with scroll-work, foliage, and oak-leaves of early design. This has the reputation of being the tomb or shrine of William de Pert, or St. William of Rochester, as he is called. Edmund of Hadenham briefly observes of him, "Anno MCCI. Sanctus Willelmus du Pert martirizatur extra civitatem Roffensem et in Ecclesia Cathedrali Roffensi sepelitur, miraculis coruscando." Weever in his "Funerall Monuments," published in 1631, is more diffuse in his account of this worthy. According to him, this St. William was by birth a Scot of Perthe, by trade a baker, who gave a tithe of his bread to the poor, and attempted to visit the Holy Land. On his way, having to pass through Rochester towards Canterbury, his servant murdered him. His body was brought to Rochester, and by the monks laid in the choir. Bishop Lawrence de St. Martin subsequently procured his canonization. At this tomb miracles are said to have been performed. Weever goes on to say that from two years' oblations at his shrine, one William de Hoo, a sacrist of this church, built the whole of the choir as it now stands. I should add, that Weever gives as his authority the *Nova Legenda* of Capgrave.

Bishop Lowe, ob. 1467.—On the opposite side of the north-east transept to that where the tomb or shrine of St. William is placed, is the tomb of John Lowe, Bishop of Rochester, who died A.D. 1467. This is a plain, high tomb, without any recumbent effigy; the side exposed to view contains seven square compartments, in each of which, within a quatrefoil, is an emblazoned shield: one of these shields bears the arms of Lowe. Round the verge of the tomb appears this inscription—MISERERE DEUS ANIME JOHANNIS LOWE EPISCOPI.

Bishop Walter de Merton, ob. 1277.—The monumental effigy of Walter de Merton, bishop of this see, sometime Chancellor of England, and the worthy founder of Merton College, Oxford, who died A.D. 1277, —and which effigy of alabaster was sculptured in the year 1598, at the instance of the famous Sir Henry Saville, Warden of that college, an old marble tomb having been thus replaced,—lies westward of a newly erected monument, which is near to that of St. William, namely in the next compartment westward, where Edmund de Hadenham tells us he was buried: "Sepultus est honorifice in Ecclesia eadem in parte boreali juxta Sepulchrum S. Willielmi." This ideal effigy does not represent him vested in the ancient episcopal habit, but in an episcopal rochet or

habit of the Reformed Church, with a mantle of estate open in front over the rochet, probably to represent his rank as Chancellor of England; round his neck is worn a ruff, an article of attire not introduced before the reign of Elizabeth; his hands are bare, but the sleeves of the cassock are cuffed at the wrists; his face is close shaven, and on his feet are worn the broad-toed shoes of the sixteenth century. By the side of the effigy the pastoral staff is placed, the head or crook of which resembles the modern shepherd's crook,—similar to that, doubtless, in use two centuries and a-half ago, but not at all in accordance with the crook of the pastoral staff represented on episcopal monuments of the thirteenth century. This ideal effigy is chiefly interesting from the anachronisms it presents, notwithstanding it was sculptured under the superintendence of so eminent an antiquary as Sir Henry Saville. This monument was defaced and nearly destroyed by the fanatics in the civil wars of the seventeenth century; it was repaired in 1662, at the charge of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, and was cleaned and beautified by them in 1770.

Besides the above monuments, which appear to me to have been generally correctly assigned to the prelates whose names they bear, there is in the south wall of the south-eastern transept a coffin of dark-coloured marble, the lid or cover of which is sculptured with a raised cross of the St. Cuthbert fashion, or as it would be heraldically termed, a "globical cross pattée," with rude foliage proceeding from the stem, which rises from a graduated base. This is a nameless tomb, and may be assigned to the early part of the thirteenth century.

There are several sepulchral slabs in this cathedral with matrices from which brasses have been torn. Many of these are laid down in the vestibule leading to the north part of the eastern transept, and appear to have been removed from their original positions. Among these slabs are four which appear to have covered the remains of bishops, as from the matrices of these episcopal effigies have evidently been torn; and these appear to have been of the fifteenth century. Another slab exhibits a matrix from which the effigy of a canon of the cathedral, represented in his cope and aumasse, or furred hood, has been removed. From another slab the effigy of a lady of the fifteenth century is gone. From another the effigies of a civilian and his wife, probably honest burghers of this good city of Rochester, with the effigies of their children beneath, have been torn. From the matrices of three other slabs, brasses, apparently of the seventeenth century, have been removed. None of these brasses are alluded to or mentioned by Weever.

The Lee Warner chapel, on the north side of the cathedral near the choir, contains three monuments architecturally designed in the Palladian or semi-classic style of the middle and latter part of the seventeenth century. That on the north side, to the memory of John Warner,

Bishop of Rochester, who died A.D. 1666, consists of a plain but costly tomb of black—or, as it was called, "touch"—and white marble; from the back of which rises a segmental pediment, supported by Corinthian columns of black marble. In front of the pediment is an escutcheon within scroll-work, and on the cornice of the pediment is the sculptor's name, JOS MARSHALL LON SCULPTOR FECIT.

The monument on the west side of this chapel to the memory of Archdeacon John Lee Warner, who died A.D. 1679, is also of black and white marble; at the back of the tomb rises a divided, segmental-shaped pediment, supported by Corinthian columns. In the division of the pediment is an urn, from whence issues a flame.

The monument on the east side of this is one somewhat similar in general design, composed of black and white marble with sculptured accessories, as nude figures of boys, and other detail, of little moment to describe. It is to the memory of Lee Warner, Esq., who died A.D. 1698.

These monuments, though composed of costly materials, are of a class of design very common in the latter part of the seventeenth century, but, beyond that, present no peculiar features worthy of notice.

The monuments in the south aisle of the nave to the memory of Lord John Henniker and Dame Henniker, though of costly material, and as to workmanship probably expensive, are of the commonplace ideal designs of the age in which they were executed; and as there is no effigy, recumbent or reclining, deserving of notice, they may be passed by with this slight allusion.

On the whole, the sepulchral monuments in this cathedral, though few in number and mostly confined to one class, with the exception of the slabs from which the brasses have been torn, must not be considered uninteresting or undeserving of study. They are mostly those of prelates, many of whom have been distinguished members of the Church, and they appear to occupy, for the most part, the very positions in which they were originally placed, which is more than can be said of the monumental effigies in the cathedral churches of Peterborough and of Worcester [b].

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[b] GENT. MAG., Sept. 1861, p. 280; Oct. 1862, p. 422.

INFLUENCE OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX ON THE SETTLEMENT AND FAMILY HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND[a].

AFTER some general remarks on the relation of parent and offspring existing between Great Britain and America, and which is recognised in both countries by all whose feelings and sentiments are entitled to regard, Col. Chester proceeded thus:—

"That the original founders of New England—that germ of the great nation which subsequently spread itself so rapidly over the half of a continent—were generally of English birth and descent, is a fact I need not stop to discuss. My present object is to shew, especially, that in the foundation and early history of the colonies the single county of Essex, and, to be still more particular, this precise portion of that county in about the centre of which we are to-day assembled, had more to do, and exerted more influence, than all the rest of England combined; and, consequently, that it is to this identical neighbourhood, strictly speaking, rather than to the entire kingdom, that the origin of New England, and through it the American nation, must be traced by the careful antiquary.

"From a list of the earliest settlers in New England, being those who were technically made Freemen of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay between the years 1631 and 1641, comprising about 500 names, generally of heads of families, and representing the real strength of the colony, I have selected, almost at random, the following:—

"Abell, Adams, Allen, Angier, Ames, Appleton, Archer, Arnold, Atkinson, Barker, Barnes, Bell, Bendall, Bennett, Biggs, Blake, Bloomfield, Bourne, Bradbury, Brewster, Bridge, Briscoe, Brooke, Browne, Bulkeley, Burton, Button, Carrington, Chamberlain, Chapman, Clarke, Coggeshall, Coldham, Cole, Coleman, Collins, Cooke, Cooper, Cotton, Crane, Cross, Curtis, Dalton, Davenish, Davies, Davis, Davy, Day, Dean, Dinney, Dudley, Dyer, Eaton, Elliott, Ely, Emery, Farr, Firmin, Fiske, Fitch, Ford, Fowler, Freeborn, Freeman, French, Fuller, Gardner, Gibbs, Gibson, Gill, Godfrey, Goff, Grafton, Greene, Hale, Hall, Harlakenden, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Hawkes, Hawkins, Haynes, Haywood, Howe, Hubbard, Hudson, Humphreys, Jackson, Jeffrey, Jenner, Johnson, Kempe, King, Lake, Lambert, Langley, Lightfoot, Lockwood, Marshall, Marsh, Martin, Meade, Minot, More, Morris, Morse, Mott, Mills, Nelson, Newman, Nutt, Page, Palmer, Parker, Parkes, Parmenter, Partridge, Peacock, Perry, Peters, Phillips, Porter, Purchas, Pynchon, Pyne, Rainsford, Rawlins, Raymond, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Rowe, Ruggles, Russell, Sadler, Saltonstall, Sandford, Sands, Scott, Sharp, Shaw, Sherman, Smith, Southcott, Sparhawk, Spencer, Stanley, Stebbins, Steele, Stevens, Stone, Strange, Swan, Swift, Symonds, Tabor, Talcott, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Tower, Towne, Townsend, Turner, Tuthill, Wade, Walker, Walton, Ward, Warner, Warren, Watson, Webb, West, Weston, Wilcox, Willis, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Wood, and Wright.

"These are not only all ancient Essex surnames, but were borne by men whose

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[a] The substance of a paper by Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester, Corresponding Member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and Honorary Member of the Essex Archæological Society, read at the Meeting of the latter Society, Aug. 6, 1863. See GENT. MAG., Nov. 1863, p. 599.

origin, in most instances, has been traced directly to that county; and this selection, it will be seen, comprises considerably more than one-third of those contained in the list mentioned. A little care would doubtless enable me to add from fifty to one hundred more to the number, but the predominance is already sufficiently great for my present purpose.

"These were the men who, nearly two centuries and a half ago, actuated by various sentiments, bade farewell to their friends and the scenes of their infancy and manhood, and left these smiling plains and valleys, to encounter, with their wives and little ones, first a perilous sea-voyage of several thousand miles, and then an equally perilous struggle for existence on a strange and inhospitable shore, under an unnatural climate, and among the human savages by whom the Western world was then peopled. These were the men to whom what was afterwards a great Republic owed its first existence—brave English men who took their very lives in their hands, and faced with dauntless courage all the certain dangers and uncertain terrors of the enterprise to which they had committed themselves; aye, and brave English women, too, whose sublime devotion has never since been paralleled, and to which ample justice has never yet been done.

"I am very much afraid that, if you look for most of these names in that wonderful collection of family histories so admirably perpetuated at the College of Arms, the obliging and usually successful heralds will be utterly unable to gratify your curiosity. They are not, strictly speaking, heraldic names. While a few of the lesser gentry may have been among their number, the pioneers of New England generally had other uses for their shields than simply to exhibit a blazonry of arms. The men who, clad in homespun garments, as they sat in their rough pews in their humble places of worship, kept one hand upon their Bibles or Psalm-books, and the other upon the triggers of their muskets, were not, it must be frankly confessed, usually of what is known as gentle blood. We must look elsewhere for the records of their ancestry, and the search is not a difficult one. The moss-grown tombstones in every neighbouring churchyard, and the mildewed pages of your venerable parish registers, reveal these names at every step and on every leaf, and it is almost exclusively to these that the American genealogist can appeal with any hope of success.

"One reason why due credit has not hitherto been given to the county of Essex for its paramount influence on the early history of New England arises from the fact that many of the original settlers have been assigned to other portions of England, while properly belonging to that county. As an illustration:—Two men named Rogers, who emigrated in one of the earliest ships, from their personal character, scholastic attainments, and position as eminent divines, probably had more to do with moulding both the social and political character of the colony than, at least, any other two men in it. One went directly from Rowley, in Yorkshire, and the other from Assington, in Suffolk, where they had been respectively preaching for some years, and they are, therefore, usually spoken of as belonging to those counties. But the former was born at Wethersfield, in Essex, where his father, the Rev. Richard Rogers, preached for forty-one years, and where he died and was buried; while the latter was the son of the Rev. John Rogers, 'the famous preacher of Dedham,' in Essex, the inscription under whose bust, still in good preservation in the chancel, records that he had ministered in that church for the space of thirty-one years. These were, therefore, really both Essex men, and their personal importance and influence on the early fortunes of New England may be discovered by a reference to quaint old Cotton Mather, who carefully embalmed their memory in his 'Magnalia.' I might adduce numerous other instances of a similar character, and, indeed, my investigations into this subject already enable me to affirm unhesitatingly that, of the early New England settlers, the origin of

considerably more than one-half can be traced, directly or indirectly, to the county of Essex.

"Another proof of my original proposition is to be found in the fact that, so predominant were the Essex men in the early days of the colony, the settlements, as they were organized one after another, received names, the majority of which had their prototypes in the neighbourhoods they had quitted, and their attachment to which they thus manifested. I need mention only the names of Billerica, Braintree, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dedham, Eastham, Hadley, Harwich, Haverhill, Malden, Newport, Springfield, Topsfield, Waltham, and Wethersfield. These names were given to the very earliest settlements established by the colonist, and are retained to this day, while the mere hamlets which they at first represented have now swelled into important towns, and even cities. I may also add that these names have been reduplicated, and now represent towns and cities in almost every State in the Union, as the descendants of the pilgrim fathers in their turn sought new homes in other portions of the country. One, in particular, seems to have been a universal favourite, for I find in the latest 'United States Gazetteer' the name of Springfield repeated no less than forty-eight times. Another significant fact worthy of notice in this connection, and which tells its own tale distinctly without the necessity of any comment, is that the original Wethersfield in New England, like its prototype in ancient Essex, has, from its earliest existence, maintained a pre-eminent reputation for the character and inexhaustible supply of its *onions*, and controls to this day the American market, so far as that pungent but very useful vegetable is concerned, the 'ropes' of which, in unlimited quantities, bearing the Wethersfield brand, are annually exported to every quarter of the world.

"Again, still confirmatory of my proposition was the action of the colonists, as late as the year 1643, when it became necessary for the purpose of more convenient government, to subdivide the colony into counties. The order of the General Court—the Colonial Ministry and Parliament combined—dated at Boston, on the 10th of May, reads as follows :—

"'The whole plantation within this jurisdiction (i.e. the colony of Massachusetts Bay) is divided into four shires, to wit—*Essex*, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.'

"True to their instincts, even in this apparently trifling formality, the Essex men of New England would persist, not only in perpetuating the name of their ancient county, but also in placing it first and foremost in the new calendar.

"It is a mistaken notion, although the one generally received, that the early New England settlers were all, or even generally, men properly classed under the denomination of Puritans; and the stereotyped declaration in all secular and religious American histories, that the Continent was first settled exclusively by a band of men fleeing from severe and unrighteous persecution, and enforced to seek a new home where they might enjoy unmolested their freedom of conscience, &c., is one that involves both an absurdity and a falsehood, and ought at once to be expunged from the record. That many, perhaps most, of the early emigrants were Nonconformists, to a greater or less extent, is doubtless true, and that some of them desired 'a larger liberty of speech' than was just then permitted them in England, may also be admitted; but, beyond this, there is no foundation in actual truth for the frightful picture so persistently presented to the mind of the young American student—whether he stands in his pinafore at the knee of his village schoolmistress or pores over the ponderous volumes of American history at the University. At the risk of being charged with heterodoxy and a want of patriotism, I venture the assertion, after protracted researches into the family history of the early settlers, that not one-half of their number left England on account of religious persecution, or were men and women who could justly be termed puritanic in their notions.

Indeed, from the voluminous criminal records of the colony in its earlier days, detailed with painful minuteness by the official historiographers of the time, and the long catalogue of peccadilloes and more serious offences which they reveal as of constant occurrence, it may be safely doubted whether a goodly number of the so-called 'pilgrim fathers' (and pilgrim mothers too) possessed any religion at all.

"The simple fact is that the colony was composed—as all colonies ever since have been—of a heterogeneous admixture of very good people and very bad; with still another, and perhaps larger class than either of the others, that may be described as neither the one nor the other, but simply indifferent. That the good eventually predominated over the bad is, I think, a matter of history; and it is greatly to the credit of the early rulers of the colonies that they were able, from such rude and antagonistic materials, to lay the foundation of a nation that has proved so respectable as it has.

"Speaking particularly of the early emigrants from Essex, it is unquestionably true that a large portion of them were actuated by a desire for more religious latitude than they then enjoyed at home; but there was still another, and I think equally large class, for whose motives I entertain a respect quite as sincere, and for whose character a reverence quite as profound. These were men in the humbler walks of life, whose circumstances were moderate, whose families were large, and who foresaw, in remaining at home, only a perpetual struggle for bare existence, without the prospect or hope of elevating their offspring above the level of their own ineffective lives. To such men as these the New World opened a vista of positive enchantment. The farmer, tilling laboriously land not his own, and certain only of the conventional six feet of soil where his worn-out bones would at last be laid, believed that there, after a little season of toil and hardship, and perhaps even of extreme suffering, he would be able to stand under the shelter of his own vine and fig-tree, call broad acres of wood and meadow his own; and then, having distributed his possessions, and seen his sons and daughters comfortably settled in life, lay down calmly, satisfied that he had fulfilled his duties as a parent and a citizen. In the same manner and from the same motives were the Western States subsequently settled by the descendants of the early colonists, imbued with the spirit and following in the footsteps of their Essex fathers.

"Of such men as these the New England colonies possessed many; and from among this class, in nine cases out of ten, sprang the future great men of the nation. It is an indisputable fact that very few of those who have become eminent as statesmen or scholars, or who have won for themselves reputations in any of the professions or pursuits of life, can trace their origin to any comparatively higher position in the social scale. I have an illustration exactly in point, which I use the more readily, as it also illustrates my other propositions.

"Of the ancestry of two of the American Presidents—father and son in succession (and the son and grandson of whom now represents the country, in whose history they bore so conspicuous a part, at the Court of St. James), there is no record whatever. It has been only known with certainty that the first of the name emigrated to New England early in the days of the colony, taking with him a numerous progeny, and that he died and was buried there. Who was his father, or from what portion of England he came (though tradition fixed him in Devonshire), or what was his occupation, social condition, or personal circumstances, have hitherto been impenetrable mysteries, in spite of urgent and anxious efforts to solve them. The Heralds' College, the various county histories, and all the genealogical repositories of the land contain no reference to his particular family, thus leading to the inevitable conclusion that his origin was very humble. From recent investigations that I have been making, I have at last arrived at the moral certainty that, before

quitting England, he followed the occupation of a maltster, in a small way, in a parish within ten miles of where we are now standing.

"In numerous other instances I have pursued similar researches with similar results. Repeatedly, as in the case just mentioned, when long tradition has established the ancestors of a New England family in other counties of England, a careful investigation has dissipated the illusion, and they have been traced to some quiet nook or corner of Essex. It is not without good grounds, therefore, that I have attributed to this county a greatly predominant influence in the foundation and history of New England, and hence of the American nation; for there is no portion of the vast country to which the people of that section have not penetrated, or which they have not, more or less, imbued with their character and spirit.

"One word as to the people of New England themselves. The conventional portrait, which represents an ungainly personage, lean in his limbs and lank in his visage, with long straight hair, and an eye twinkling under the double influences of greed of gain and an intense desire to outwit his neighbour in every bargain, and who invariably utters his words with a nasal intonation, is not that of the genuine and historic New Englander,—who does not wear this appearance, does not bear this character, and does not talk through his nose, but uses the ordinary vocal organs like an Englishman or any other sensible human being,—but rather one of that spurious sort, the result of indiscriminate and protracted admixture with almost every other species of the human race—from the native Indian to the native Ethiopian, including the denizens of every clime, from the north pole to the south, and from the first to the last degree of longitude. The natural history of modern America is chiefly that of hybrids. There is no country under the sun that has not contributed its quota to its magnificent census. The blood of Saxon and Teuton has long ceased to flow there in separate channels. English, Scotch, and Irish, French, Dutch, and Spanish, Italian, Greek, and Turkish, Swiss, Austrian, and Russian, in their elementary constituents have been gathered into a common crucible, and the extraordinary result of this still more unnatural combination has been the 'Universal Yankee,' a sort of ethnological monster—a being who seems to find no *status* in the rigid classification of animal existence. From this class, I confess, —and I also freely admit that it is a large one—there is naturally to be expected little regard for, or attachment to, the mother country, its people, or its institutions. There are, I am happy to say, thousands of my countrymen, of full half, and even quarter English blood, who would echo every sentiment I have uttered; and who, although they may never make, as I have done, a holy pilgrimage to these hallowed shrines, cherish an intense and reverential affection for the ancient land and its people, which has and will for ever set at defiance all the arts and wiles of designing statesmen and crooked politicians who may seek to weaken or destroy it. There is a world of meaning in the old maxim that 'Blood is thicker than water,' and therein, we may safely conclude, lies the whole secret."

POMPEII.—New discoveries are reported from Pompeii. A house has been uncovered, which, to judge from the splendour of its interior, and its almost preserved furniture, must have belonged to a very wealthy proprietor. The dining-room is paved with mosaic, representing a number of *gourmandises* of the time. The completely served table is covered with petrified remnants of dishes; and round it are found three divans, or rather table-beds, of bronze, richly adorned with gold and silver, upon which reposed several skeletons. A great many precious jewels were found near them. On the table stood, among other ornaments, a very beautifully worked statue of Bacchus in silver, with eyes of enamel, a collar of jewels, and precious armlets.

RECENT CAMDEN SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS[a].

We have before this expressed our opinion that many of the Camden publications would be very acceptable to a much wider circle than the members of the Society, and we are induced to recur to the subject by receiving two of its latest productions, which we think fully bear out our assertion. These are "Wills from Doctors' Commons," and "Life of Marmaduke Rawdon of York," both works of high interest in themselves, and having every advantage that judicious and painstaking editors can give them.

It is probably not so well known as it should be, that to the Camden Society literary men are, primarily, indebted for the facilities that they now enjoy of consulting and copying wills at Doctors' Commons, free of office fees, and Messrs. Nichols and Bruce's volume is a very gratifying proof of the use that has been made of the privilege. We hope it is only an instalment, but to shew what has already been done, we give the names of the eminent persons whose "last wills and testaments" are comprised in the volume.

Cecily, Duchess of York, mother of Edward IV.; Mary, Princess of Orange, daughter of Charles I.; Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and Prince Rupert her son; Archbishop Warham, Cardinal Pole, and Bishop Gardiner; Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Frances his daughter, the mother of Lady Jane Grey; Dame Maude Parr, the mother of Katherine, and Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, the mother of the poet Surrey; Gresham, Drake, and Walsingham, of the Elizabethan era; the favourite Buckingham, and five noted names of the Civil War—Hampden, Lenthall, Prynne, De Vic, and Lilly, the "student of astrology;" Sir Hugh Middelton, the engineer; the painters Isaac Oliver and Sir Peter Lely; the poets Davies of Hereford, Sir John Denham, and the Earls of Rochester and Roscommon; Henry Purcell, the musician; and the divines Casaubon, Brevint, Vossius, and Baxter.

Even to intimate a tithe of the topics contained in these Wills would carry us far beyond our present purpose. They abound, as will readily be supposed, in illustrations of manners and customs; supply invaluable information for the historian and the genealogist, and give many touches of biography that are well worth recording. To confine ourselves to a very few instances, we have Speaker Lenthall, in pathetic language, denying that his fortune was so great as "false rumors and lying lipps"

[a] 1. "Wills from Doctors' Commons. A Selection from the Wills of Eminent Persons proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1495—1695. Edited by John Gough Nichols and John Bruce."

2. "The Life of Marmaduke Rawdon of York, or, Marmaduke Rawdon the Second of that Name. Now first Printed from the Original MS. in the possession of Robert Cooke, Esq., F.R.G.S. Edited by Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A."

had asserted to blacken his public character, and leaving money to Colonel William Legg and the Earl of Norwich, staunch Royalists, for services received from them in his "sore and great troubles." We have also William Prynne giving several sums for the repair of churches after the Fire of London, and incidentally informing us that his "annuall sallary and fee of five hundred pound as Keeper of the Records of the Tower" was six years and a half in arrear, in August, 1669; so that he was not very liberally rewarded for his loyalty, although, as he says, the post was bestowed on him by the King, "of his owne meere motion for my services and sufferings for him under the late usurpers, and strenuous endeavours, *by printing and otherwise*, to restore His Majestie to the actuall possession of his regall governement and kingdomes without opposicion or effusion of blood." He also mentions his clerk, Ralph Jennings, to whom he leaves "one of my cloth suites, with a coate, cloake, stockings, and hatt, with five poundes in money to be paid to him by 5s. each weeke, lest he spend or be cheated thereof." Another clerk, Samuel Wiseman, was apparently worthy of his name, for he was to have one of his master's silk cloaks and his last printed book; and the sum of three pounds without any tutelage. So of most of the other persons whose Wills are here collected there is much that we would willingly notice, but our limits forbid.

The "Life of Marmaduke Rawdon of York" is a pleasant picture of an adventurous, thriving merchant, who, first as the clerk of his uncle, Sir Marmaduke, and afterwards on his own account, dwelt in the Canaries, and made a fortune by trade, whilst his relatives at home lost all in the cause of royalty. At length he returned to England, after some thirty years' absence, and occupied part of his time in travelling about his native country. His anonymous biographer has given much curious information of the state of various places visited by him in his journeys; indeed, if Mr. Rawdon's own MSS. had been fortunately preserved, it seems likely that he would have taken no mean rank among our early topographers. The book is admirably edited by Mr. Davies, and from his Introduction we learn that Mr. Rawdon was a liberal benefactor to his native city; he also was the giver of the "loving cup" and the golden chain of the lady mayoress, which, as may be seen at p. 723, formed some of the attractions of the York Mansion-house when visited by the British Archæological Association in October last.

Original Documents.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE DEPOSITIONS OF CROMWELL'S ADHERENTS IN THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK, TAKEN 1654.

(*Concluded from* p. 583.)

KINSALE.

Kinsale, March 1, 1654.—M^r^ Robert Southwell, aged 50, at the time of the rendition of K. for Parl^t^, 12 Nov., 1649, an inhab. of K., exam^d^. A few days before remembreth Major Anthony Woodliff came to K. with about 60 soldiers, who were received into the town, being reputed a friend, most of his soldiers living about, but knoweth not on what authority they came, but being English men made them to be joyfully received; so W. and his men maintained the guard of the English town, the inhab^s^ of which did not know what said W. or his men did in securing the Irish soldiers that came into the town from the fort, but knoweth that near 100 of the Irish soldiers were taken, disarmed, and secured in the Magazine of K., and that afterwards some of his men were sent over to the fort side to assist in besieging it. That at the time of Cork's declaring fer the Parl^t^, the town of K. was secured by the English and Irish inhab^s^ of same, and not by the soldiers of the army in pay; and that before declaring of C. Coll. Crosby, with about 500 men, was sent by Lord Inchiquin to secure said fort and town for the King, which it could not oppose, though very fearful to receive them, being Irish; and further, that about a fortnight before said town declared, Coll. Crosby drew all his soldiers out of the town into the fort. That about 12 Nov., 1649, the inhabitants convened themselves togather, viz. the chief of both Irish and English, and agreed to declare for the Commonwealth, in order to which they drew up a letter, which they subscribed and directed to Lord Broghill and Coll. Rob^t^ Phair, acquainting them, and desiring some assistance of horse and foot, for the taking of the fort, to which work the inhabs. did yield their best endeavours. To which letter an answer was returned with assurance that said inhabs. should be reckoned under the same care with their own party and promised assistance, which was sent next day, and that Cap^t^ Joseph Cuff was sent with a troop of horse into the bar. of Coursies, on the fort side, to besiege it; and Coll. Gifford, with some others, came to K., when the townspeople having planted a gun upon Compass-hill over against the fort, from whence were made about six or seven shott into the fort, and soon after it was delivered to Lord Broghill upon conditions; and being demanded whether any of the Parliamentary party were slain in af^sd^ service, said he heard of one English soldier that was slain from the fort with a small shott near unto the dock on the fort side; and touching Sam. Pett, a gunner belonging to the fort, said that one M^r^ Chidley assured the townsmen at the time of declaring, that he should engage Pett, then chief gunner in the fort, to spike up the guns and so make them unservicible, and then come over to the town and assist them, but whether he did spike the guns knoweth not, but to his remembrance Pett

came over next morning and assisted in carrying a gun to the Compass hill, and using same against the fort, &c.

(Eod. die.)—M^r^ W^m^ Hovell, aged 44, exam^d^. At the rendition of K., Major Anthony Woodliff, with 50 or 60 soldiers, came with one Cap^t^ John Bellew, who told dep^r^ of his intention to seize the fort for the Parl^t^, where there were about 400 Irish men; that the Irish inhabs. guarded the Irish town, and the English the English town, and as exam^t^ remembreth they wounded each other's guards; and that some few days after Prince Rupert and Maurice went out of the harbour of K. (about 10 days before rendition of said fort), sent about 200 foot and ordered the horse to go about to the fort, but before the forces[a] before mentioned came to the town, about 19 officers and 80 soldiers Irish, belonging to the fort, were surprised and taken up as they came from the fort in boats to the town, which was done by the townsmen and Major Woodliff with his men, and secured by exam^t^ in the Magazine; and that said townsmen and Woodliff's men, with pickaxes, shovels, ammunition, and other materials, were sent in tin (*sic*) boats up the river and landed on the fort side near Ringroan, and next morning the forces from Cork were also boated over to the fort side, when some great shott were made from the fort, and an English serjeant of the Parl^t^ army slain with a musquet bullet from the outworks of the fort, and upon the death of the serjeant the fort was summoned and came to a treaty, and concluded on condition to carry away what they brought, and leave what they found when they came to the fort, &c.

March 10, 1654.—Will. Wolf of Cork, glover, aged 35, at the rendition of K. an inhabitant of the town. At the time of Cork's declaring the town of K. was wholly secured by the English and Irish inhabs. for Lord Inchiquin, and on the arrival of Coll. David Crosby, with about 600 men, the commonalty of the town shut the gates against him; but the Sovereign and other chief men of the town went out to Crosby, and agreed that he and his party should come into the town, where he stayed about a week, and then drew into the fort; he did exceedingly oppress the town, demanding not only cadows, but also exacting money from the inhabts., and meat from several merchants, which did put the town upon declaring, and which he believes was the only reason for so doing. That on Tuesday night some of the English inhabs. met at M^r^ Thos. Browne's house in the town, and being resolved to declare, sent for some of the Irish inhabs., in particular the Sovereign, to join with them; but at the first he was unwilling and wept, but at length consented, and sent a letter to Cork to Lord Broghill: as soon as it was sent away some of the chief of the town called up Major Woodliff, with some men of Coll. Brockwood's Reg^t^, and told him what had been done, when M^r^ John Stepny was sent to Cork to make conditions for said Woodliff, which he had before done himself at Killegrohane, &c.

(Eod. die.)—M^r^ Rich^d^ Browne of K., Irish prot., aged 50, exam^d^: [evidence same as Wolf's].

March 12, 1654. W^m^ Miller of K., aged 33, exam^d^: [evidence as Wolf's, with following additional particulars]. The Sovereign of the town, who was an Irishman, came into the house where they were, with whom the English debated the cause of the letter, desiring the concurrence of the Irish inhabs., which was refused by the Sovereign several times, insomuch that the

[a] Those sent by Lord Broghill.

English present left Mr. Brown's house (the Sovereign and Irish remaining) and went to M^r^ Rob^t^ Southwell's, where they intended to have perfected the aforesaid letter; and being there, it was moved by M^r^ Broadbeare, that as the English had discovered their intentions to the Sovereign and other Irish, that it would be advisable to return again to Brown's, and there take the subscription of the Irish as many as were willing; and further demanding the place from whence and reason of Woodliff's coming to K., said he heard he came from the castle of Kilegrohane, near Cork, about the end of Oct., 1649; but as touching his intention in coming thither, said, it was because most of his soldiers had wives and other relations there: saw said Woodliff giving assistance, taking up the Irish, and securing others as they came over by boat, &c.

HALLBOWLINE.

March 7, 1654.—Edw^d^ Holwell, soldier in Coll. Phair's comp^y^, aged 58. In Oct., 1649, a serjeant under Capt. Henry Whitcroft, in Coll. Fran. Courtney's Reg^t^ of Lord Inchiquin's army employed in Hallbowline fort, near Cork. That the second day after the rendition of C., being in said fort and having with him Thomas Davis, Serg^t^, Rich^d^ Estcourte, gunner, Thomas Harvye, corp^l^, Rob^t^ Harvye, Thomas Knowles, John Browne, Rob^t^ Collins, Walter Martin, and Hump^h^ Sanders, priva^e^ souldiers, and understanding that Cork had dec^d^ for Parl^t^, said Davis and exam^t^ conferred and speedily resolved to deliver said fort, and thereupon called said gunner, Capt., and soldiers, and acquainted them with their resolution, who were ready, and gave their assistance first in securing Capt. Whitcraft, Gov^r^ there, and his Lieut. Arthur Whitcraft, and setting the guards for keeping said fort for the commonwealth, sent away said Capt. and Lieut. prisoners to C. by Serj^t^ Davis, Collins, Brown, and Martin af^sd^, and all the persons after the rendition of said fort were put in Coll. Phair's own comp^y^, &c.

March 9, 1654.—Richard Estcourte, gunner of H., aged 41. In Oct., 1649, two days after the declaring of Cork, Capt. Henry Whitcraft being Gov^r^ of H. and hearing that C. had dec^d^ for the Parl^t^, sent his Lieut. to Lord Inchiquin to obtain more forces for securing thereof, as this exam^t^ understood by hearing a letter read the night before from David Boyle in the Lord Inchiquin's behalf, requiring an account of the affection and strength of the men then in H. That next morning Serj^t^ Davis came to the quarters of dep^t^ and consulted how they might secure the Gov^r^ and deliver up the garrisson for the use of the Parl^t^, which was done, and said Davis sounded the affections of the af^sd^ souldiers, with Edw^d^ Holwell, Rich^d^ Spencer, John Sanders, and John Hancock, whom he found willing, and the same boat that carried up the Capt. to Cork, brought down releef both of men and provisions for the garrisson, and the day following more releef was sent from C.; and af^sd^ persons have continued in Coll. Phair's Reg^t^, except Serj^t^ Davis, who now lives about Kinsale, and John Saunders, lately disbanded for marrying an Irish woman.

(Eod. die.)—Rob^t^ Collins, a souldeer in the fort of H., aged 55, now in Coll. Phair's Reg^t^, in Capt. Henry Whitcroft's comp^y^: [evidence as before].

YOUGHAL.

Feb. 17, 1654.—Capt. Vere Hunt, aged 30, exam^d^. At the time of the rendition of Y. an officer in the town, now resident at Balliglohane, co. Limerick; remembers the first declaring of Y., Oct., 1649. Lieut.-Coll. John Widnam

came to this exam^{t} the day before betimes in the morning, before he was out of bed, and informed him and some other officers of his resolution; and on the next day did act in securing the town for the Parl^{t} by seizing on the fuzees, and others in the town who were enemies of the Commonwealth: he did also acquaint Lieut.-Coll. Henry Smithick. And at that and second securing of the town for Parl^{t} a party of horse came from Cork, commanded by Coll. John Gyfford and Coll. W^{m} Warden in Nov., 1649; that some of the horse, as he supposed com^{d} by Capt. God. Green[o], came into the south suburbs where exam^{t} was, who went up with them to the Iron gate, and called to the officer of the guard within to open the gate, but the officer instead of opening the gate called for Capt. John Widnam, who was without with exam^{t}; and said W. commanded the guard to open the gate, threatening, that if they did not speedily do so he would put them all to the sword,—on which the gate was opened, when they marched into the town. And exam^{t} further said that Ens. Richard Dashwood, Ens. Nich. Munckton, Capt. Jacob Sayers, Lieuts. Thos., Hen., and W^{m} Smith were active for Parl^{t}; also the following persons, being soldiers in his comp^{y}, were present at the first and second securing,—Thos. Watkins, Mark Spirren, Thos. Joanes, W^{m} Fletcher, John Newton, John Andrews, Phi. Dunn, W^{m} Dickessen, John Toler, drummer, Lewis and W^{m} Pew, Jam. Stanniford, Thos. Prichard, Thos. Faggen, Roger Roberts, Anth. Page, Giles Wingatt, W^{m} Powell, Henry Avery, Hugh Simmons, and Henry Victory.

(Eod. die.)—Lieut. Robt^{t} Kent, aged 32, now resident in Mallow, co. Cork. In the town of Y. at the time of rendition about 3 Nov., 1649; that two or three days before last securing of Y. left Lord Inchiquin's army and came to Y., and meeting Coll. Widnam, told him that he intended to go to Cork, but said Coll., then a Capt., persuaded him to abide in Y., telling him that in two or three days Y. would be under the Parl^{t} as Cork then was; and that he with some other officers resolved suddenly to send to Colls. Gyfford and Warden (then at Cork) for assistance, in securing Y. That two days after said discourse, about 3 Nov. in the evening, a party of horse came from C. commanded by said Colls. G. and W., part of which came in at the South gate; that Lieuts. Thos. Hincks and Godfrey Greene of said party came to Coll. Widnam, who was walking upon the outworks with exam^{t}, and W. encouraged them to bring in their party, and then marched with them to the iron gate that leadeth into the town; and further saith that he did observe Capt. Thos. Grymes, Qr. Mr. Henry Widnam, and Lieut. Mark Weekes, formerly Lieut. to Capt. Nich. Bromley, with Capt. Sayers, very active in securing Y. for the Parl^{t}.

(Eod. die.)—Capt. Thos. Graham, aged 40, now resident at Killaloe, near Limerick, exam^{d}. That the day before the securing of Y. for Parl^{t}, Capt. John Widdenham and Capt. Henry Smithwick came to exam^{t}, and acquainted him with their sense of the sad condition of themselves and the rest of the English of that place were like to be in by reason the fuzees and Irish having possession of the town; that next night said W. and S., this exam^{t}, Capt. Vere Hunt, Capt. Sayers, Lieut. Hen. Smith, Lieut. Geo. Warr, and Thos. Smith, drew their soldiers to several houses and acquainted them with said design.

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[o] Godfrey Green passed patent (23 July, 30 Car. II.) for the castle, town, and lands of Ballynemony, &c., bar. of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary. To hold to the use of John, Mary, Godfrey, and Francis Green, his children by his wife Frances, daughter of Robert Cox, of Bruff, co. Limerick.

Feb. 21, 1654.—This Graham being further exam[d] touching the deportment of S[r] Piercey Smith in the 1[st] and 2[nd] securing of Y., said as to the first, P. S. he heard was privy to the design, and told dep[t] he wished it well, but could not act for reasons he would not declare; and as to the second securing of Y., saw said P. S. in the street at the time the horse was reported to be at the gate, who seemed much troubled, and went towards the iron gate, and presently returned to his own house; that Major Francis Fookes, Capt. Joseph Farmer, Ens. Rich[d] Dashwood, and Thos. Warren, Maior, were active, &c.

Feb. 19, 1654.—Richard Dashwood [p], now Lieut. in Coll. Rob[t] Phair's Reg[t], aged 30, at declaring of Y. for Parl[t] Ensign in S[r] Piercy Smith's Reg[t], exam[d]. That the day before Y. declared Capt. H. Smithick acquainted exam[t] with his intention to secure Y., and that Colls. Warden, Townesend, and Gyffort, and Lieut. Geo. Prater, had promised to come with a party of horse. Saw Capts. Smithick, Hunt, Jacob Sayers, Lieuts. Will., Hen, and Thos. Smith, Ens. Munckton, Capts. John Widnam, Thos. Graham, Hen. Widnam troop., Ens. Hen. Smithick and Capt. Joshuah Boyle very active; and after their declaring Lord Inchiquin came with a party of horse before the town, and sent in to desire an account of securing the town against him, when Capt. Widnam and Graham were sent forth and concluded some conditions with Lord I. for redelivering the town; that Sir P. Smith, formerly governor by Ld. Inchiquin's appointment, was again restored to his former command, and that late in the evening, as exam[t], Lieut. Smith, and Ens. Monkton were at the White Harte drinking a pint of White wine, there came a little maid and told them that Colls. Warden and Gyfford were come with a party of horse; whereupon they went down to the iron gate, where they met Sir P. Smith, then Gov[r], and some others, having shut the gate and drawn the chain to secure it untill they made some conditions, but observing Capt. Widnam and his comp[y] on the other side of the gate calling to have it opened, sent away Sir P. Smith to his own house, where he was secured, the gate opened, and all admitted at the north gate.

(Eod. die.)—Ensign Nich. Monckton, aged 30, now resident in Ballingary, co. Limerick, at the securing of Y. both first and second times for Parl[t], Oct. and Nov. 1649, exam[d]. Some few days before declaring of Y. Capt. Smithick acquainted exam[t] with said resolution; that same night Capt. Widnam, Lieut. Thos. Smith, Ens. Rich[d] Dashwood, and John Smith the town Major did meet at one Jonas Clove's house in the town to consider the design, and notwithstanding they had certain information that Coll. Warden with others were taken by Lord Inchiquin, yet they secured the town; one Coll. Manhood was sent away with Sir P. Smith, &c.

(Eod. die.)—Coll. John Widnham, aged 30, resident at Adare, co. Limerick. At the time of securing of Y. both first and second time a Capt. in the town. Had frequent meetings with Capt. Hen. Smithick, &c. Names of the soldiers who were very active at 1[st] and 2[nd] securing,—Nich. Clampet, Serg[t], Will. and Geo. Elles, Corp[s], Edw. Jones, drum[r], Rich[d] Stanly, John Nevill, Edw[d] Joanes, John Bevin, Thom. Joanes, Hugh Clampet, W[m] Rice, John and Tho. Widdenham, John Hutchins, Arthur Code, John Reed, Com. M[c]Richard.

Feb. 21, 1654.—Lieut. Coll. Hen. Smithick, aged 62, now resident at Terbullenbeg, co. Waterford; in 1649 a Capt. in Sir H. P. Smith's Reg[t]. That about 1 Oct. understood that Lord Inchiquin intended to draw forth the English out of Y., and other garrisons in Munster, and to man them with Irish, (orders having come from Lord Inchiquin to that effect). Coll. W[m] Warden, Capt. John Widnam, and exam[t] met at Coll. Warden's house at Y., 1 Oct. to-

[p] Richard Dashwood passed patent (24 April, 20 Car. II.) for certain lands in Killcaskane, alias Dundermin, Eastskeagh, and both Cluggahes, bar. Carbury, co. Cork.

wards evening, to consider how to prevent the garrissoning of Y. with Irish, and next morning Colls. Warden and John Gifford went thence to Tallow for horse which Coll. W. knew he had interest in securing, but they failed through the treachery of one Johnson, and were secured by Lord Inchiquin. That immediately after said Colls W and G. went forth to get horse, dep^{t} advised with the officers of the Reg^{ts} com^{d} by Sir P. Smith and Coll. Jeremy Manhood, and by their assistance with the inferior officers; and 3 Oct. about break of day, they having the guard the night before, caused the gunner John Browne to discharge three pieces of ordnance, and thereupon declare for the Parl^{t} and seize upon the fuzees (soe called), being about 140 men, mostly English, amongst whom were divers reformade officers, imprison them and set a guard upon Sir P. Smith; that Lieuts. Hen. and Thos. Smith, and Ens. Thos. Oxford, are since disceased; that Thos. Warren, then Major, Capt. Joshua Boyle, Recorder, Thos. Taylor, Ald^{n}, &c., did give assistance. That same forenoon received a letter from Lord Inchiquin, directed to Dep^{t} Capts. Widnham and Graham, to yield up the town, or he would hang Colls. Warden, Gyfford, Townesend, and Lieut. Prater (then imprisoned by him); and after several consultations—he being in person with forces against the town—the town was yielded to him, and so continued untill 17 Oct.; and then he came again and brought about 200 horse, mounted by Irishmen and commanded by Irish officers, which was contrary to his articles, and placed them in several quarters of the town, and on the morrow morning he took up and carried with him Thos. Warren, Major, Capt. Jacob Sayers, Ens. Rich^{d} Dashwood, Ens. Hen. Smithick, and exam^{t}, and same day sent for Capt. V. Hunt and Ald. Taylor, whom he kept in prison 9 days. And further, Capt. Hen. Tynt told dep^{t} that Capt. John Widnham was the person who advised Ld. Inchiquin to carry said persons prisoners, that Sir P. Smith was seized and sent in custody on ship-board to Lord Broghill and Coll. Phair then in the harbour of Y., who was by them sent back and continued in prison untill the Lord Protector came hither, and after seven depositions again committed, but eventually released by the intercession of friends and consideration of his great charge of children.

March 10, 1654.—Lieut. W^{m} Smith, now living at Dungarvan, aged 42, in Y. at 1 and 2 declaring, was privy to the whole transaction; that Capt. W^{m} Oxford at first dec^{s} was sick, but at second was active under Coll. Gyfford, and hath been storekeeper at Y. till his death in May 1651.

Feb. 28, 1654.—Major Jasper Farmer, aged 30, now resident at Garrimore, co. Cork. knew of the first design after this manner,—Maj^{r} Francis Foulke, then living at Camphire, where exam^{t} also lived, told him that his brother Lieut. Robt. F. was sent by Coll. Phair from Dublin to him to engage as many English of Inchiquin's army as he could to secure the chief garrissons in Munster for the Parl^{t}, &c.; that Major Foulke, Coll. Townesend, and others made their escape into the county where they lived, but next morning Coll. T. was apprehended in his own house by Lieut. Francis Bettridge, but this exam^{t} with Major Francis Foulke hid themselves in the stump of an old castle; said party not finding them plundered their houses and cattle. Meantime Y. declared, which Foulke hearing took a cott and went down the river by water to Y., and afterwards Inchiquin came and encamped before it, when a council of war was called in the town, and it was resolved to defend it, the soldiers upon the works crying out it might be defended; but after some jealousy of Capt^{s}. Widnham and Graham it was agreed by the officers to re-deliver it to Inchiquin on condition that none of the English might be drawn out or Irish sent in.

March 24, 1654.—Hopkin Evans, a servant to Capt. Rich^{d} Bent [Kent ?], resident at Carrignicola, bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, aged 24, a private soldier in Major Supple's comp^{y} at Y. Well knew Capt. Smith, com^{d} a foot comp^{y} in Sir P. Smith's Reg^{t} whereof Supple was major; did see said Smith with a drawn sword in his hand on a platform adjoyning north gate of Y. the time when Capt. Liones was without the gate demanding the town for the Parl^{t}; heard Smith command L. and his party to stand off; that the soldiers then present, knowing of horse to come, opened the gates and let Liones and his party in.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* Gentleman's Magazine *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Leeds Meeting, October 12—19.

The twentieth annual meeting was held at Leeds, under the patronage of the Archbishop of York, the Earls Fitzwilliam, Cardigan, Effingham, de Grey and Ripon, and Harewood, the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Londesborough; several of the County Members, the Deans of York and Ripon, the Mayors of Leeds, Halifax, Pontefract, Wakefield, &c., &c. Lord Houghton (formerly Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P. for Pontefract) was the President, and he was ably supported by an efficient local committee, chiefly drawn from the Leeds Philosophical Association, as well as by the officers of the Association. The programme issued (which will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1863, p. 390) was well carried out, and the proceedings were of great interest, but unfortunately the space at our disposal is very limited, as the meeting was held much later than usual, and our account of it cannot conveniently be carried on into another volume.

Monday, October 12. Opening Meeting.

At 3 o'clock the members of the Association were received in the Town-hall by the Mayor (J. O. March, Esq.) and Corporation of Leeds; Dr. Lee, the President of the Meeting of 1862, formally resigned his office, and Lord Houghton then delivered the inaugural address, in which his Lordship remarked that the Mayor had been quite right in saying that Leeds was no new place, for they were all no doubt aware that in the early Saxon time there was a kingdom of Elmet, governed by its own sovereign and its own magistrates, and therefore they might regard him (the Mayor) for the present as sovereign of that kingdom. He was sure the kingdom could not have been better administered, at least if they were to judge by his conduct to the Archæological Association. That Society had been established for many years, for the purpose, first, of bringing together, by monthly meetings in the metropolis, persons interested in the study of antiquities; secondly, for publishing the results in a very useful and interesting Journal; and thirdly, for the purpose of every year going to some part of the country, and there investigating, with knowledge and with criticism, the antiquities of that district: thus conferring a great advantage upon English history and topography, and a special advantage on the inhabitants, who were thus made acquainted with the interesting historical places of the country they occupied. It had been the custom for the person selected as President of the Society to commence the proceedings of the Congress by giving, in an inaugural address, a synoptical account of the anti-

quities of the several counties in which the meetings were held. When he was called upon to undertake this office, it struck him that he had undertaken a very serious responsibility if, in an hour or so, he was to give them a synopsis of the antiquities of Yorkshire. It was like a synopsis of the history of the world, and, in an hour and a half, was a task quite beyond the greatest efforts either of intelligence, learning, or memory. It was also simply impossible, for the reason that a great deal of the antiquity of Yorkshire had yet to be discovered. Large portions, many of the most interesting portions of it, as was said by the late Mr. Hunter, were yet a complete *terra incognita*, and for that reason he was delighted this Society had come among them to expand their knowledge and enlarge their information; and for that reason also they would excuse him from attempting to follow the example of former presidents in this respect. The study of archæology was the study of the material, visible, and sensible records of the past. It was the study of the "waifs and strays" of time, which the great ocean in its course leaves behind it: fragments from rocks of the great past, such as a child might pick up on the shore, and which, nevertheless, when investigated by the intelligence and power of the human mind, lead to immense deductions and to most important consequences, drawing up the most important series of events from articles that might seem otherwise trivial, and even ridiculous.

After a few remarks upon the archæology of language, which he said was not strictly within the scope of the objects of the Society, his Lordship said he would offer a few words on the special object of the Society. They did not profess to carry their archæology either to this planet or to the history of the antiquity of man. They were purely and simply historical, and they rested upon a purely historical basis. They had nothing to do with fancies or theories of any kind whatever; they wanted people to tell them facts, and bring them evidence of these facts. To be real antiquaries, to take pleasure in antiquities, two or three things were absolutely necessary. First, there must be a reverential respect and regard for the past. The populations of the world that seemed appointed by Providence as the great conservators of the history of the past were the Oriental, and especially the Semitic nations. In the modern world this feeling had certainly not developed itself very strongly till almost very recent times. It was not to be expected that the barbarians who devastated Europe would have cared much for the antiquities they destroyed or the magnificent buildings which they ravaged. This destructive feeling went on through almost all the earlier portions of the Christian era; and when there came the great ecclesiastical schisms and the rising against the Roman Church, it was not surprising that a sort of barbaric and destructive feeling also exhibited itself on the side of Protestantism, and that religious fervour manifested itself in the very unfortunate desire to destroy works of art and interest. Thus, although perhaps they could understand the motive, they must nevertheless profoundly regret the destruction which took place of all the great monasteries in England, and the dispersion of the monastic records, of which even in this country they had so many signal and interesting examples. He was sorry to say that this disregard for the past had been very prominent in England until quite recently, when the national records were housed in miserable rooms, with a steam-engine below them and a powder magazine near; whilst the magnificent

memorials intrusted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, including Domesday Book itself, were kept just behind a bakehouse and washhouse, in which large fires were continually burning. They must not blame Government only for this, because, he was sorry to say, there were but few towns that had not been guilty of the same neglect with regard to their own records or ancient buildings. As he was no longer Member for Pontefract, and had no constituency to please or to offend, he might be permitted to say that the inhabitants of that town had not been more respectable in their conduct than the rest of the community. He believed the records of that most ancient borough were bandied about at present from one solicitor's office to another; and he regretted to say that the remains of that most magnificent castle, the great border fortress and palace of the North, which ought to have been guarded with especial care by the public and the municipal authorities, was now converted into a ground for growing liquorice, and let for £30 a-year. There was no use attempting to conceal this, because he held in his hand an invitation from the Mayor and Corporation of Pontefract, asking them to go on Thursday and witness these matters for themselves. As the result of this visit he hoped that a better state of things might be produced, and that what was left of that magnificent castle might be put in a more honourable and secure condition.

In the evening, the Mayor and Corporation entertained the President and members of the Association at a conversazione in the Victoria Hall, where they had also invited a large party of the principal inhabitants of the borough and the surrounding neighbourhood to meet them. After refreshments had been taken, the guests assembled in the Civil Court, where papers were announced to be read. Lord Houghton presided. One paper was a petition to the Lord Protector for a new charter of incorporation, in 1656; and another, contributed by Mr. O'Callaghan, "On the Mace of the Borough of Leeds" (which was exhibited), was of considerable interest. In substance it was as follows:—

"I have asked permission to exhibit on this occasion the mace, or civic sceptre, of the Leeds Corporation. In the first place, because most of our corporate maces are relics of ancient times, with interesting historical associations, and, in the next place, because the history of this identical mace is very peculiar. You will observe that it bears upon it an engraved inscription, which states that it was made by a goldsmith of the name of Maingee, 'Arthur Maingee de Leeds fecit.' Well, this revered emblem of municipal loyalty was made in 1694, and the goldsmith who made it, the Wilkinson or Hirst of those days, was hanged for high treason two years afterwards. The circumstances of his trial and execution are so extraordinary that I have ventured to bring them under the notice of this meeting. Mr. Maingee was arraigned at the summer assizes held at York, in 1696, before the Lord Chief Justice Turton. The charge was for high treason, in counterfeiting the lawful coin of the realm. The chief witness against Maingee was an approver of the name of George Norcross, a supposed accomplice. The late Mr. Norrison Scatcherd, of Morley, has left us a long detailed account of this trial in manuscript. From this document it would appear that the prosecution was conducted as much by the Chief Justice, who tried the case, as by the counsel for the Crown. Norcross proved that he was employed by Maingee as a clipper, at 5s. a-day, and that he saw him not only clip the sheets of base metal into the size and form of the intended shilling or half-crown, with shears, but that he also saw him stamp it on both sides by striking it heavily with a forge hammer, on a balk in the roof of his house, in a secret chamber. This witness was supported in his statement by a man and woman whose stories were very incoherent. In summing up, his Lordship concluded thus: 'Gentlemen, if you believe what has been proved against Mr. Main-

gee to be true, you are to find him guilty. But on the contrary, if you believe what Maingee and his witnesses tell you, and discredit the evidence for the King, you are to find him not guilty. But as far as I see, gentlemen, it appears otherwise. But it is not I, but you, who must be his judges in this case. I have no more to say to you, gentlemen.' I believe you will agree in thinking that his Lordship had said quite enough. The jury, of course, under such direction brought in a verdict of guilty, and Maingee was sentenced the same evening (26th August) to be drawn on a hurdle to the common place of execution, and there to be hanged as a traitor. Urgent applications were made in Maingee's behalf to the Government, and he was actually twice reprieved. But in the end the Chief Justice's influence prevailed, and the unfortunate jeweller was executed on the 3rd of October following. Norcross then accused Alderman Ibbetson, Mr. Blayds, Mr. Totty, Mr. Walker, and several other respectable burgesses of being concerned in this extensive system of coining base money, and selling clippings to Maingee. But in these cases his testimony was unsupported and discredited, and the bills were thrown out by the grand jury. After this break-down Norcross disappeared from Leeds. It was reasonably supposed that Maingee was most unjustly convicted upon such disreputable testimony, especially as he made a solemn asseveration of his innocence, after receiving the Sacrament on the morning of his execution; at the same time he entirely exonerated those fellow-citizens who were included in the same accusation by Norcross. Maingee, in fact, was universally considered a murdered man, if not a martyr.

"Now comes a curious sequel to this tragic story. It happened that it became necessary to pull down Maingee's old house in Briggate in 1832, just 136 years after his execution. The site of this house is at present occupied by three new houses, a few doors below Kirkgate, nearly opposite to Green and Buck's, the grocers. Well, in stripping off the roof of this old house, the workmen came upon a small secret chamber, and on the floor of this chamber they found these two pair of shears or clippers [exhibited], the very tools with which Norcross swore Maingee and himself used to clip the coins. Here we have two dumb witnesses brought forward after this long lapse of time to corroborate the discredited evidence of this approver of infamous reputation. How very fortunate for the worthy Alderman Ibbetson, Messrs. Blayds, Totty, Walker, and Co., that this concealed chamber was not more carefully examined before their indictments were quashed by the grand jury at York; for it is otherwise quite possible (with the sanguinary laws by which especially forgeries were punished in those days, indeed, even up to the present century) that Alderman Ibbetson and several other respectable burgesses before whom this identical mace was often borne in imposing civic procession to the old parish church, might have been all hanged as accomplices of the unlucky goldsmith."

Tuesday, Oct. 13. EXCURSION TO ADEL, FARNLEY, AND ILKLEY.

The church of Adel was first visited, where the Rev. Mr. Simpson and Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., received the party. Mr. Roberts conducted them, and offered some remarks upon the church. The building, he stated, consists of the simple early form which small parish churches usually had in Norman times. The nave was 47 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 6 in., and the chancel 25 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft., the walls being about 3 ft. thick. A most interesting feature in the edifice was the porch, which was in a most perfect state of preservation, and one of the most beautiful with which he was acquainted, from the sculpture and symbolical figures it exhibited. He considered the church was erected in the earliest Norman time; it was possible that it was built upon the site of a Roman temple or of some other Roman remains, but neither a church nor a priest at that spot was mentioned in Domesday Book, which, though not conclusive, was negative evidence against the previous existence of a church. The earliest recorded date that he had yet found was about 1210, when the church was held by Wm. Mustill the younger, whose father gave lands to Kirkstall. The porch, chancel-arch, and corbel-table were

probably of a slightly later period than the church, perhaps of the time of Stephen. The Rev. Mr. Lewthwaite expressed his opinion that the church was older than the twelfth century, but from this Mr. Roberts dissented. In the interior, the most interesting feature was the chancel-arch, which was full of sculptures and full of symbolism. The Rev. Mr. Simpson had asked his (Mr. Roberts's) advice as to the restoration of the church, and as to the wisdom of removing the large windows on the south side, and replacing them by others of the smaller and older style. He advised him not to do so: it would be contrary to the spirit of Gothic architecture, for he regarded the present windows as illustrating an historical period in the country, and to alter them would be to go back to the age when people were expected not to read but only to see. Mr. Roberts also directed attention to certain memorial stones and other antiquities, which had been preserved in the coach-house, and which he suggested should be placed in a more suitable position.

The party next proceeded to Farnley Hall, to view the fine collection of paintings and curiosities belonging to Mr. F. H. Fawkes. That gentleman possesses some of the master-pieces of both ancient and modern artists, and his collection of paintings by Turner is equalled by few, if by any private individual. The hall, in every part of it, presents objects of curious and historical value, and Mr. Fawkes accompanied his guests round the several rooms, explaining the riches which are spread around. Rare specimens of carving, numerous miniature portraits of his hunting contemporaries (drawn by himself, and covering the panelling of what he designated his "den"), the seal of the Commonwealth, the watch belonging to Oliver Cromwell, a drinking-horn manufactured from the shoe of General Fairfax,—these and very many other things Mr. Fawkes exhibited, and all who were present felt deeply their obligation to that gentleman for his great courtesy.

Thence the party proceeded to Ilkley, the Olicana of the Romans, where the church and Runic crosses in the churchyard were inspected. Mr. Gordon M. Hills stated that the crosses were clearly not Runic, i.e. Scandinavian crosses, and were probably not later than the eleventh or twelfth century. The church was not among the most ancient, and did not approach the antiquity of that at Adel: it was in the Early English style, although he did not doubt that some part of it might be of a still earlier period. He also pointed out a fragment of the Roman wall. The party shortly afterwards returned to Leeds.

The evening meeting was held in the hall of the Leeds Philosophical Society, W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. O'Callaghan exhibited autographs of Richard Duke of York, the father of Edward IV., and also of Edward IV.; and Mr. Levien, F.S.A., of the British Museum, said he had no doubt these autographs were genuine signatures.

Mr. Thomas Wright read an account of Anglo-Saxon antiquities discovered in the lime quarry at Seamer, near Scarborough, by the late Lord Londesborough, which are remarkable as affording the only example of gold ornaments of that period as yet found in the north of England.

Mr. J. R. Planché, Hon. Sec. of the Association, read a paper "On the Badges of the House of York," which exhibited great research and antiquarian knowledge.

The last paper read was by Mr. A. S. Lawson, and had reference to Isurium (the modern Aldborough), which the members were to visit the next day. Mr. Lawson, after stating that the inhabitants had unanimously resolved to throw open the pavements free of charge to the members of the Association, gave a brief sketch of Isurium, the British Pompeii as it has been called, and of the discoveries there of Roman remains, which the members would have the opportunity of inspecting. He referred to the past glories of the city, and also alluded to its disfranchisement by the Reform Bill of 1832. He enumerated many of the more prominent remains worthy of being examined, and then described the tesselated pavements discovered at Aldborough. They laid claim to the possession of Roman pavements which could not be excelled in workmanship and perfection by any discovered among the remains of any Roman city in Britain. The museum possessed a variety of specimens of what the uninitiated would style oddities, but which they regarded as articles of the greatest refinement in Roman art. The collection was mainly gathered by his late father, who loved archæology most ardently, and who, with a truly conservative spirit, treasured up every monument of Isurium which the earth disclosed. He invited them to go and look at these treasures for themselves, and assured them that, so long as he lived, it should never be said of Isurium, "The very ruins also perish."

Wednesday, October 14. PONTEFRACT.

In the morning the members of the Association went by train to Boroughbridge, and proceeded from thence to Aldborough (*Isurium*), where they were received by Mr. Andrew S. Lawson, and entertained by him in a liberal manner. His splendid museum and highly interesting grounds were inspected by the members.

LORD HOUGHTON presided at the evening meeting, when the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read a paper "On the Honour and Castle of Pontefract." He commenced by defining the term honour, and said that when a distinction was attempted to be drawn between a barony and an honour, the difference appeared to be that a barony was limited to one county, and usually descended unsevered, whereas an honour lay scattered, and its lands and manors were frequently granted away. In reference to the honour of Pontefract, there is in the Close Rolls a writ addressed to William de Harecourt, in the 15th of John (1213), directing him to pay three hundred marcs out of the honour of Pontefract, of which he then had custody, to the works of Corfe Castle. By this time its limits must have been sufficiently defined. In the 33rd of Henry III. (1249) it is again mentioned, so that it may be concluded it had become constituted, like Tickhill and Richmond, as one of the great seignories of the north. On the death of Edward de Lacy, 42nd Henry III., among the estates returned to the Crown the castle and honour of Poumfraite are included. There is an "Extent" which shews what manors the honour then included, but it is needless to enumerate them. It is remarkable that at this early period the better sounding name of Pontefract should have been corrupted into the one now more commonly used by the uneducated classes living out of the immediate district. The castle being the head of the honour, its descent cannot be considered separately. Whatever relates to one must in a great measure be the history of the other. Ilbert de Lacy must be regarded

as the founder of that building, which subsequently became the scene of many of those events which have conferred upon it opprobrious repute in English history. He flourished between 1147 and 1187, a time when huge Norman structures were erected by their owners to overawe their vassals and to shelter themselves from attack. Judging from the character of the position and the form of the surrounding earthworks, this fortress was evidently the work of that great Earl whose devotion and services had attached him to the Conqueror. Ilbert de Lacy had large grants of land made him by William I., and according to the custom of his age, he enriched as well as founded several religious houses. Kirkstall Abbey and St. Oswald's still exhibit in their ruins a testimony of his sacred munificence. The castle he built at Pontefract has passed away, and left but slight architectural vestiges; but the remains of his monastic institutions can yet be observed. His son Robert built the castle of Clitheroe, whilst his nephew Robert became Governor of Château Gaillard. He held it for a year against Philip Augustus, when, being compelled to surrender, England speedily lost her possession of Normandy. He died in 1211. One of his descendants, Henry de Lacy, built the castle of Denbigh in 1292. His daughter Alicia married Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and thus the honour and castle of Pontefract became united to the Duchy. It was this Thomas Earl of Lancaster who erected the castle of Dunstanborough. The Expense Roll for building it shews it was under construction during the eighth year of Edward II., at which particular time he was also materially repairing Kenilworth. These facts would seem to shew that he was evidently fond of building, and, coupling them with his ownership of such vast possessions as he held in Yorkshire, it is not improbable to infer that he greatly increased the Norman castle erected by Ilbert de Lacy. I have carefully considered the style of those remains of round towers that are yet visible at Pontefract. The conclusion I have come to respecting their age is, that whilst the foundations may be of the time of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, all the walling above the set-off is later. The size of the ashlaring is longer than their breadth, and different from the courses beneath, thus evidently proving the upper portion of the towers to have been the work of some later owner. It is not unlikely to have been done by Henry Duke of Lancaster, who died in 1362. Mr. H. then spoke of the chief historical events connected with the castle, in the course of which he strongly reprobated the execution of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, but declined to enter on the subject of the three sieges during the Civil War, as "scarcely legitimate subjects on the present occasion[a]."

The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hartshorne for his very interesting paper. He regretted that the lecturer had not dwelt at greater length on the architecture of the castle, some portions of which still existed, and had been the scenes of important events in history. There was, among other portions, the chapel in which, in the time of Henry VIII., the Archbishop of York was murdered at the altar. He hoped the members would have an opportunity of inspecting the place. As to the name, he thought it was quite clear that Pontefract was a translation of the popular and original name Pomfret, which meant

[a] For a notice of the very interesting Surtees Society's volume on this subject, see GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 15.

'broken bridge.' There being no river or bridge at Pomfret made it difficult for them to see how there could be a broken bridge. The ancient name of the place was Kirkby, and the name of Pomfret was given to it by Robert de Lacy. Whether he gave it that name in consequence of having a castle of the same name in Normandy, which he thought was the real reason, or in consequence of a bridge over the Aire two or three miles off having been broken down, it was not for him to determine.

The vote of thanks having been seconded and carried, the Chairman proceeded to read a paper "On the History and Canonization of Thomas of Lancaster." The paper pointed out the great historical discrepancies which existed on the subject, and shewed that received distinguished authorities contradicted each other on matters of fact. At the conclusion of the paper the noble Chairman stated that within 503 years after the execution of Thomas of Lancaster, there was found in a field belonging to his (Lord Houghton's) family, situated at a considerable distance from the chapel, but still within the monastic grounds, a large, solid, massive stone coffin. The top of the coffin was broken in by a plough, and on the contents being examined, there was found the body of a man, of very fine stature, with his head between his legs. The notion at the time of the discovery was that it was the body of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, but he thought it unlikely that a person executed for treason would be found in that condition. The coffin and its contents now lay in his (the Chairman's) grounds. It was not for him to say that it was the body of the Earl, but, if it were, it was a great privilege to possess the remains of so distinguished a man.

The Rev. Scott F. Surtees read a paper "On the Locality of Hengist's last Battle and Burial-place."

Thursday, Oct. 15. EXCURSION TO PONTEFRACT AND WAKEFIELD.

The members of the Association proceeded to Wakefield, where they were met at the railway by the Mayor (Dr. Holdsworth) and Corporation. The first object visited was the chapel on the bridge over the Calder. Mr. T. R. Wilson, of Alnwick, explained briefly the principal objects of interest in the edifice, the result of his examination being given more fully in a paper subsequently read at the Town-hall. Every fragment of the building, excepting a small piece near the altar, was modern, and the ancient beautiful west front now stood in the grounds of Kettlethorpe Hall, near Wakefield. He believed the edifice was an ordinary wayside chapel, and an inscription on the arch dividing the chancel from the other portion, which was of the same character as the west front of York Minster, and of Beverley, led him to conclude that this was erected about the same period. The party then visited the old houses in Kirkgate (where Mr. Fennel, on behalf of Mr. George Wentworth, read a brief historical description, which ascribed their erection to the Elizabethan period), and next the parish church of All Saints. The beautiful chancel of the time of Henry IV., erected by Sir John Pilkington, and other portions of the ancient edifice, were greatly admired. An adjournment was then made to the Town-hall, where the official reception by the Corporation took place, a large number of curiosities and objects of antiquity discovered in the neighbourhood having been gathered for inspection, many of which were briefly described by Mr. Fennel. Mr. Wilson then read his paper, which was a very interesting one, upon the chapel on the bridge. The original

structure was built in the time of Edward III., in 1357; it was restored in 1460, and in 1847 was again restored, at an expense of £3,000. Already, however, the crockets and finials were crumbling off, owing to Caen stone being used instead of the local stone; and, unless something was done at once to preserve the masonry, they must look forward to the speedy demolition of the chief features of the chapel.

The party next proceeded by train to Pontefract, where they received a most hearty and enthusiastic welcome. First they visited the Old Hall, which is said to have been commenced either in the Elizabethan or Jacobean period (for upon this point authorities differ), as a palace for the Harewood family, but was never completed, and at present it remains a ruin. The church having been visited, the castle, which was for so many ages a formidable stronghold, was next inspected (not excluding the cells and underground store-rooms), Lord Houghton pointing out the portions of the ruins which history or tradition have made famous, and Mr. Hartshorne explaining the architectural features. Next the party proceeded to the hermit's cell, discovered six or eight years ago, and which, notwithstanding its gloomy and forbidding portals, was entered by most of the members present. This concluded the objects for inspection, and the party then adjourned to the Town-hall, where a splendid collation had been prepared by the Mayor and Corporation. In returning thanks for the toast of "The Borough Members," Mr. Waterhouse explained that the officials of the Duchy of Lancaster were responsible for the neglected state of the castle, and Mr. Alderman Moxon stated, that if an opportunity offered, the Corporation would be ready to purchase it, and present it to the town.

At the evening meeting, the Mayor of Leeds in the chair, Mr. Gordon M. Hills read a paper "On Fountains Abbey," as an introduction to a visit to the ruins on the following day. He traced the history of the abbey from its origin, and by the aid of a ground-plan explained the purposes to which the various portions of the building had been applied. He also stated that Mr. Walbran was preparing for publication a history, together with the records of the abbey. The records are very voluminous and very valuable, there being at least a thousand charters among them. Mr. Wright, Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Planché took part in the discussion which followed, and Mr. O'Callaghan then read a paper "On an Ancient Canoe, now in the Museum of the Philosophical Society." It was discovered in May last, in making a deep trench at a place still called the Tarn, in the parish of Giggleswick, being the site of a lake now drained. This tarn is noticed by Whitaker in his "History of Craven," and he says "the lake is partly natural and partly artificial." It had been diminished by repeated drainings from an extensive sheet of water to the size of a small lake frequented by fishermen, even within the recollection of old people still living. Early in this century, however, it was entirely drained, and converted into cultivated land. But as it was wet and spongy soil, it was found necessary to cut a deep trench through it, to drain it effectually. In making this trench the workmen came upon several trunks of old trees, and when this ancient boat made its appearance it was taken for one of these trees. This mistake was unfortunate, as it was, in consequence, not very carefully disinterred. However it is tolerably perfect. It was found lying on the rock, underneath a depth of six feet of soft

laminated clay. It is roughly formed from the scooped trunk of a pine-tree, is 8 ft. 5 in. in length, 2 ft. in extreme breadth, and 1 ft. 7 in. within the sides; the outer depth is 1 ft. 8 in.; and the inner, 1 ft. 4 in. It is flat-bottomed, with upright sides; and the stem and stern very rudely fashioned. Attached to one of the sides was a triangular piece of timber, fastened by wooden pins to the outer side of the gunwale, running nearly its own length; a similar piece of wood had fallen from the other side, and was broken into several fragments. It was at first supposed that these pieces of timber might have been used as weather-boards, but as they were not moveable, it is concluded that they were intended to give more bearing or stability to this very unsteady vessel; possibly their upper flat surfaces, being flush with the gunwale, may have served the purpose of seats, and occasionally of tables, or shelves for fishing gear. There were no traces of rowlocks, and the probability is that this boat was propelled by a single paddle or pole. A piece of roughly made plank is fastened over the taffrail, which looks very like a seat. There is also a similar but narrow piece of plank fastened across the upper part of the bows, as if to prevent the splitting of the open-grained pine-wood.

Friday, October 16. EXCURSION TO RIPON AND STUDLEY.

Leaving Leeds by train at nine in the morning, the members of the Association reached Ripon at half-past ten. They first visited an ancient chapel—the chapel of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene—built in the year 1132, and enlarged early in the fifteenth century. It was originally connected with a hospital for lepers, and is at present the chapel of the hospital for six women. The annual income was £40 originally, but the advance in the value of the property has increased the income to something like £1,000 per annum. The chapel contains an ancient stone high altar, of which there are not more than half-a-dozen remaining in England, and of these Ripon possesses two,—one at St. Mary Magdalene, and the other at St. Ann's; there is also an Anglo-Roman tesselated pavement before the altar, which is the only Roman remain the city possesses. The chapel is under the control of the Dean of Ripon as master, and for some time past weekly service has been performed there, but previously there was only a monthly service. The cathedral was next visited, where Mr C. E. Davis, F.S.A., explained the architectural features of the building. It was said to have been founded at the time of the Conquest, but the Society having recently visited Ely and Winchester cathedrals, which were no doubt of that period, the members would agree with him that there was nothing at Ripon which could be regarded as of that date. He assigned the principal part of the building to the years 1154 to 1187, during the time of Roger Archbishop of York, who was a large benefactor to it. The beautiful east window, he believed, was constructed from 1230 to 1250, and was altogether an admirable design. The cathedral was tolerably perfect about 1300, but in 1319 an incursion of the Scots occurred, and the whole of the inflammable portions were destroyed. It was supposed that in 1660, after the edifice had been again restored, the tower fell in, but he did not believe that this was the case. St. Wilfrid's needle and crypt were of an exceedingly early date, prior to the Conquest; but the bone-house was not earlier, he believed, than the cathedral of the time of Roger. In the interior, Mr. Planché directed attention to a splendid effigy of

Sir Thomas Markingfield, represented in a suit of armour of the time of Edward III., and pointed out certain peculiarities, the chief of which was that it possessed the special badge of the town of Derby—a collar, composed of "park palings," with a deer lodged within it.

The inspection of the cathedral having been concluded, the party proceeded in carriages to Studley Park, the seat of Earl de Grey and Ripon, in the grounds of which stand the magnificent remains of Fountains Abbey.

After inspecting Fountains Hall, now occupied as a residence, and formerly connected with the abbey, they entered the ruins, where the Earl de Grey and Ripon and the Countess received and accompanied them. Mr. Gordon M. Hills, who on the previous evening read a paper to the members on the subject of the abbey, officiated as guide. The abbey was originally built, he believed, in the time of Henry Murdac, during whose rule it was destroyed by an invasion of soldiers from York, but it was restored afterwards. The greater portions of the building that remained were erected by John of Kent, in the early part of the twelfth century. Mr. Hills conducted the party over the various portions of the monastery, offering explanations upon each, and indicating the numerous points of interest which the abbey possesses.

After upwards of two hours had been passed in the grounds, Dr. Lee, on behalf of the Association, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis and Mr. Hills for their explanations, and to the Earl and Countess de Grey for favouring them with their company and giving them permission to see the beautiful grounds and the remains of the abbey. Mr. Philipps seconded the motion, which was carried, and Earl de Grey briefly returned thanks, assuring them that he felt much gratified in seeing so distinguished a Society visiting that neighbourhood. He had naturally studied a good deal the history of that abbey; but, nevertheless, Mr. Hills, in his able illustration, had raised many questions of very great interest and importance. He felt a deep interest in that beautiful and magnificent building, and he was, perhaps, not unnaturally proud of what he believed at all events was one of the most beautiful abbeys in the country.

The party then returned to Ripon, and thence to Leeds.

Lord Houghton presided at the evening meeting. Several papers were read, among them one by Mr. John Jones, on "Harewood Castle;" another by Mr. O'Callaghan on "Historical Autographs;" one by Mr. John James on the little "British Kingdom of Elmet;" and one on "Cromlechs," by the Rev. W. C. Lukis.

Among the other ancient MSS. exhibited by Mr. O'Callaghan was a letter from King John of France, when a prisoner in Windsor Castle; letters from Charles V. his son, Charles of Orleans, Henry VII., Henry VIII., Mary Queen of Scots, Admiral Blake, &c. The Chairman said Mr. O'Callaghan had one of the best collections of autographs in the hands of any private gentleman, and was perhaps the only collector he knew who did not collect trash. He (the Chairman) had been a bit of a collector in that way, and he had several times been egregiously imposed upon. He thought Mr. O'Callaghan's collection, the perfect authenticity of which might be relied upon, would greatly please the people of Leeds and its neighbourhood if they could be allowed to inspect them; and if he gave them that opportunity, he (the Chairman) would be very glad to contribute his collection for the occasion.

Of Harewood Castle, Mr. Jones remarked that though it was undoubtedly of great antiquity, it occupied no place, or very little, in our national history. From a drawing which he had seen of windows which at one time existed in the castle, it appeared that the style of architecture was that of the transition Norman period. He had been unable to discover how or when the castle was dismantled, though that it had been dismantled appeared from the fact that in 1630 it was habitable, while a few years afterwards it was uninhabitable. As to the Harewood family, the lecturer said the early lords were of regal descent. Prior to 1791 the Lascelles family was unconnected with the Harewood estate, though they were descendants of the ancient lords of Harewood.

Mr. James's paper was read by Mr. Wright, who prefaced it by stating that the town of Leeds must have been occupied by the Romans. It was in the middle of Roman roads of great importance, and could hardly have been otherwise than occupied largely by the Romans. Numerous and interesting Roman antiquities had also been discovered in Leeds. Mr. Wright then read as follows:—

"When the Roman legions had been withdrawn from our shores, and nearly the whole country lay at the mercy of the Anglo-Saxons, there existed in the heart of the West Riding of Yorkshire a little state called Elmet, which maintained for nearly two hundred years its independence. It was probably enclosed on all sides by the kingdom of Deira, which included the whole of the other parts of Yorkshire. This *Regiuncula* of Elmet, as it has been called, possesses for many reasons great interest both to the antiquary and general enquirer; first, because it probably remained, in regard to inhabitants, religion, and manners, much the same from the time when the Romans quitted this country until the year 616; secondly, because in this interval it stood like an oasis hemmed in by the desert of Saxon paganism. From the time that Christianity was introduced into Yorkshire, probably in the latter part of the second century, its pure light, it may be believed, never afterwards became extinguished, nor the literature, arts, and civilization of Rome quite lost in this territory of Elmet, though the gross darkness of heathenism pervaded for a long period the Saxon rule in England; and thirdly, because Leeds, now the capital of the West Riding, was most likely also the capital of the kingdom of Elmet. The history of this interesting little state is involved in deep obscurity, for very few ancient notices have descended to us respecting it. .....

"The town of Leeds either gave the name to the *country of Loidis*, mentioned by Bede, or took its name from it as its capital. Let us now consider the question of the state of Leeds prior to the Conquest. Thoresby believes that *Caer Loid Cort*, one of the twenty-eight British cities enumerated by Nemus, was Leeds, *not Lincoln*, as many have supposed, and adduced, among other good reasons, the great authority of Dean Gale for this opinion. Dr. Whitaker, in a note to the passage in Thoresby, says, 'On a cooler consideration than our author's partiality to the subject would allow him to bestow on it, I cannot but think that Leeds has a fairer claim to be the *Caer Loid Cort* of Nennius than any other place.' That Leeds was a very important place in the Saxon times is satisfactorily proved by Domesday Survey, for seven thanes held it of King Edward the Confessor for seven manors, valued at the large sum of £6. Besides, there were there a church, a priest, and a mill, several classes of occupiers representing a considerable population for the age, and many other indications of a place of importance; in fact, the chief town of the district. Singularly enough, the Conqueror, though he devastated the neighbourhood, spared Leeds, and hence its rapid growth soon after, whereby it eventually obtained a charter from the Paganels, its lords, and became large and prosperous."

Saturday, October 17. EXCURSION TO KIRKSTALL ABBEY AND HALIFAX.

At nine in the morning an excursion was made to Kirkstall Abbey, which is but a short distance from Leeds. The visitors were conducted

through the abbey by Mr. Edward Roberts, who briefly referred to the history of the edifice and pointed out its architectural arrangements. He indicated all the points of interest in the church, the aisles, the transepts, choir, large cloister, with the hospitium, chapter-house, refectory, abbot's house, workshops, &c. The general character of the structure, he said, was like that of Fountains Abbey, and there had never been any great departure from the original plans. In the large cloister there is a very distinct echo, which was strikingly manifested during the time Mr. Roberts was speaking in the place, his words being repeated with singular distinctness. In various parts of the ruins there are deep cuttings, which Mr. Roberts said were the drains, and in referring to the sanitary arrangements he described them as being of so perfect a character as to put the people of this generation to the blush.

The party returned to Leeds at eleven o'clock, when a general meeting was held in the Philosophical Society's Hall, under the presidency of Lord Houghton, who, on behalf of the Association, returned thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds, for the cordial manner in which they had been received, and for the assistance given them during their residence in the borough.

The compliment was suitably acknowledged, after which thanks were voted to the Archbishop of York and to Earl Fitzwilliam (Lord Lieutenant); to the Rev. Mr. Hincks, President, and the Council of the Philosophical Society, for the use of their hall; to Mr. P. O'Callaghan, the Local Secretary, and Mr. Denny, the Assistant Local Secretary, for their very valuable assistance; &c., &c.

In the afternoon the members of the Association visited Halifax, where they were received at the Town-hall by the Mayor (J. Crossley, Esq.) and the Corporation, and entertained at luncheon. The party afterwards adjourned to the Council-room, where Mr. F. A. Leyland read a paper "On the Roman Roads which Intersected the Parish of Halifax." The paper was of considerable length, and contained much valuable historical information: but the limited time at the disposal of the excursionists prevented them from hearing the whole of it. At the conclusion of the proceedings at the Town-hall, the party inspected the Halifax Maiden, which is situated in Gibbet-lane; it is enclosed, the walls being covered with ivy. The place were the gibbet stood is now marked by a grassy mound. Mr. Leyland stated that the first person who was executed at that gibbet was Richard Bentley, of Sowerby, who was beheaded on the 20th of March, 1541; and the two last, John Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell, on the 30th of April, 1650. Watson states that of the number who underwent capital punishment at that gibbet, five were executed in the last six years of Henry VIII., none in the reigns of Edward and Mary, twenty-five in the reign of Elizabeth, seven in the reign of James I., ten in the reign of Charles I., and two during the Interregnum; but these figures, Mr. Leyland said, were not correct, as some names had been added to Watson's list. The knife, manacles, and other instruments used at the gibbet, the pillory, &c., were examined; after which the Association paid a brief visit to the Park recently presented to the town by Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P. They then inspected the parish church, Mr. Leyland acting as guide and describing the various points of interest. The first church was built in Saxon times, and remained till about 1260, when another edifice was erected on

the site, the north wall of the nave of the Saxon church being incorporated with the building, and, as is said, existing to the present time. About 1450, during Dr. Wilkinson's incumbency, the church was considerably enlarged, the choir being added at that time. The windows on each side of the choir are very remarkable for their geometrical leading, and many of the party stated that they never saw anything of that sort before half so beautiful. The other points of interest connected with the edifice having been pointed out, the Mayor and Mr. Leyland were thanked for their attention, and the members returned by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to Leeds.

Monday, October 19. EXCURSION TO YORK.

The members and their friends reached York by 11 o'clock, and were received at the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society by the Rev. J. Kenrick, the Curator of Antiquities, who accompanied the party in their tour of inspection. First they visited the ruins of St. Leonard's Hospital, on the right of the entrance to the Museum gardens. The foundation of this religious house has been ascribed to King Athelstan, *c.* 936. The existing remains are the ambulatory, the chapel, and entrance passage. Adjoining St. Leonard's Hospital a portion of the old city wall was noticed; whence the party proceeded to the Multangular Tower, a Roman work supposed to have been erected about the middle of the third century, when it formed one of the angle towers of the walls of Eburacum. Next they inspected the beautiful ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, which the Yorkshire Philosophical Society rescued from destruction by enclosing them within their grounds. The Hospitium was then visited, and its contents, belonging to the Anglo-Saxon, the Anglo-Norman, and other periods, were examined. The Roman tesselated pavements occupying the centre of the upper room attracted a great deal of attention. The largest of these was removed in 1857 by permission of Sir George Wombwell, Bart., from his estate at Oulston, near Easingwold. Its present length is 23 ft., but it had originally extended to 36 ft., and had evidently been the floor of a corridor in a Roman villa. On their way to the Museum they passed several fragments of the abbey, consisting of bases of the various pillars and walls of the chapter-house and the several offices of the abbey, also portions of shafts and mouldings and other ornamental work with which the building was adorned. Here Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., one of the honorary secretaries of the Association, made some remarks relating to one of the pillars, which he said was exceedingly curious and ought to be preserved. At the same time it was a mass of contradictions, as it appeared to him to be a mixture of the early period, or thirteenth century, and the new Norman. The capital was of the thirteenth century, and it was clear to his mind that it had been made to fit the other part.

The party, which numbered about sixty, and included a number of ladies, having left the grounds, returned over Lendal Bridge, and proceeded along the bar walls to Skeldergate Ferry, after crossing which they went to the Castle, and entered Clifford's Tower. Mr. H. Webster, the deputy-governor, gave a brief history of the castle, which was built by William I. in 1068, and enlarged by succeeding kings. One of the oldest portions now remaining is Clifford's Tower, which formed the keep of the castle, and was the scene of the massacre of the Jews in 1190. The castle was fortified in 1642, and Clifford's Tower was

especially strengthened. A platform was made on the top, on which cannon were placed. It was commanded by Sir Francis Cobb, who defended it during the siege of York in 1644. In 1683 Charles II. appointed Sir John Reresby governor of the castle, and in the following year, on the night of St. George's Festival, the powder-magazine in Clifford's Tower caught fire, whereby it was blown up and reduced to a mere shell, in which state it has continued ever since.

It had been proposed to visit some of the churches and other buildings, but it being found that there was not time to do so, the visitors made their way at once from the castle to the Guildhall, which is usually supposed to date from the time of Henry V., but if the windows might be taken as a guide, Mr. Roberts thought it must be a reign at least later, and the pillars and the roof were later still; the windows, he thought, had been restored. They next proceeded to the Mansion-house, and were welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in the state-room, where were exposed to view the ancient sword and mace, "the cap of maintenance," presented by Richard II. to the first Lord Mayor of York, the "loving cup," the chain of the Lady Mayoress, &c. Here they were entertained by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at luncheon; after which they visited the Minster, the crypt of which was, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, lighted for inspection; and there Mr. J. Browne, of York-street, made some observations relative to the history of this portion of the building. The vestry, with Archbishop Zouch's chapel, containing the records of the archbishopric, the choir, the Minster library, and the remains of the palace of Archbishop Roger, were also open for inspection, and the only regret was, that the time did not suffice for a more full examination.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 2. The session was opened by an address from the President, Mr. T. L. Donaldson, at which there was a large attendance of members and Associates.

The learned Professor remarked that within the few months that had elapsed since they last met, events had occurred which were interesting to them as a body and as individuals, and he would pass in brief review some of the more important topics connected with their profession. It was due to the great man who had recently passed away from them (the late Mr. C. R. Cockerell), the first professional President of the Institute, and to whom the first gold medal was awarded, to notice some of his (the President's) own impressions during an intimacy and personal friendship of forty years. He then gave a graphic sketch of the professional career of Mr. Cockerell, from the early days of his travels in Greece, Italy, and Turkey, to the close of a long life of ardent devotion to his profession, and referred to the principal works with which the name of that gentleman was associated. It might truly be said that architecture was his delight. In him the young architect always found an encouraging monitor, ever ready to assist and develop latent talent. A more complete biography of their late friend was in course of preparation, and would be brought before the members at an early period of the session. With the gracious concurrence of the Dean of St. Paul's, their esteemed friend was buried with the great and noble of the land; and whatever might be the little jealousies of

practical life, as architects they must feel proud that they had a Barry in Westminster Abbey and a Cockerell in St. Paul's. The President then proceeded to pay a tribute of respect to the late Mr. Joseph Gwilt, though not a member of the Institute at the time of his decease, and mentioned that he was consulted by the Government in the re-modelling of the Building Act of 1853-54. He then went on to remark that one of the most important proceedings of the Institute during the recess had been the steps taken by them in opposition to the proposed purchase of the Exhibition Building of 1862 by the nation. As soon as notice was given that it was the intention of the Government to apply to Parliament for a grant of money for the purchase of the building, and for a still larger sum for the purpose of converting it into a National Museum, the Council of the Institute convened a special meeting of the Members and Fellows, at which a committee was appointed to report upon the subject. That committee made a thorough examination of the building, and drew up a well-digested and important report, and pronounced their opinion that whilst the structure might have satisfactorily fulfilled the specific objects for which it was designed, it would be most unwise to attempt to convert it into a permanent structure for which it was not designed. This judgment of the highest professional body in the country was irresistible, and was endorsed by the House of Commons, who rejected the proposition by an overwhelming majority. The learned President then touched upon the subject of architectural education, and remarked upon the absence in this country of any recognised system of education applicable to that profession. The student in architecture was for the most part left to his unguided experience, gleaned in the office of his employer, where he only became familiar with the works that were there carried out. They had not in this country as yet the atelier of the professor, as was the case in France, where also there were periodical competitions in the schools of architecture. The disadvantages under which students laboured were sought to be in some degree obviated by this Institute in the establishment of the Voluntary Architectural Examination, in which the branches of study were prescribed, as also the steps to be attained to gain distinction. These examinations, he said, afforded to young men a true idea of their powers and weaknesses. If they failed, they must work to obtain the knowledge in which they were deficient; for it was better they should be taught their weaknesses in early life, than discover them in later years by disastrous failure in their professional objects. He trusted next January to see students come to the examinations with as much zeal as was the case upon the last occasion, and in undiminished numbers. Having passed a warm eulogium upon the talents of Brunel, Stephenson, and Barry in their respective spheres, the President proceeded to take a general review of the progress of professional publications in this country, particularly illustrated works on architecture of late years. With the exception of the works of the late Mr. Cockerell they had not maintained the high standard of former years. Probably lithography was the best means of transcribing the sketches of authors, but there was a want of that finished drawing which characterized the execution of French and German illustrations; and in some instances they were of so ponderous a nature that the reader might as well be referred to the original works from which they were copied. He next referred to the scale of professional charges which had been drawn up

by the Institute, remarking that this had been done as much for the protection of the employer as the employed, and for the honour of their profession any question with respect to those charges ought to be liberally interpreted in favour of the employer; and as they had founded that scale, on no other ground should it be regarded as authoritative or conclusive on such a question. The Hon. President next referred with satisfaction to the fact that the Metropolitan Board of Works had accepted a tender of over half a million of money for the Thames Embankment from Westminster to Waterloo Bridges, and were taking steps for the same work from the Temple to Blackfriars. It was presumed that the same should be done with the south side, and when that great work was carried out it would present an aspect of magnificence worthy of the Metropolis of this great empire. Referring to the railway bridges across the streets, he regretted that artistic taste had been so much sacrificed to the convenience of the public, and these bridges might be characterized as hideous masses of utilitarian skill. Alluding to street improvements, it was to be regretted that a parsimonious spirit in too many cases in London and other large cities prevented those improvements being carried out upon a commensurate scale, and it had come to be a question of a few thousands of pounds whether a new street should be seventy or a hundred feet in width. He thought it would be wise in Parliament to give public subventions to promote the spirit of improvements in all our large towns. Contrasted with this state of things, he referred to the public improvements which had been carried out in Paris under the present Emperor, and remarked that ten years of the same spirit in England would accomplish great things. He next referred to the subject of providing suitable dwellings for the poor inhabitants of the metropolis who had been driven from their former habitations by the railway works now being carried on in London. There seemed to be a general disinclination to grapple with this important subject; it carried with it no profit; and only the thankless reward which always attended philanthropy. Still it was a duty that ought not to be neglected. Having referred to the operations of the committee appointed last session to test the various descriptions of artificial stones for building purposes, and having announced that the experiments of that committee have not yet been completed, so as to enable them to draw up their report; and having spoken in eulogistic terms of the valuable services of the Honorary Secretaries of the Institute, Mr. J. P. Seddon and Mr. C. T. Hayward, the learned Professor concluded with a glowing peroration upon architecture. To those engaged in that noble science he would say, let them work with the consciousness of doing something which might sooner or later, perhaps when in their grave, be honoured and admired by their fellow-men.

At the conclusion of the address a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. G. G. Scott and seconded by Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, was passed.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 15. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Earl of Verulam exhibited a small brass coin, lately found in the neighbourhood of the ancient city of Verulam. It is of Tasciovanus, with a rude bearded head on the obverse, and a hippocampus on the reverse, with the legend VER.

Mr. Evans exhibited an ancient British coin, in gold, of the usual type, inscribed VO-CORI, lately found near Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire.

Mr. Evans also exhibited a coin of the Brigantes, found at Cirencester. It is of the type inscribed VEP CORF, but, instead of being gold, is of such base metal (if not actually of brass) as to be coated with a green oxide.

Mr. Gabrielli sent for exhibition a copper coin of the class usually ascribed to Panormus (but which possibly was struck at Carthage), found in dredging at Ancona Harbour.

Dr. Aquilla Smith communicated an account of a small hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins, found in a sand-pit in the county of Meath about the year 1843, and which had lately been purchased for the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The Saxon coins were all of Edward the Elder, with one exception,—a penny of St. Eadmund,—and were probably deposited where found, about A.D. 920—930. They were accompanied by a single Cufic coin struck at Samarkand in A.D. 914, by Nasr-ben-Ahmed, fourth Prince of the Samanian dynasty.

Mr. H. F. Holt, the owner of the gold piece of Francis and Mary, the authenticity of which had been questioned at a previous meeting, communicated some observations in its defence.

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

Oct. 7. The first meeting for the session 1863-4 was held in the Library of the Royal Cork Institution, RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President, in a brief address, reviewed the progress of the Society. "How varied," he said, "has been the range of knowledge here brought under our notice may be inferred from the mere mention of some of the general subjects—Geology, Natural History, Botany, Archæology, the Physical Sciences, and Comparative Philology." After giving some details on the labours of various members of the Society in reference to these points, he continued,—

"The history and antiquities of Ireland in general, but of the county and city of Cork in particular, have always been prominently before this Society. In connexion with this subject I may mention the names of Mr. Abel and the Rev. Matthew Horgan. These gentlemen, now no more, are agreeably embalmed in our memories. In the more recondite branches of archæological science Mr. Horgan made deep research: his interpretation of the Ogham inscription, the *vexata quæstio* of Irish philologists, was always appealed to. They are, however, well represented by Messrs. Windele and Day; who, with laudable zeal, have succeeded in rescuing many objects of Celtic and mediæval art. Mr. Windele's learned analysis of the Book of Lismore and other valuable Celtic MSS. will be always remembered with interest.

"From these brief details it will be perceived that much practical good has been effected by means of this Society, which was established in October, 1835, under its first President, Mr. James Roche, a gentleman whose high attainments eminently qualified him to undertake the culture of a Society in the bud, and watch over its growth till it had arrived at healthy maturity. This duty Mr. Roche fulfilled with unremitting care till September, 1839, when he resigned in consequence of declining years, and consigned the Society in a flourishing condition to the care of Sir James Pitcairne, its new President. From that time to the present there has been a regular succession of officers annually appointed from the body of the members. Twenty-six Presidents have occupied the chair I have the honour to

fill this evening. Of these, six have departed from among us, after having well served their generation."

At the conclusion of the President's address, Mr. Robert Day, jun., exhibited the following specimens, which he has recently added to his collection of antiquities. (1.) Two top stones of querns, or grinding-mills, and a pot quern, one of the former being ornamented with the ancient Irish cross carved in relief, which most probably belongs to some of the ecclesiastical institutions; it is quite perfect, being made of hard brown sandstone: the other is decorated with an ornament like an archbishop's pall in high relief, extending from the centre to the edge; each has but one perforation for the handle, the centre holes being used as hoppers through which the mill was fed. The pot quern differs from the former, it being much smaller, standing on three feet, and the top stone working in and not on the under, the meal passing out through a hole in the side of the under stone, which is basin-shaped, and not from between the edges, as in the simple quern. (2.) A large churn, found near Ballymena, formed of a single piece of oak with an ornamented lid; when found it contained bog butter, portions of which still adhere to the sides. (3.) A bronze basin-shaped vessel found in Drumlamph bog, co. Derry. This antique vessel consists of a single piece of metal hammered into the required shape, the marks of the hammer being visible on the outer surfaces. (4.) Nineteen amulets and beads, chiefly from the north of Ireland: these all varied in colour and beauty of design, one being made of a black vitreous paste, with white, yellow, blue, purple, red, and green pieces of the same material inlaid on the surface. The remainder were of glass and amber, containing some very fine specimens. (5.) A bronze spear-head, six inches long, rendered extremely interesting from having part of the oak handle still in the socket. (6.) A large looped socketed copper celt, with a bright green patina on the surface. Also a bronze winged palstave, with a loop at the side and ornamented with a raised triangular figure beneath the stop. (7.) An ancient masonic ornament representing a "level," found seven feet below the surface in the county Tyrone. It is of white metal enamelled with a dark patina, and was originally set with eleven crystals, of which only six remain perfect. This is believed to be unique. (8.) Three sling-stones of different types, one small and round with depressed lines on the edge, another with circular depressions in the centre, also round; the third oblong, geometrically perfect, and having on the centre surface a transverse indentation; it is three inches long by two broad, and seven-eighths of an inch thick. Frequent mention is made of sling-stones in the early Irish annals. Keating, quoting from the Bardic records, relates how "Furbuidhe, an Ulster prince, slew Meave, Queen of Connaught, by a stone slung at her across the Shannon when she was bathing near Inniscloth ran;" and the metropolis of Ireland derives its name from "the poetess Dubh, who was struck by a sling-stone, and who fell into the Linn, or dark pool of the Liffey, now Dublinn."

Mr. John Humphreys exhibited, on behalf of Mr. T. Chandlee, a water-colour drawing of a fine cromlech at a place called Harristown, co. Kilkenny. The height to the top of the sloping-stone is 16 ft.; this stone is 12 ft. long and 6 wide, and from 15 to 16 in. thick: the whole inclines a little towards the south, on which side lies a long slab which may once have been upright: some of the stones are broken, as also the upright on which the lower point of the sloping-stone rests.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 27. Dr. SCOULAR, one of the Vice-Presidents, preses.

The members proceeded to Haggs Castle, belonging to Sir John Maxwell, Bart., of Poloc, and were received by Mr. College, his factor, under whose guidance they made a minute inspection of the building.

From the following inscription in a panel over the entrance-door, 1585. NI DOMINUS ÆDES STRUXERIT FRUSTRA STRUIS. S^r JOHN MAXWELL OF POLLOK, KNYGHT, AND D. MARGARET CONYNGHAM HIS WYF BIGGET THIS HOUS, it would appear that the building was erected towards the latter part of the sixteenth century, the characteristics of the architecture of which period are very beautifully exhibited. The plan of the house is one which was common at the period, viz. L-shaped, and although not possessing the same strength as houses of a similar class erected at an earlier and more turbulent period, still the vaulted first story, with its small windows, shews plainly the feeling of insecurity which was not yet removed.

The building is about 55 ft. in length, 39 ft. in width at the west end, and 24 ft. at the east end, and is three stories in height. The principal apartment is about 28 ft. by 18. While partaking of the features of the Scotch manorial buildings in its high-pitched roofs, crow-stepped gables, dormer windows, and circular stair-turrets, it wants the very common feature of corbelled angle-turrets.

The details are very effective and well arranged: for example, the jambs of the entrance-door, which are of the Early Pointed period, are enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, the whole enclosed with a cable-moulding continued round the panel containing the inscription before quoted, and three panels above it, which originally, as now, were evidently filled with armorial bearings. The cornice on the principal front is exceedingly rich, the upper member being the cable-moulding, and the under portion being formed with small dentils, so as to give the effect of chequer-work. The dormer windows are very beautiful, the same cornice being continued round them also.

The castle was fully two years in building, as would appear from a letter of Sir John Maxwell to his father-in-law in 1587, which says, "the house was near an end, wanting only the reparrelling within, and that he was ashamed that it should stand like ane twme Kirne." The hint thus gently conveyed would appear to have been kindly taken, for Sir John shortly afterwards made the "Haggs" his principal residence.

At what time this ceased to be the family mansion-house is not precisely known, but the "Haggs" appears subsequently to have become the jointure-house of the dowagers of the Poloc family up to about the middle of the last century, when it was allowed to fall into a ruinous condition. To prevent its further decay the present baronet a few years ago commenced its reparation, and it has now been made the residence of the factor on the estate.

Historically, Haggs Castle is connected with the religious troubles of the west of Scotland and relative political events of the seventeenth century. The Maxwells of Poloc at that time favoured the Covenanters, and having sometimes attended conventicles, they incurred the displeasure of the Government. In 1667 a conventicle held in the Haggs formed the subject of an inquisition by the *Episcopal Presbytery* of Glasgow, and we learn from the records of the Privy Council that on

more than one occasion the Baronets of Poloc were heavily fined and imprisoned at Edinburgh for their non-conforming views.

The members next proceeded to the remains of a circular intrenchment, or camp, in the Norwood of Poloc. This fort has an area of about one-fourth of an acre within its fosse, and may have been a military post for observation, such as the Roman armies while in Scotland placed along or near their roads in connection with their camps and garrisons. Their camps usually had a regular square form, and were laid out with approaches and roads after one uniform design. Their outposts were round or elliptical, or of whatever form best suited the slopes of the knolls on which they were commonly placed.

The entrenched fort in Poloc Norwood crowns the summit of a small hill, and if the trees in and around it were away, it would command an extensive view towards Glasgow, Paisley, Renfrew, and Dumbarton.

We cannot venture to say when or by whom this fort and some others in the neighbourhood were made, seeing there is no record of details for identification. We may, however, search back into history to learn who were likely to need such intrenchments, and to be at the trouble of constructing them. Back to the beginning of the eleventh century we are safe in assuming that they could not have been required for any army. During the five centuries earlier we are in the dark, or have only such a faint glimmering that it is hardly safe to assume anything; yet if there had been considerable battles, or bodies of troops contesting or holding the district, some writer would probably have recorded the fact. Then if we go farther back, we come to the time of the Roman occupation, and we learn from their writers the following facts. About A.D. 80 Agricola constructed camps and forts between the Forth and the Clyde as a base for his operations northwards. He then proceeded, fought the battle of the Grampians, and having subdued a considerable tract of country north of the Forth, he returned to his base, and strengthened it by additional camps and forts, extending them along the Clyde firth opposite Ireland. In 120 the Emperor Hadrian ordered the abandonment of these northern works, and the construction of a regularly fortified wall from Newcastle westward across the island, as he considered the country north of that either too difficult to hold or perhaps not worth holding. The Caledonians and their allies, however, gave so much annoyance during the next twenty years, that the Romans resolved to resume Agricola's line of works, and to make it stronger than before. Their general, Urbicus, therefore, in 140—142 constructed the Forth and Clyde wall, with its garrisons, repaired the camps and outposts already existing, and constructed others. Regular roads were formed for communication between this wall and that of Hadrian, with branches parallel to and a few miles inland from the north wall. Along these roads there were constructed such camps and forts as manifestly were necessary for their system of occupation. One branch ran from the central north road west by Bothwell, Glasgow, and Paisley, at which last place there was a camp regularly fortified, and having an area of forty acres within its fosse, which might hold eight thousand troops with their baggage, according to Polybius. It occupied the height called Oakshawhead, which commands a wide view of the neighbouring country. Two outposts were placed, one southward and the other westward, each being about a quarter of a mile from the camp. Looking eastward, we see that a fort at Crookston, another at Poloc

Norwood, and another at Camphill, complete the chain up to Glasgow, so that the Clyde was defended along its ford, near the west end of the wall, where from the hills along its north side it was necessarily weak. It is probable, therefore, that the Poloc fort was one of the outposts near to the road which led to the Paisley camp.

Thereafter the party was conducted by Mr. College to other objects of antiquarian interest upon the estate lying on the north of the river Cart. There are here several interesting remains, which probably indicate that the neighbourhood of Poloc was a station of considerable importance to the ancient population of the district. Of these perhaps the most ancient are two circular mounds, not tumuli, but what in Ireland are called "raths," consisting of earthen mounds surrounded by a fosse. One of these in far later times has been selected as the site of a square tower, or castle, some remains of which still exist.

On the invitation of Sir John Maxwell the members then examined various articles of antiquarian interest in Poloc House: among these was a ciborium set with garnets for holding the consecrated wafer, which was used by Mary Queen of Scots on the morning of her execution at Fotheringay.

The members next proceeded to inspect the opening of a tumulus situated in the Poloc grounds on the south of the river Cart. The Society has on this occasion to acknowledge the kindness and liberality of Sir John Maxwell, who not only afforded permission to inspect the many interesting antiquities on his estate, but sent a number of workmen to open the tumulus, and have everything prepared for the inspection of the Society. The tumulus is situated in the park, in alluvial and sandy soil formed by the Cart. The mound is a truncated cone, having a diameter at base of 56 ft. and at top of 26 ft., with a height of 6 ft. The materials to the height of 3 ft. from the ground surface are sharp fine sand and land stones, none larger than what a man might conveniently carry, disposed roughly somewhat like a low wall round the base and near its outer edge. Over the stones and the sand is a mass of ordinary soil. In the interior of the tumulus there was no appearance of any artificial arrangement, either as a gallery or stone coffin. In the centre of the mound, on the natural surface of the ground, was found with its mouth downwards an unglazed earthen cinerary urn, which may be described as follows:—The thickness of the material $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, the external diameter at the mouth $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., at $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. lower 14 in., at 3 in. down from the mouth 13 in., at 5 in. further down again 14 in.; at bottom $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the external height $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. The form of the urn is handsomer than usual. The rim is flat, and inclines outward for 2 in., and is then finished with a bead moulding. The only ornamentation is on the rim, which has carving accurately executed in its manner, viz. a double dotted straight line, drawn diagonally from point to point at top and bottom without intersection, and then a filling up of the angular intervals with fainter lines, variously but regularly and closely drawn. Below the moulding the sides are nearly perpendicular, but swelling a very little downwards, and then contracting equally to the sole. The colour of the pottery is, on the outside, fawn approaching to brown, deepening inwards to dark red and black in the cross section.

The tumulus had no ditch round it, nor was there any appearance indicating that there had ever been one. The spot selected for it was

about two feet higher than the general ground surface, as if it had been a small sand knoll tailing out broadly.

During the progress of the excavation, the sand as it was cleared away by the labourers was carefully examined, so that no relic should escape notice. The only other noticeable article found was an amber bead, which lay near the centre of the mound, but several feet distant from the urn.

The urn contained fragments of calcined bones: these have been carefully examined by Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy in Glasgow College, who has kindly made the following interesting and elaborate report:—

"Having been requested to examine a number of fragments of bones found in an urn at Poloc, and to state my opinion of their nature, I have to report as follows.

"These fragments consist of between three and four hundred pieces, varying in magnitude from half an inch or less up to three or four inches. They are much broken and decayed, and many of the hardest and most compact portions are split up in a peculiar manner, by fissures dividing them into laminæ. They appear to have been burned, the greater number being completely deprived of the animal matter, and a few charred black, as if incompletely burned.

"By far the greater number appear to belong to an adult human skeleton, but a few fragments are manifestly parts of the skull of a child.

"Besides the laminated cleavage already mentioned, many of the compacter portions are also bent to a considerable extent, in consequence apparently of unequal loss of substance in the process of decay.

"None of the fragments present any signs of injury or disease having occurred to them, or of having undergone any change but what is to be explained by burning and natural decay.

"It has been possible to fit together a few of the fragments at their broken edges; but for the most part this could not be done. There has therefore been considerable difficulty in determining the age, sex, and stature of the individuals to whom the bones have belonged: making, however, due allowance for the shrinking produced by burning and decay, I am inclined to consider the bones represented by the fragments as most probably belonging to an adult female in the prime of life, and to a child of about two or three years of age. In the bones of the adult ossification has manifestly been complete; the state of the sockets of the teeth shews that they have been all occupied; and in the state of the other bones there is nothing to indicate the effects of age. In the few small fragments of the child's skull, the half of a supraorbital arch, the petrous bone of one side, and the broken alveoli of some of the temporary and permanent teeth, have furnished the indications from which I have determined the age.

"Not a single tooth or any fragment of one has been discovered; with reference to which I may remark, that in examining for Dr. Bryce an ancient skull from Arran, I found the teeth, though at first sight apparently perfect in form, liable to crumble into dust with the slightest touch.

"The following is an enumeration of the fragments which were most easily recognised.

"1. Adult Bones.

"1. A portion of the inner table of the lower jaw, including a part of the alveolar ridge; the outer table, with less than half the alveolar wall. The inner walls of six alveoli are distinctly marked, with a trace of a seventh, all in a condition as if they had been occupied by their respective teeth, viz. the central and lateral incisor, the canine, the two bicuspid, first molar and part of second molar teeth of the right side, and in a similar manner on the left side there remain small parts of the alveoli of four teeth, viz. the central and lateral incisors, the canine, and the first bicuspid teeth.

"Another fragment of bone seems to consist of part of the outer plate of the lower jaw, and contains the half walls of four alveoli.

"2. The head, neck, and small portion of the ramus of a lower jaw of the right side, of small size, but apparently adult.

"3. A portion of the alveolar part of the upper jaw of the right side, together

with a part of the nasal aperture, and the palate plate. It contains, somewhat broken into on the outer side, the alveoli of the two incisors, the canine, two bicuspids (both with double fangs), and the first molar teeth.

"4. The petrous bone of the left side, containing the ear labyrinth and meatus internus.

"5. The inner two-thirds of the left supraorbital arch, recognised by the supraorbital foramen, and on the posterior surface the wall of the frontal sinus.

"6. Various portions of the flat or tabular bones of the cranium, among which are distinguishable, (*a*) some portions, including parts of the lambdoidal and other sutures; (*b*) a fragment of the occipital bone containing the external occipital protuberance, and the superior curved lines very strongly marked; to one side of which can be fitted (*c*) the greater part of the mastoid portion of the right temporal bone; (*d*) various fragments of other flat bones of the cranium.

"7. Of the vertebral column there is not much remaining. The following fragments are recognisable:—(*a*) a considerable portion of the axis or second vertebra, with its processus dentatus; (*b*) the bodies and pedicles of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ; (*c*) portions of the bodies of several dorsal vertebræ; (*d*) spinous process and several other portions of a middle lumbar vertebra.

"8. The root of the acromion process and border of the great notch of the scapula.

"9. Portions of the articular heads of two humeri, portions of their shafts much broken, and the lower articular extremities of right and left humerus, corresponding with those of a female.

"10. Middle portion of the shaft of a right and left radius, and carpal end of the right one; portion of the shaft of the left ulna, and upper extremities of both ulnæ, much mutilated.

"11. Only one fragment, which could with probability be referred to the pelvis; it seemed to be a portion of the inner plate of the os inomination, comprising a part of the ilio-pectineal line.

"12. Various portions of the shaft of two femurs: the lower end including the patellar surface and one condyle.

"13. Various portions of the shaft of the tibia and fibula, the sides not distinguished.

"14. Of the hand I was able to recognise the metacarpal bone of one thumb, one distinct first digital phalanx, and several fragments from the middle portion of others.

"15. Of the foot I was able to recognise the remains of both ossa calcis, one astragalus, and portions of several other short bones, which I conjectured might belong to metatarsal bones.

"16. A small portion of the middle of one of the longer ribs, and several fragments of the lower or small ribs.

"2. BONES OF A CHILD.

"Of the child's skeleton I was not able with certainty to recognise any of the bones belonging to the trunk or limbs, and only a very few of the head. The following are the pieces which appeared to me capable of determination:—

"1. Several fragments of bone, which fitted together and formed a portion of the alveolar arch of the upper jaw, a part of it also presenting a palatal surface with the incisor fissure, a nasal and an orbital surface. The outer plate was entirely removed; the inner remaining portion presented the half walls of the sockets of four milk or temporary teeth,—probably an incisor, canine, one fang of the small molar, and one of the larger molar teeth,—and above and behind these the half walls of the alveolar sacs of five permanent teeth, probably the middle incisor, the lateral ditto: two bicuspid, and part of the first molar teeth.

"2. A fragment consisting of the inner half of the left supraorbital arch and containing the supraorbital notch; along with this there is also the adjacent portion of the orbital plate, and the nasal portion (glabella and nasal notch) of the frontal bone. This last part runs a quarter of an inch beyond the middle line, and presents on the back the foramen caccum, and the internal frontal spine running up from it.

"3. A portion of bone which does not exactly fit to the preceding, something having been broken away from between them, but which seems to complete the margin of the orbit of the left side—constituting, therefore, the upper part of the malar bone, and presenting the orbital, facial, and temporal surfaces.

"4. A number of pieces, much mutilated, of the flat or tabular bones of the skull, amounting in all to six or seven square inches—probably chiefly parietal and frontal, but so much broken as to render their determination difficult."

"3. Soft Parts.

"In addition to the bones mentioned above, I found three portions of a softer structure, easily torn into shreds, but presenting the character of animal membrane or texture which had undergone decay. One of these in particular attracted my attention from its presenting the tubular form so distinctly that I cannot doubt it is the remains of an artery, or some such part of the animal frame. How this escaped destruction by the burning I cannot pretend to explain. I will not, however, venture to affirm that all the bones have been burned: to ascertain this would require a chemical examination.

From the above enumeration of the fragments, it will be seen that a certain number, constituting the great majority, are bones of an adult of rather slender form, and probably, therefore, a female of middle life, or neither young nor very old; that a few fragments of the head of a child, whose dentition bespeaks an age of from two to four years, were mingled with the rest; that there can be no doubt as to the existence of the parts of two bodies, seeing that the fragment of the upper jaw and that of the supraorbital plate are of the same part and side of the body as the corresponding fragments of the adult. But it must be left for conjecture, upon the evidence which these remains afford, whether or not the whole of the child's body had been burned."

Objects of the nature of the tumulus were very frequent over much of the earth's surface before the Christian period. Rawlinson says they had covered immense areas of ground in the ancient Eastern world, and great ingenuity and skill had been employed in the construction of some of the larger ones near towns. Incremation seems to have been discontinued in Britain before the time of the Crusades. The raising of earthen mounds over the more distinguished dead, or by the friends of the deceased, would probably cease at the same time.

What may be the date of the construction of the tumulus at Poloc must be left to conjecture. We may venture, however, from its name having been so long, as is known, the Law Hill, to suppose that it had been put to use some centuries ago as the Baron's court hill. His people would meet here to state to him their grievances, or to answer to charges civil and criminal, and plead and receive sentence, according to practice in this country and in the north-west of Europe generally. For district meetings, and the administration of justice on the larger scale, there were greater law hills, and the people met for elections, or other affairs concerning the kingdom, upon still more important eminences,

On concluding the examination, Dr. Scoular gave a few remarks on the aim of the investigations in which the Society had been engaged. He stated that a more important part of the duties of the archæologist and philologist was to explore the unwritten history of man. The only means of arriving at legitimate conclusions was by studying the relics of his wards and works. It is the business of the antiquary, in the first instance, to classify the remains from the evidence which they themselves afford; secondly, from the structure of the works, or the remains of works of art and the mode of sepulture, and the anatomical characters of the crania which they contain. A correct classification is our first object, but when this has been done the most difficult task remains, of connecting our classes with their chronological equivalents. If we admit the ages of stone, bronze, and iron, we have to enquire if the practice of incremation existed in all these periods, or had an epoch to which it was restricted. A still more important question arose—was each age

characterized by a peculiar form of the crania? and were the people of the stone period of a different cranial type from those of the bronze? If such be the case, we are carried to the domain of philology, and have to enquire whether the Celts of the Aryan family were the earliest settlers in Europe, or had been preceded by the Finnei race, whose descendants still exist in several parts of Europe and India.

The members then proceeded to Crookston Castle. By tradition Crookston Castle is intimately connected with the history of Mary Queen of Scots. Here it has been stated that she first met the Lord Darnley. In this, however, tradition errs, for it was at Wemyss Castle, in Fifeshire, that this took place, and they were married at Holyrood House. The tradition probably arose from Crookston Castle having been a possession and frequent residence of the Dukes of Lennox.

The earliest description of this interesting and noble ruin is given in "Crawford's History of Renfrewshire." He says:—

"In the same Paroch of Paisley, and near to the River of Cart (Levern?), stands some considerable remains of that noble and stately edifice, the Castle of Crockstoun, the principal messuage of the Regality of Crockstoun, which Regality comprehends the Lordship of Darnly and Inchenan, in this Shire, and the Lordship of Tarboltoun in the Shire of Ayr, where was one of the principal seats of the noble family of Lennox. This ancient building did consist of a large quarter, with two very lofty and high towers, with battlements on the wings thereof, in which there has been many spacious and large rooms. It had a very agreeable prospect through a great part of the Country, and had adjoining to it some square and level pieces of ground, where, no doubt, there were orchards, and surrounded with pleasant woods. Hard by the Castle is to be seen that noble monument the Ew-tree, called the tree of Crockstoun, of so large a trunk and well spread in its branches, that it is seen at several miles distant from the ground where it stands. The impress is on the reverse of the large pieces of an ounce weight coined by Queen Mary after her return from France that she had taken Henry Lord Darnley for her husband."

The ruin, which by the anxious care of Sir John Maxwell, the present proprietor, has now been arrested in its farther decay, consists of the quarter referred to by Crawford, with the north-east tower and part of the basement of the tower on the south-east corner. Though Crawford speaks of the castle as consisting of a quarter and two towers only, there are clear evidences of there having been originally four towers, one at each corner of the building.

The castle appears to have been built with very great care, and must have been of great strength. The walls, externally, are faced with hewn stone, and are of great thickness, being as much as 8, 10, and 12 ft. in breadth. The plan of the castle is a parallelogram 60 by 40 ft., with towers at each angle. These differ in size, one being 26 by 20 ft., another 26 by 18 ft., another 22 by 16 ft., and the fourth is 20 ft. square. Their walls vary in thickness from 5 to 10 ft., and the area covered, measuring over the towers, is about 77 by 54 ft.

The best preserved portion of the building is the north-east tower, which is entire to the height of the parapet. The angle turrets have been machicolated, which was very seldom the case in the castles of the district. The great hall, which occupies the whole area of the middle floor of the principal building, has been a noble room, 44 by 17 ft., with large and deep bays in both sides and at the west end. Its ceiling had been a high-pointed arch, traces of which still remain.

Immediately under the hall is an apartment of the same style, its

arched ceiling formed of strong stone ribs, the spaces between which are linteled over with hewn flags, and most probably the arching over the great hall was in the same manner.

Of architectural details there are few left. Externally, everything has been plain, if we except the corbelling which supports the parapet, but from fragments of the bases and capitals of chimney jambs it is evident that great skill and taste have been displayed in the interior decorations. One capital still preserved is certainly very fine, and judging from its character we may assume that the castle was erected in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

There are a great number of masons' marks on the faces of the hewn stones, and it is worthy of notice that among them is one which is also found on the walls of Glasgow Cathedral.

The moat of the castle is still about 10 ft. deep, and 30 ft. broad throughout its whole length. Is is, however, much overgrown with brushwood. A drawbridge crossed near its west centre, where there are still some remains of the gateway towers.

The members afterwards inspected a monolith at Hippingstone, on the east side of the road leading to the Kennishead railway station. It measures 6 ft. in height above the ground surface, and at least as many feet below, and in breadth is about 2 ft. 6 in. in each direction at its centre. It bears, however, no inscription, and no tradition or record is known to indicate its age or object.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 28. The Rev. J. H. Hill in the chair.

It was resolved that the general meeting of the Society in 1864 should be held at Hinckley, and that an excursion should be made from that town as the centre.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough, the Right Rev. Bishop Spencer, the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Campbell, Knipton Rectory, Edward Basil Farnham, Esq., and nineteen other gentlemen were elected members of the Society; and the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford was admitted an honorary member.

Mr. North exhibited some relics from Little Oxendon, which he explained in the following memoir:—

"A few antiquities connected with the battle of Naseby having been placed in my hands by Mr. T. T. Paget, upon whose estate they were lately found, I have pleasure in exhibiting them to this Society, inasmuch as the interest attaching to them as relics of that memorable engagement is considerably enhanced by the circumstances under which they were discovered. If the traveller, going along the highway from Market Harborough to Northampton, will turn into the fields on the right hand when he has walked about a mile and a-half from the former town, and proceed a few hundred yards in a westerly direction, he will find himself in a large field, shewing every indication of being the site of former extensive roads and buildings. I visited the place a short time since, and found the indications I mention strongly marked; a main road, a shorter road or street running parallel with it, and the marks of the foundations of many houses on either side of these being distinctly visible. It was here that the village of Little Oxendon stood prior to the battle of Naseby. Very little is known, I believe, of the history of the place, and that little need not here be reproduced. Tradition says that when the victorious Parliamentary troops, routing the Royalists, pursued them towards Market Harborough, they came across the village of Little Oxendon, and finding

the inhabitants favourable to the cause of their king, almost totally destroyed the place. There was, within the memory of men now living, a solitary house standing upon the site of the ancient village. That, however, has been taken down many years, and the materials removed for use elsewhere. It was in the spring of the present year that the gentleman now occupying the farm under Mr. Paget, in which the field is comprised, requiring stone for his roads, determined to avail himself of the buried remains of Little Oxendon. He accordingly dug in several places, and procured abundance of stone for his purpose. He found the road and street I have mentioned covered with loose stones, whilst on either side he occasionally found, apparently running in front of where some of the houses formerly stood, lengths of 'pitched pavement,' that is, stones placed in the ground close together edgeways. He discovered the foundation of many houses, with much rubble scattered about, but in addition to those very little or no wrought or squared stones, which leads him to infer that the houses were chiefly built of mud, upon stone foundations. He also came across the remains of a building of a considerable size, which he assigns to a church or chapel; but there, again, no stone beyond those of the foundation, carved or plain, were turned up corroborative of his theory. Pieces of burnt or charred wood were found, pointing to the destruction of the village by fire. A well, cased with stone, belonging to one of the houses, was accidentally opened. This—with a praiseworthy desire to recover any relics that, in the confusion of time, might have found their way into it—was thoroughly cleaned out to the bottom, a depth of about fifteen feet, but without any result. It is now covered over with a slab, upon which the earth is again thrown. It was during the excavations just referred to that the articles I now exhibit were found. They consist of a spur, a portion of a bit of a bridle, a pocket knife, two coins, and some tobacco-pipe heads—trifles in themselves, but not uninteresting as reminiscences of an engagement famous in English history, and of an obscure Northamptonshire village, which suffered so much from the horrors of that civil war. The spur, which is not quite complete, is of the ordinary type, with a small rowel or wheel, evidently intended, from its being strong and devoid of decoration, for work and not for mere ornament. The portion of a bit of a bridle is only a fragment. The knife, though much corroded, is curious, the form of the blade being peculiar. The coins are a shilling of Elizabeth (apparently one of the first or 'hammered shillings' of that reign), bearing, with the usual inscriptions, the date 156*, and a halfpenny of William III., dropped, of course, at a subsequent period. The two tobacco-pipe heads are somewhat similar in form, though very different in size. The smaller one belongs to the class usually called 'fairy pipes,' so called, I presume, from their small size. They both have a milled border round the mouth, but the spur of the small one is flat, enabling the smoker to place his pipe on the table in an upright position, and the bowl swells in the centre and assumes the barrel form, thus indicating an earlier make than the larger one, where the spur is pointed. They coincide in form with the pipes in use in the time of Charles I. As illustrative of these, I also exhibit two tobacco-pipe heads lately found by a member of this Society—Mr. Sarson—in excavating in his garden near to the church of St. Nicholas, Leicester. They, too, have the milled edge, and are very similar to the small one from Oxendon. It is possible that the one set were used by the Royalist soldiers after the capture of Leicester, on the last day of May, 1645, and the other set by the equally exultant Parliamentary troopers at the battle of Naseby on the 14th of the following June. Mr. North further remarked with reference to Little Oxendon, that there is only one house in the parish, that occupied by Mr. Kirkman, the gentleman referred to above, and who—as occupier of all the land in the lordship—is the only ratepayer; he consequently was his own surveyor and assessor, and maintained his own roads in repair. Under the new Highway Act he is his own waywarden, and as such takes his seat at the Board. Little Oxendon pays poor-rates to Little Bowden, but in every other way is a distinct and independent parish."

John Phillips, Esq., of Kibworth, exhibited an unpublished poem in manuscript, supposed to be in the handwriting and to bear the signature of Queen Elizabeth, upon which Mr. James Thompson read some remarks. Mr. Thompson also gave a description of a fifteenth-century house now remaining in Charnwood Forest, near Ulverscroft Priory;

and the Rev. J. H. Hill read a paper on "Noseley and the Family of Hazlerigg[b]:" some of these valuable communications we shall take an early opportunity of printing.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

(*Continued from p.* 614.)

Thursday, Sept. 10. Morning Meeting.

The members re-assembled on Thursday morning at the Council-hall, the President in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Parker delivered an address on the ecclesiastical houses appertaining to the cathedral. He stated that Wells was the most remarkable ecclesiastical city in Europe. The principal portion of the lecture of Mr. Parker has already appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, the learned gentleman having dilated upon the same subject at the two previous meetings of the Society, reported in these pages. The most important building he had to notice was the Bishop's Palace, which he considered to be the work of Joceline, and in several places of the same character as the west front of the cathedral. Whether the masons built the nave of the cathedral from the east to the west, or the reverse, was an immaterial question to his argument; in either case he believed the west front to be of the time of Joceline: it followed naturally after Lincoln, and came before Salisbury. Joceline was a man of great mind and means, and there could be no doubt that he founded and built the magnificent palace. He believed that prelate formed the plan for the whole buildings, but did not carry it out, Bishop Burnell completing the design. The house in which the present Bishop resided was a unique example of a house erected in the beginning of the thirteenth century and now occupied as a residence. In the time of the Commonwealth the palace was alienated, and the grand state apartments were ruined, as was now to be seen. The wall and moat round the palace were the work of Bishop Ralph de Salopia. The upper story of the entrance was added as lately as Bishop Bagot's time, and the addition had been most ingeniously and unobjectionably made by the architect, Mr. Ferrey. The substructure, or vaulting, of the palace, he had before stated as being originally used as the servants' hall, but the Bishop had convinced him that it was only the cellar; and the fact that so fine an apartment was used simply for a cellar gave them a good idea of the magnificence of the thirteenth century. There was a strong identity between the work in the west front of the cathedral and the west door of the palace chapel; the peculiar trefoiled arches of the window and the moulding were the same. The gatehouse was by Bishop Ralph, the time of Edward III., middle of the fourteenth century. Bishop Clarke, in the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., made many alterations in the palace. The wall round the palace was a good example of the fortress of the fourteenth century. Mr. Hippisley, surveyor, was of opinion that the windows of Bishop Burnell's state-hall were insertions, the walls themselves being of earlier date. The state apartments formed a house complete in itself, independent of the palace now occupied.

[b] For some account of the church of Noseley, see Gent. Mag., Oct. 1863, p. 472.

The President here made some comments upon the observations of Mr. Parker, and said that an American, who recently visited the palace, remarked that it would be a capital place of residence for Bishop Polk, who was now a General in the Confederate army.

Mr. Freeman reminded Mr. Parker that the state-hall was destroyed in the reign of Edward the Sixth, when the palace was alienated to the Protector Duke of Somerset. "It was pulled down," says Bishop Godwin, "by a knight of the court that, for a just reward of his sacrilege, soon after lost his head." The person meant was Sir John Gates, executed in the next reign. The palace, with other possessions of the Bishopric and Chapter, were given back by Queen Mary. The state-hall was not so completely pulled down as Bishop Godwin's description might lead them to believe, inasmuch as a subsequent picture of it shewed that the walls were nearly perfect long afterwards.

Colonel Pinney asked whether the state-hall was not originally a justice-hall, as was generally supposed?

Mr. Parker replied in the affirmative. The bishop was a prince in those days, and it was always the custom in medieval times for the baron's banqueting-hall to be also the justice-hall. Mr. Parker then went on to describe the deanery, which he said was of a much later period (it might have replaced an earlier building), and was built by Dean Gunthorp in the latter part of the fifteenth century. In alluding to the precentor's and organist's houses, at the east and west ends of the cathedral, he remarked that those persons who wished to throw entirely open the space around cathedrals made a mistake, for the principal building appeared comparatively insignificant when a great space around was unoccupied, whereas when other buildings remained near they served as measures to the eye to guide it in judging of the size and grandeur of the cathedral. The precentor's and organist's houses served this purpose. He next referred to the canonical house, now occupied by Archdeacon Browne, of the old part of which little remained; and then went on to speak of the Vicars' Close, built by Ralph de Salopia. Each vicar had his own little house of two rooms, which houses were repaired by the executors of Bishop Beckington. The Close, in its ordinary design, very much resembled a college at Oxford or Cambridge. At one end of the oblong area was situated the dining-hall, and at the other end the chapel and library. A principal vicar lived at a house at either end; one of which buildings, nearest the chain-bridge, he had purchased and restored. The bridge was a unique specimen—he knew of no other like it—and united the cathedral to the Vicars' Close for the accommodation of the vicars, so that they might assemble in their hall and walk in procession under cover to the cathedral. The windows of the hall were of the time of Edward III., and the gatehouse of the same period, with windows of the date of Henry VII. One could only regret that so magnificent an institution for the vicars-choral was not appreciated. To a certain extent it still existed, and he hoped the remnant of life left in it might be revived shortly. Bishop Beckington built the market-house, and the houses opposite him in the Market-place were distinctly medieval, but modernized and spoilt. The whole of the ecclesiastical city of Wells might be restored to the state it was at the time of the Reformation, for there was enough remaining to make out every part of it. The gate called the Eye was in a bad state of repair, and something was required to be done with it. He hoped

the example set of restoring buildings in Wells would at least tend to preserve those that remained.

Thanks were cordially voted Mr. Parker, whose lecture was illustrated by large plans prepared by Mr. Hippisley, and admirably executed sketches drawn by Mr. Albert Hartshorne and Mr. A. Clarke.

Mr. Freeman then read a paper by the Rev. J. F. Dimock, M.A., Minor Canon of Southwell, on "Vicars Choral and their Endowments." He deeply regretted Mr. Dimock's unexpected and unavoidable absence, but one of the causes which hindered him was one which the Meeting would be glad to hear of. Mr. Dimock was that day to be instituted by the Archbishop of York to the best living in the gift of the Chapter of Southwell, to which that body had done their duty in presenting him, instead of any of them taking it for themselves.

Mr. Dimock's paper stated that the order of vicars-choral arose from a bad state of things—the non-residence of the canons. The despotic treatment of the canons was adverted to, and it was declared that the bishops, canons, and such bodies became almost useless when the king demanded their services. The sturdy opposition of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, to the system of non-residence was narrated at length; and Mr. Dimock admitted that, though the evil existed to a great extent in Papal times in England, pluralities and non-residence were never more rampant than after the Reformation. Poor vicars were engaged to do the canons' work—in some cases they were called minor canons instead of vicars. The vicars were introduced gradually. He could find no mention of them before the middle of the twelfth century. At first they were mere temporary substitutes for the canons, and the canons, if their conscience allowed them, could pocket all the money without even providing substitutes. St. Hugh took the initiatory step towards giving the vicars a distinct position. In course of time each canon was compelled to have a regular vicar. About the middle of the thirteenth century this became the rule—the canon nominated the vicar, who was instituted by the chapter. Vicars then formed a regularly organized collegiate body, became possessors of property, received benefactions from bishops and others, and separate houses were built for their accommodation.

In the course of the paper Mr. Freeman read to the Meeting the passage of William Fitzstephen referred to by Mr. Dimock, and also a curious passage from Richard of Devizes, complaining of the non-residence of Canons in his time. Both will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1860, pp. 462, 463.

At the end of Mr. Dimock's paper Mr. Freeman said he wished to guard against a mistake into which some hearers might fall. When Mr. Dimock spoke of "Canons," he was not to be understood as meaning the small body to which that name is, by a modern fashion, confined. Mr. Dimock used the title in its correct historical sense, a sense in which the Church of Wells still had, not four Canons, but fifty. Every Prebendary of Wells, whether Residentiary or not, was still installed into "the Canonry or Prebend" of So and so. If the non-residentiary Canons of Wells had ever lost any of their ancient rights, it could only be by virtue of the royal charter in favour of the Residentiaries obtained in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He did not profess to say what was the legal value of that document; he left that to lawyers; but, speaking as an historian, there was no doubt at all that, according to all ancient

rule and precedent, the non-residentiary Prebendaries were as much Canons of the Cathedral and members of the Chapter as the Residentiaries.

The President;—"The Charter of Queen Elizabeth could not take away any rights which existed before it."

Mr. Parker expressed his belief that St. Hugh of Lincoln originated the Early English style of architecture. He was first prior of Witham, in Somerset, about 1180. The present parish church of Witham was clearly the chapel of the priory, and there was great reason to believe it was built by St. Hugh. It was advanced transition Norman work. Lincoln Cathedral, also built by Hugh, was twenty years in advance of anything on the continent of Europe. Professor Willis thought Lincoln was French work. The best French architects who had visited it said it was undoubtedly English work, but they would not believe the date, as they had no such building in France of that date. That argument was a lame one, for the historical evidence of the date was as complete as it could be.

Mr. Neville-Grenville, referring to Mr. Freeman's remarks on the position of the prebendaries, said those eminent reformers, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, were determined that prebendaries should not be oppressed, but suppressed altogether, and it was only by the interposition of the late Bishop of Rochester that the word "suspend" got inserted in the Act instead of the word "suppress." A great deal of interest was now being taken in that body of men, and in their rights and privileges. This he was glad of, and he thought it would be an immense improvement if the prebendaries of this diocese would follow the example of their predecessors and restore their names to the stalls of the cathedral. The stalls wanted a little colour, and the step would be a small one towards the recognition of the rights and privileges of the order.

The President was of opinion that they owed the non-suppression of the prebendaries, or non-residentiary canons, to the exertions of Bishop Denison of Salisbury, and not to the Bishop of Rochester.

Mr. Serel said that one Bishop Hugh of Lincoln, but not the St. Hugh whose name had been mentioned, was a native of Wells, and brother of Bishop Joceline. He remarked that the ancient statutes for the regulation of the schools of the choristers specified that, after evening prayers, the boys should be put to bed, three in a bed, the two younger with their heads one way, and the elder with his head the other way.

The Rev. W. Stubbs agreed with the greater part of Mr. Dimock's paper, but thought he went too far in ascribing the rise of vicars-choral to the evil of non-residence. The present idea of canons was taken from what they saw of them now. In the Roman Catholic Church the services were exceedingly numerous. Many of the junior canons might have been sub-deacons, or acolytes, and in that case six or seven might have been in residence without one being qualified to take part in the more solemn portion of the services. The canons founded minor prebendaries, who performed mass and other important services when there was no regular canon in residence to do it. Then the canons had also services in their own chapels, independent of the cathedral services.

The President observed that those of the canons who could not sing would have had to appoint substitutes, necessarily.

The Rev. A. Du Cane read a paper "On the Vicars-choral of Wells." He considered their institution was much more ancient than Mr. Dimock had stated. At first their chief remuneration consisted of food and raiment. Joceline first gave them a separate endowment, and incorporated them under the appellation of Vicars-choral. In Joceline's time they were paid for their food one penny per day, which was then amply sufficient. One vicar was appointed for every canon and prebend except three, and there were originally fifty-two, though only forty-nine were mentioned in the charter. This number was not excessive, considering the incessant services then enjoined. Their functions were to sing the services of the church, and officiate in the absence of the canons. They were then paid a salary and certain fees. To Ralph de Salopia they were first indebted for separate habitations. Up to his time they had lived in various parts of the city, and his charter, among other reasons for the building of the Close, specified that the lay vicars were hated of the town, and that the dwellings were allotted them in order that they might live nearer to God, and more fellow-like. Ralph gave the vicars property, and he died just five hundred years ago. Mr. Du Cane enumerated the different benefactors of the institution, and said that Bishop de Beckington exceeded them all in munificence, and was regarded as their second founder. At the Reformation the vicars were dissolved as an incorporated body, their revenues were confiscated, and they existed on sufferance only. Queen Elizabeth restored them to their ancient position, and re-founded them as a corporate body. They then numbered fourteen. The estates mentioned in the Elizabethan charter were still possessed by the body, but from the way in which they were let the income was uncertain. The vicars' houses were plundered at the time of Cromwell, were handed over to the towns-people, and the new possessors made great alterations. Shortly after the Restoration the vicars once more took possession of the Close, and so great was their poverty that they had no means of repairing the dilapidations of the buildings; they therefore petitioned the Bishop for permission to lease the houses, each vicar to have two; the privilege was granted, and was still continued. Many of the rules framed by Bishop Beckington remained in force, and the Charter-day (18th of November) was still yearly observed. Mr. Du Cane acknowledged the assistance he had received from Mr. Serel in the compilation of his paper.

Visits to the Palace and other Buildings.

At the conclusion of the morning meeting the members and their friends, to the number of more than two hundred, adjourned to the Bishop's Palace, to which they were cordially welcomed by Lord and Lady Auckland, and over which they were conducted by Mr. Parker. The ruins of the state apartments were inspected, and their conformation pointed out; the chapel was visited, and its beautiful architecture described; the fine vaulted chamber was next shewn, and lastly the picture-gallery, drawing-room, and library, now occupied by the Bishop, to the beautiful windows of which Mr. Parker directed special attention. In the picture-gallery are portraits of the bishops from early days to the present time. Lord Auckland hospitably entertained his numerous visitors, for whom tables were spread in the capacious entrance-hall.

The Deanery was next visited. Mr. Parker said the house was

erected at the transition period between mediæval and Elizabethan architecture, and the two modes had been strangely combined. It had been so cut up into small rooms and altered, that it was almost impossible to define its original condition.

The chief feature of interest at the Archdeaconry was the fine open roof of the hall, of the time of Edward III., the oak rafters of which are in excellent preservation. The hall is now built up into separate rooms, is partitioned off, and up the middle of the apartment runs an unsightly brick chimney, passing right through the centre of the roof. In the last century the hall was used as an Assembly-room, and Mr. Dickinson related a story that the dancers of that day used to adjourn to the cathedral for a cool walk when they got too warm. In that house Polydore Vergil wrote his English history, when Archdeacon of Wells.

From the Archdeaconry the company proceeded to the Cathedral, and walked across the chain-bridge to the vicars' hall, and the peculiarities of both bridge and hall were detailed by Mr. Parker. It was here mentioned by Mr. Serel that the antique painting, representing the vicars in the act of receiving, on their knees, their charters of incorporation, had been restored and re-framed by the Rev. A. Du Cane. The quaint picture, oddly enough, shews, on the same piece of canvas, choristers dressed in the costume of Edward III. receiving the charter of that era, and choristers dressed in the great neck-ruffles of Elizabeth's reign receiving the charter of that time.

From this apartment the visitors were conducted by Mr. Parker through the vicars' kitchen to the upper room of a house he has lately purchased, and restored with antiquarian zeal. He informed the company that he had brought them into that room to see the timber roof, which remained as it was in the time of Edward III., and was in excellent condition. The only things new in the room were the plaster, flooring, and an oriel window that he had introduced for the purpose of making the apartment lighter. Passing downstairs to the principal room in the building, the place seemed more like a costly reproduction of a mediæval building in the Crystal Palace than the restoration of an actual edifice in the Vicars' Close of Wells. This had been accomplished under the superintendence of Mr. Parker and Mr. Burges. The walls, roof, and arches were painted in lively colours, in accordance with high authorities on mediæval decoration; the fireplace was fashioned in the style of the period; evidently nothing had been left undone to exhibit a perfect model of a mediæval house; and most attractive it was certainly made to appear. Two blank windows near the roof had been filled up with mirror glass, and by reflecting the arches had a very pleasing effect. Mr. Parker informed the archæologists that, passing by that house about twelve months since, he saw a notice fixed upon it, "This malt-house to let." He purchased the building, and had restored it as they saw. He found all the work of the Georgian era rotten and ruinous, but that of the Edward III. era was good and substantial. For the design of the decorations he was indebted to Mr. Burges, who was the most learned antiquary in that department of art. The lower part of the walls was painted in imitation of curtains, because he could not afford silk curtains. In the fifteenth century the decorations of the houses of the fourteenth were imitated in every way, as they were found to be so enormously ex-

pensive, and the practice then prevailed to imitate silken hangings, as was the case in that room. Some friends of his who were present had just informed him that there were many early examples of painted hangings, as in the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and Mr. Burges was therefore right in his design. The "spur" over the door was of mediæval fashion, and a very sensible fashion too, for it served for a screen or inner porch; but it should be half the size of the one placed there. [This has subsequently been altered.] The central windows of the room had been blocked up by the chain-bridge on one side, and the staircase to the vicars' hall on the other. The house was formerly occupied by one of the principal vicars, and it seemed to him not unlikely that the hall in which they were assembled answered the purpose of a common-room, as in a college at Oxford or Cambridge. Objection had been taken to the non-mediæval character of the plate-glass he had put in the windows, but he had done so because he was of opinion that had they had plate-glass in those days the builders would have used it, and it only had the effect of representing the windows as open, or unglazed, which was often the case in the Middle Ages.

One of the vicars' houses, about half-way up the Close, which has also been restored by Mr. Parker, was visited; it has been converted from a miserable ruin into a handsome and comfortable abode. Colouring is here again introduced. Before Mr. Parker took the house in hand the middle floor had fallen in, and the place was in a sad condition. If the other houses could be restored in the same way the Close would resume its pristine beauty, and it is to be hoped that the good example set may be followed.

The chapel appertaining to the Close was examined. It is in a perishing state, and greatly needs the attention of an antiquary like Mr. Parker. It is only used once a-year, on the Charter-day, when the vicars assemble to bless the memory of Bishops Joceline, Ralph, and Beckington. Mr. Parker believed the chapel to have been built by Beckington's executors; but Mr. Serel was of opinion that it was the work of Bishop Bubwith, from the arms of that prelate appearing in the window nearest the altar, and that Beckington added the library above, inserting a flat roof in the place of the one which previously existed.

The canonical houses now tenanted by Archdeacon Browne and Canons Meade and Beadon were cursorily inspected, as was also the precentor's house near the east end of the cathedral; and this concluded the day's peregrinations, shortly after six o'clock.

At the evening meeting, Mr. Dickinson in the chair, the Rev. Thomas Hugo read a paper on "The Priory of Mynchin Barrow." From the chief city of Western England (he said) to the pleasant watering-place of Weston-on-the-Sea, the tourist in Somersetshire may travel by an ancient highway, whereof almost every mile is rich in natural beauties or in picturesque memorials of days long passed away. Turning his back on the spires and pinnacles of the mercantile metropolis of the mediæval age, and leaving on his left hand the shrine by which modern piety has reverently attempted to re-create for holy use the half-ruined sanctuary of our forefathers, he first enters a green and lonely valley, and after many shady windings, with gleams of sunlight through the trees illuminating the steep declivities and forests of the hills on either side, suddenly finds himself by the church of Long Ashton. Further on,

and about six miles from Bristol, a lane of genuine Somersetshire character leads by less than the distance of a mile to the wall of an extensive park, across the undulating level of which he can discern a small and unpretending village church, and closely adjoining thereto a large mansion of the age of Queen Elizabeth, flanked by some barns and other farm-buildings of an earlier period. By the time that he comes to the site of these edifices he will have left the valley and have mounted to a considerable eminence above its level. The buildings, as he will find, are on the crest of the hill, and he will not fail to be delighted with the prospect which they command. His eye travels over the valley below him and encounters the opposite heights of Wraxall and Long Ashton, following the course of which he will catch the gilded vanes of the old city shining out clearly and sharply in the sun. The traveller then turns to the peculiarities of the scene immediately behind him. With the exception of the tower of the church and the barn already referred to, there is nothing which strikes him as indubitably old. He finds that he is on a spot where strange hands have unhappily obliterated what earlier possessors delighted to adorn, and that if he would conjure up the scene as it once existed, he must endeavour to learn its characteristics from the early descriptions of the place contained in statements not originally intended to serve such a purpose, rather than amid the hardly appreciable evidences of the ancient glory which sacrilege has yet permitted to remain. On the spot now occupied by the Elizabethan edifice once stood a small and little-known Priory. Oblivion had all but buried the tale which he had endeavoured once more to narrate, and covered with an obscurity all but impenetrable the picture he had now attempted again to present in as much of its original colouring as could now be recovered. The name of the founder of the House, which appears in the records as Mynchin Barwe, Barewe, Bargh, Barouwe, Barow, Barowe, &c., cannot be stated with certainty. He or she was a member of the family of Gournay, or Gurney, lords of Stoke Hamden. The exact date of the foundation cannot be recovered, but the house was in existence prior to the year 1212. The Priory was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, to St. Edward, King and Martyr, and to the Holy Trinity. As is the case with a large number of similar establishments, we are ignorant of the extent of its original possessions, but they must have been very small, for he had been able to identify almost all its endowments with the benefactions of subsequent times. The land immediately surrounding the house was probably the source of its entire revenues. The nuns obtained at a very early period a pension payable from the church of Twiverton, near Bath, of £1 6s. 8d. a-year. The Rev. historian then proceeded to give in minute detail the annals of the monastery, which presented not only matter of an entirely new character, but exhibited the exhaustive nature of those researches which have shed a flood of light on what was hitherto a darkness almost unmingled. Tracing the history of the Priory to the period of the dissolution, he proceeded to notice the subsequent disposal of the property. After a recital of the grants to the receivers of the conventual lands, and an account of the present condition and aspect of the site and immediate neighbourhood of the Priory, Mr. Hugo concluded his history with the following remarks:—"In reviewing the history of Mynchin Barrow, I would direct attention to the fact that we have here not only a picture of the numerous excellencies of the monastic system, but also a specimen

of those several blemishes which really constituted the defects of the female communities of mediæval times. Even this latter department is valuable, as it furnishes us with a knowledge of the actual state of such establishments, in contradistinction to those erroneous and distorted fancies in which the moderns have been pleased to indulge. For several centuries it has been sedulously endeavoured to be inculcated that the monasteries of mediæval England were so many focuses of impurity and iniquity, where lust and intemperance ruled supreme, and where the holy vows which preceded the shameless life only made the contrast between each more fearful and repulsive. An examination of the annals which have been laid before the reader will tend to disabuse him of any such notion. The evils of the institution were such as perhaps may be inalienable from the institution itself. They were those which result from the inexperience of women in matters of secular business, and from the mark which the weakness of their sex naturally presents to the unscrupulous and aggressive. And their very worst features were ordinarily associated with that petty tyranny and love of dominion which some natures, when placed in a position to exercise such powers, are unable entirely to forego. When, however, we have admitted so much as this, we have admitted all. The atrocities which modern times are so fond of charging on these societies were of the most unfrequent occurrence. That they happened occasionally is possible, but that they were the ordinary character and condition of the system is altogether opposed to fact. There can be no reasonable doubt of the truth of this assertion. For, be it remembered, no attempt was made to conceal such delinquencies whenever they were perceived to exist by the vigilant eyes around. The Episcopal Registers contain minute information of the circumstances of the diocese of every imaginable kind, and any idea of suppression of the truth was never in the remotest degree entertained. Accordingly, such researches as the present furnish us with both positive and negative argument—positive of the presence, and negative of the absence, either of good or evil. Hence, if no mention be made of such irregularities, we may fairly conclude that they were not in being. The only way, I may add, of arriving at correct conclusions, and indeed the only honest mode of conducting the investigations which may lead to them, is that of the patient and careful study of the original records, wherein is presented a veritable reflex of the actual original. This is our duty, in agreement with every dictate of that honour and justice which a research of so important a nature imperatively demands. Modern notions are nothing to us. The memorials of contemporary ages can alone fill up for us the picture, and present us with the truthful lines of a living likeness. It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I offer these counsels, and I feel as deeply that in these pleasant labours, illustrative of the working of the Divine Hand in the visible government of His Holy Church, I am not only contributing to one of the fairest fields of secular literature, but, what is far better, am aiding the extension of sacred knowledge, and the reverent examination of the providence of God."

The Rev. G. Williams, Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, then read a paper on "Bishop Beckington," which we have already given [c].

[c] Gent. Mag., November, 1863, p. 553.

By the invitation of Mr. Parker, the members of the Society assembled at a *conversazione* in his restored mediæval house soon after nine o'clock. The hall, which was lighted by gas pendants of mediæval design, was crowded by a numerous and fashionable company. Choristers from the cathedral sang part songs and glees, Mr. Lavington, the cathedral organist, presiding at the pianoforte. The host also provided refreshments for his guests in the upper chamber, and a very pleasant evening was spent by all present.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 5. The annual meeting was held in the council-room of the Natural History Society.

After the adoption of the report, which spoke favourably of the general character of the works now proceeding at the Cathedral, the officers of the Society were elected, and the business of the meeting having terminated, the members and their friends started by rail at 11.10 for their excursion to four churches in Herefordshire, viz. Colwall, Coddington, Bosbury, and Ledbury. Several ladies took part in the proceedings, and carriages were provided at the Colwall station.

Colwall Church was the first halting-place, and here the Rev. F. Custance received the visitors with cordiality, a substantial lunch being provided in the parsonage. Colwall Church is a large structure, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, and a massive tower occupying a rather uncommon position, namely, at the south-west angle of the church, slightly engaged within the aisle, but not projecting beyond the west end of the structure. There are remains of a Norman building,—in the principal doorway, which has a large wooden porch, and in the two lights in the north wall of the chancel. The principal portion of the building, however, is Early English, including the four arches and piers dividing the nave from the aisle, the pillars of which are circular, with carved capitals, exhibiting some good heads, head-dress, and stiff foliage. Decorated and Perpendicular work is also represented; the tower, which is large, square, massive, and built of rubble, being of the latter style, with diagonal buttresses and embattled top. Besides this there is much later or debased work, embracing the east window, stone mullioned, three lights, the product perhaps of the last century; the roof, which is of very poor construction; the wooden chancel-arch, supported by rude corbel-heads; some other windows; high deal seats; and plaster and whitewash everywhere cry aloud for removal. It was announced that plans for rebuilding the chancel and for a thorough restoration of the rest of the fabric had been prepared by Mr. Kempson of Hereford, and it was hoped would shortly be carried into effect. In the north wall of the chancel, in a recessed monument, is a brass to Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Harford, date 1590. The roodscreen was destroyed a few years ago. Mr. J. S. Walker read a paper descriptive of the church and its history, and also some extracts from Bishop Swinfield's Household Roll, A.D. 1289, a work edited by the Rev. John Webb, of Tretire, near Ross, from Sir Thomas Winnington's MS., and published by the Camden Society in 1854. The items of outlay by the Bishop and his numerous retinue, as they visited in regular succession the various manor-houses and episcopal residences at that time belonging to the see of Hereford, as also the journeyings to the metropolis, are highly

interesting. Colwall and Bosbury were two of the Bishop's principal halting-places, and the work therefore contains much in reference to both those parishes. The church now standing was evidently the building in which Bishop Swinfield and his retinue attended divine service on their visits to Colwall; and near to it is an old cross-timbered house (*temp.* Charles I.), which is said to stand on the site of the still more ancient structure in which the Bishops of Hereford occasionally resided. There is only one fireplace and chimney-stack in the building, a fact which led to much speculation; as also did another curious feature, namely, a little round-headed hole, some three inches long, in the wooden jamb of some of the windows, the holes, which face sideways, being covered with a flat piece of wood like a hasp, evidently intended to keep out the wind, but when the holes were used the coverings might be shifted on one side. The tradition is that the holes were used for shooting deer, but the general supposition was that, as the windows are not projecting from the walls, these little side openings were convenient to watch the approach of visitors and others. In a cellar was a portion of a tombstone bearing date the seventeenth century, but being only a portion, no name could be distinguished on it, though part of the inscription was very plain.

At Coddington the Rev. J. G. Curtis received the party, and shewed them over the interesting little church of All Saints. This is a small and simple Early English structure, but extremely valuable as a perfect example of a church of that period, a timber porch being the only addition made to the original fabric. It has a chancel, nave, and bell-cot at the west end, with shingle spire. On the west wall, which is partially hid by a gallery, some bits of fresco painting are still visible, though whitewash is everywhere triumphant. Some square holes in the walls of the chancel led to some controversy, but they were thought to have been hagioscopes, or squints, giving a view of the altar from the outside of the church. From the churchyard the view is exceedingly fine, looking over Robin Hood's butts and Herefordshire into Wales.

A pleasant ride brought the party to Bosbury, which was justly considered the most attractive stage of the route, owing to the historical interest attached to the place through the visits of the ancient bishops of Hereford, and the architectural and other remains still testifying to the antiquity of the village. The first glance through its picturesque little street of cross-timbered houses and overhanging gables, with the fine old church and detached tower, indicates that a day may well be spent in an examination of the ancient remains and archives of the parish. Entering the churchyard under a lich-gate, an ancient cross is seen, one of the very few complete ones which escaped the iconoclasts. The parochial authorities of that time seem to have compromised matters with the popular will, for on the top of the cross may still be seen portions of an inscription which testifies of that spirit which swept away the errors of Rome, namely :—

> "Honor not the †
> But honor God for Christ."

An immense porch and Norman doorway, with remains of the stoup, lead into the church, which is a large structure, including chancel, nave, and north and south aisles; the tower is situate a short distance from the church. Early English is the prevailing character of the fabric, with

the exception of the east window, which is Perpendicular. The clear-story has triangular-headed windows. A handsome font coeval with the church now stands in its proper place, but an older one, semicircular and very plain, is preserved in the north aisle, in what was once known as "The Noute House Chapel," probably at one time a mortuary chapel for the owners of the house in question. A portion of the old screen belonging to this chapel still remains, and the roodscreen is nearly perfect. The latter is a handsome piece of workmanship, having fan-tracery above each bay or compartment, expanding so as to support the loft. At the east end of the south aisle is a late Perpendicular chapel, built by Sir R. Morton in the reign of Henry VIII. It contains on various parts of the stone vaulted ceiling the Morton rebus, the letter "M" on a cask or tun. Near the chapel, built into the south wall, is a monumental stone with an inscription, said to have been in memory of Bishop Swinfield's father, who lived at the palace, now the Old Court. From 1844 to 1861 various restorations and improvements have been made in this church, chiefly by the late vicar, such as scraping, pointing, opening the roofs, restoring the font, building a new organ, re-opening certain windows on the north side which had been blocked up to make a "fives" wall for the amusement of the boys, restoring the roodscreen, adding a handsome pulpit of carved oak panelling, said to have been brought from a religious house in Flanders, and many other things; but one item of these restorations was certainly deplorable—a fine old oak panelled room at the Crown Inn, which some centuries ago belonged to the Bishop's steward's house, and is now shewn as one of the most interesting relics in the village, was dismembered of the panelling on one of its sides in order to decorate the walls at the east end of the church, thus partially destroying a fine specimen of antique work to place it in a situation which it disfigures rather than adorns. It is hoped that ere long a fitting reredos will be erected, and the old panelling restored to its original place. Among the monumental remains are some elegant crosses on grave-slabs of the Knight Templars, who had a residence at Temple Court, in this parish; also some tasteless productions on the north and south sides of the chancel, to the memory of some of the Harford family, who had estates here two or three centuries ago. Some of the Brydges and Hoptons are also recorded. The tower is of rubble, plastered; it is square, of three stages, embattled, and contains six bells. It is tolerably clear, from its construction, that it was likewise intended for defence, as is known to have been the case with many other towers. From its top a glorious landscape is seen, presenting some of the fairest scenes in the county of Hereford.

The Rev. B. L. S. Stanhope, the vicar, received the visitors, assisted Mr. Walker in his descriptions, and afterwards joined the party to the Old Court, the site of the ancient palace of the bishops; but they could not obtain admission, and were compelled to content themselves with an outer view of the refectory, the only portion of the old building remaining. It contains square-headed mullioned windows, with massive framed oak ceilings. In the homestead is a rare relic, being a columbarium, or dove-cot, *temp.* Edward I. It is circular, of rubble stone, tiled. Besides the steward's house (now the Crown Inn), further on the road, at the same end of the village, is Temple Court, once a house of the Templars. The moat still surrounds three parts of the house, but the latter is modern.

Ledbury was the last place on the programme, and here the party arrived by five o'clock, but unfortunately it soon became too dark to examine satisfactorily the very interesting parish church and its numerous monumental memorials. Mr. Walker did his best in the way of description, but this part of the day's proceedings was much hurried over, for Ledbury Church and town afford ample material for an entire day's investigation. The church is of considerable size, and is essentially a parochial as distinguished from a conventual church. It has a spacious nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and a chapel known as St. Katharine's. The west front and doorway is principally Norman, and there is much of the same style in the chancel, and in the piers and arches separating it from the aisles. St. Katharine's Chapel is a good specimen of Decorated work, recently restored, having on its windows that profusion of the ball-flower ornament which is more usual in Herefordshire than elsewhere. The nave and its aisles are generally uninteresting and poor in detail, but many curious monumental remains may be found in the church and churchyard. Effigies of an ecclesiastic in the chapel, and a lady in the chancel, have given rise to much discussion; beside these, Westmacott's beautiful angels and child, and some sculptures by Flaxman, &c., were much admired. On a little mural brass in the south aisle is the following quaint verse:—

"The world's fashion died;
Our Lord's passion apply'd;
His blisse only in this descried,
Old Richarde Haywarde died. A.D. 1618."

There are a few old stalls, remains of screen-work, &c., but the interior effect of the church is spoiled by the inconvenient and unsightly modern fittings, and the organ blocking up the west window. The tower, like that at Bosbury, is quite detached from the church; it is a lofty massive structure, surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, rebuilt about the middle of the last century. Ledbury also contains several good examples of timber-houses, and the chapel of St. Katharine's Hospital possesses some points of interest.

About six o'clock the company proceeded to the Feathers Hotel, Ledbury, and took tea in the assembly-room. The Rev. J. Jackson took the chair, and afterwards Mr. Lees read a paper "On the Legend of St. Katharine of Ledbury." Katharine Audley was a religious woman of the time of Edward II., who was said to have travelled through England till she came to a place marked out by God for her residence by the token of the bells ringing without human intervention. That place was Ledbury, and here the lady did such charitable deeds and worked such miracles that the people of the town adored her as a saint. Once she lost her mare and colt, and having prayed that the marks of the animals and thieves should be rendered permanent so as to enable her to trace them, her prayer was heard, and the solid rock in the bed of Sapey brook disclosed the marks of the animals' feet and the *pattens* worn by the lady robber, who was thus detected at a romantic spot at Tedstone; where certain marks exist that can be well enough accounted for geologically, but the legend still holds its ground with the common people. A brief discussion ensued as to the local traces of the good St. Katharine, and likewise as to the propriety of forming an Architectural Society in Herefordshire; after which the customary votes of thanks were passed, and the party returned to Worcester.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* Gentleman's Magazine *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

ACOUSTIC POTTERY.

[It will be gratifying to our learned contributor, the Abbé Cochet, to find that his anticipation of the discovery of acoustic pottery in England has been borne out. As will be seen by the dates, some of the discoveries were made quite independently of his researches.]

Sir,—The notices of Acoustic Pottery in your last Number, from the pen of M. l'Abbé Cochet, are both useful and interesting; and the subject, if fully investigated, may lead to some practical results in reference to a matter of very great importance. The extraordinary impetus given to ecclesiastical architecture by the Gothic revival has led to the erection of a great number of places of worship, many of them of considerable size and pretensions; very many more of equal, if not of greater importance, will doubtless be yet erected; and I would ask the question, What principles have guided our architects in the erection of these edifices in reference to their hearing capabilities? I fear that on this subject we are entirely at sea. I do not know of any modern Gothic church of size whose acoustic properties are satisfactory. It is an almost universal complaint, that in our lofty open timber-roofed churches it is impossible for the worshippers sitting towards the ends of the transepts and nave to hear either prayers or sermon. This being the case, would it not be well to enquire, how did our forefathers manage these things? Be assured that the acoustic qualities of their churches were not neglected. And here the antiquary steps in to the assistance of the architect, and researches like those of the Abbé Cochet solve in some measure the mystery. I think it a most desirable object to collect together a number of examples of these artificial aids to increase the effect and distinctness of sound, and the various conditions under which these artificial aids produce the desired effect. A well-arranged collection of such facts would enable us to form something like a system of acoustics for our churches. A human voice of ordinary power, clear tone, and moderate pitch, can fill only a certain number of cubic feet of enclosed space. This fact the ancients were fully acquainted with; and when compelled to increase the size of their public halls, theatres, &c., beyond the ordinary hearing capacity, they endeavoured to compensate for the increased size of the building by various contrivances, such as the adoption of peculiar forms and sections, the use of resonant materials, or the introduction of such ingenious contrivances as those described by the Abbé Cochet.

The ancients in their theatres used vases of clay or bronze, of peculiar forms, and which were placed under the seats, in one, two, or three rows, according to the size of the building. Vitruvius says:—

"It may be said that many theatres are built yearly at Rome, in none of which are these contrivances used, but all public theatres have many boarded surfaces, which resound by nature. We may observe this from singers, who when they wish to raise a loud note turn to the doors of the scene, and thus receive

a help for their voice. But when the theatres are built of solid materials, as stone or marble, which are not sonorous, then these methods are to be employed. If it is asked in what theatre they are made use of, we have none at Rome; but in different parts of Italy, and in the Greek provinces, there are several. We have also the authority of L. Mummius, who destroyed the theatre of Corinth, and brought the brazen vases to Rome, and dedicated them in the temple of Luna. And many skilful architects who build theatres in small towns, use earthernware vases to save expense, which when properly arranged have an excellent effect."—(Book v. c. 5.)

Belli says "that the greater theatre at Hierapytna, Crete, had at least one row of bronze *echeia*, the cells for which are very visible; and is indeed the best preserved of any of these theatres." At Lyttus "there were three rows of bronze vases (*echeia*) in this theatre, almost all the cells for which are still visible." (Falkener's Museum, vol. for 1854.) A similar provision is to be found in the ancient theatre at Saguntum. (Conyngham in Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 1790.)

At Scythopolis (the ancient Bethsau, in Syria) is an ancient theatre, in which are found seven of these recesses for *echeia*, in the position indicated by Vitruvius. (Irby and Mangles' Travels, p. 302.)

Arrangements of a similar nature were also found by Texier, in the theatre at Aizani; (see Texier, *Asie Mineure*, Paris, vol. i. p. 113).

It is well known that vases and pipes of earthenware were used in the construction of the domes and vaulted ceilings of ancient buildings with the same view. There is no doubt that these methods of increasing the effect of sound were well known to our medieval architects, and were no doubt handed down to them by their earlier brethren among many other secrets of the craft: that such was the fact, the examples quoted in your last Number, as well as others which I now produce, will amply testify.

A very interesting example of the use of acoustic pottery is to be found in the ancient church of St. Mary's, Youghal, co. Cork. This edifice consists of a nave, 114 ft. by 30, with aisles about 13 ft. in width; a chancel without aisles, 68 ft. by 26½; the extreme breadth across the transepts is 109 ft. The north transept has an aisle. The nave and north transept retain the original roof of massive, rough-dressed, black oak. It has no clearstory. The nave, aisles, and transepts are of the thirteenth, the chancel of the fourteenth century. This latter portion of the church remained unroofed for a century and a half, but has, through the exertions of the present Rector, been restored to its legitimate uses. In the process of that restoration an interesting discovery was made by the contractor, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, a gentleman of considerable antiquarian zeal. In the process of repairs the old plastering was hacked off the walls; and in so doing, the workmen discovered at the western end of the north wall of the chancel, and at about 25 ft. from the ground, a series of orifices, five in number, each formed in a piece of freestone, and varying from 3 to 6 in. in diameter, and which were found to be the vents of an equal number of earthenware jars, placed immediately behind them, and imbedded in the masonry: the vessels were placed at irregular distances from each other. On examination, the vessels were found to be lying on their sides, perfectly empty: some were well glazed, others unglazed. Mr. Fitzgerald had the masonry removed, so as to accurately ascertain the dimensions and form of some of them: the accompanying sketch, from a drawing by that gentleman (*see Plate*), gives an accurate representation of four of these *echeia*. (Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc., 1854-5.)

Subsequently, five similar jars, but of a smaller size, were discovered in the same position at the opposite side of the chancel. These orifices are now open, and the arrangement restored to its original purpose, and I can testify to the effect produced by these acoustic jars. I have frequently worshipped in

the church, and have been many times struck with the fact that, when kneeling at the extreme end of the north transept, I could hear most distinctly the Communion Service, though read by a person of very moderate power. The voice appeared to have a peculiarly sonorous and ringing tone. The hearing in other parts of the church was equally satisfactory.

Now when we consider that the voice had to travel the length of the chancel, round the angle formed by the chancel and north transept, and from thence over 40 ft. to where I knelt, and that in a building having a high-pitched, open-timber roof, we must admit that some peculiar contrivances must have been resorted to in order to obtain such an acoustic property in this church. Mr. Evelyn (Memoirs, i. 198) describes the construction of a fine room, having a "noble cupola," built purposely for music, "the fillings-up or cove between the walls being of urns and earthern pots for the better sounding."

We find a notice in "Notes and Queries" for Nov. 11, 1854, of the discovery in Fountains Abbey of jars, or urns of earthenware, imbedded in the base of the choir-screen.

In the same publication of Nov. 25, a correspondent states that a dozen or more of these jars were found in a line, at intervals, imbedded in the masonry under the stalls of the choir of the church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich.

The subject of acoustics is one almost entirely neglected by the architectural profession, though intimately connected with the success of the most important of their works, as churches, halls, theatres, &c. The above hints from mediæval works may be worth their notice. Those who wish to study the science of acoustics will consult the "Builder," vols. for 1850, 1860; and an admirable article in the "Dictionary of the Architectural Publication Society," article "Acoustics," which gives a valuable list of works on this subject.

I am, &c.,

Cork. RICHARD ROLT BRASH.

10

SIR,—A notice of the following curious discovery may not be uninteresting to the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

In pulling down the chancel of the parish church of Upton, near Southwell, Notts., during the present summer, in order to its rebuilding, certain vases were found embedded in the walls. They were six in number, three being placed on each side of the chancel, at the height of about seven or eight feet from the floor and at some six feet distance from each other, with their mouth facing the interior of the chancel. These, however, had been plastered over, and were not visible before the work of demolition took place. One alone of the vases has been preserved, and is now in possession of the Incumbent of the parish, the rest having been destroyed by the workmen. It is fortunately quite perfect, is of earthenware, without ornament, of rude manufacture, and of the form and dimensions shewn below.



One of six Vases found in the Walls of Upton Chancel.

Circumference, at base, 36 in.; at neck, 26 in. Depth, 9½ in.

I believe the finding of such vases imbedded in the walls of ancient buildings is a very uncommon circumstance in this country; something of the kind, however, occurred at the church of Fountains Abbey, where they were met with in the foundation of the roodloft, partially filled with charcoal. What could have been the design of the Upton vases it seems very difficult to conjec-

ture, and I shall be very glad if any of your archæological friends can throw any light on the subject. I should perhaps add that the chancel was of the Decorated period.

I am, &c. J. S.

Oct. 16, 1863.

Sir,—I may mention that arrangements of pottery for acoustic purposes were found at Fountains Abbey, St. Peter Mancroft, Youghal, and St. Olave's at Chichester, as at Aberbrach in Brittany, St. Martin at Angers, and Clisson. —(*Arch. Camb.*, pp. 139, 307; *Walbran's Ripon, Proc. R.I.B.A.*, 1853-4, p. 155.) The dome of St. Vitalis, Ravenna, is built of earthen jars, (*Webb, Cont. Eccles.*, 438); and at Drontheim the vaulting-ribs are hollow, and communicate with the clerestory of the octagon and bosses, in the form of masks with gaping mouths.—(*Munch's Drontheim*, p. 46.) It must be remembered that urns full of charcoal were sometimes buried with the dead monks or canons near church doors, as at St. Denis and St. Germain des Prés.—(*Martene, De Anc. Mon. Rit.*, iv. 272.)

I am, &c.,

Mackenzie E.C. Walcott, M.A., F.S.A.

THE HABIT OF THE CANONS REGULAR OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

Sir,—There is a mistake, which is not likely to have been overlooked, at p. 392, in the Lecture on the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, in attributing a long black cassock to the Canons Regular of St. Augustine.

It probably occurred on the authority of Hollar's unsatisfactory etching in the English *Monasticon*, or one of the equally erroneous copies of the same, provokingly at variance with the description, the latter being correct.

Their habit is *white*, with a linen surplice or rochet, and a *black cappa*: from this mantle they were known as the Black Canons, in contradistinction from the Præmonstratensian or White Canons of the Order of St. Augustine; precisely as the Black Friars, who also follow the rule of St. Augustine, and seem in part to have derived their habit also from the Canons Regular, are known by the colour of their cappa from the White or Grey Friars.

In the costume of Prior Rahere is to be observed the aumuce, or choir-tippet, similar to that sometimes worn by deans, provosts, and secular canons; and the same feature occurs in the monumental brass of Richard Bewforest, Prior of Dorchester.

With the exception of their full-sleeved surplices, these examples correspond with the description in the "Addition to the *Monasticon*," Stevens, vol. ii. p. 66:—

"About the end of the eleventh and the beginning of the twelfth century their habit at all times, and in all places, was an albe which reached down to their heels, and an aumuce which they bore about their shoulders like a cloak; and over the albe and the aumuce they had a black mantle, to which was fastened an hood to cover their heads."

The figure of an Augustinian canoness, as given by Stevens, Fosbroke, and other followers, is correct, and distinctly shews the white tunic beneath the shorter linen rochet. At Coughton Court, Mapledurham House, and other mansions of ancient families, life-size portraits of ladies in this costume are still preserved.

The statement, at p. 372, that the Canons Regular are not monks, requires to be understood in a qualified and technical signification, rather than in a general sense. Penot, a Canon Regular of the Lateran Congregation, is quoted as having undertaken to prove, *by eighteen testimonies*, their right to be considered such. St. Benedict *and* St. Augustine are held to be the patriarchs of Western monachism, and it will be admitted that community-life under religious rule, in an abbey or priory, governed by an abbot or prior respectively, must have been somewhat monastic; and

the grand conventual establishments of the Canons Regular were numbered among the "monasteries."

I will only venture to remark that, so far as my own observations extend, the evidence afforded by the old English memorials of the Augustinian canons is alike creditable to barber and tonsurer: the figures in stone and in exquisite glass, whose tones put to the blush the modern attempts in unhappy juxtaposition therewith, in the Priory Church of St. Frideswide, Oxford, the sculptured group on a bracket for two statues attached to a clustered pillar on the south side of the nave of the Abbey Church, Dorchester, and the interesting effigy in the choir of St. Bartholomew itself, indicate no stronger sympathy with the "beard movement" than the less romantic visages of the Rocchettini of the nineteenth century attached to the Basilica of Sta. Agnese, or to be met with elsewhere.

I am, &c.,

Oxford, Nov. 9. C. A. BUCKLER.

DEVIZES.

SIR,—In your Minor Correspondence of last month Mr. W. H. Lammin questions my accuracy in "translating this name as 'boundaries.'"

Believing, with many others, that the town in Wiltshire called Devizes takes its name from the "Castrum *ad Divisas*" built there in the reign of Henry I., I did, and do, translate the mediæval Latin word *divisæ* as 'boundaries.'

If Mr. Lammin will look into Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and examine, among the monastic charters, those which more particularly describe the *limits* of the estates, he will find abundant instances of this use of the word. In the first charter under the head of Glastonbury, for example, headed "De Bundis (bounds) Duodecim Hidarum," the word "*divisa*" occurs no less than eight times. In other documents of the same kind are to be found continually such phrases as these: "Sciatis has esse rectas *divisas* inter A. et B., quas ego et homines perambulavimus;" "Metas et *divisas*;" "Per *divisas* in eodem scripto contentas, videlicet, per rivum," &c.; "Rivulus est *divisa*," &c. In the North of England the word was used in the like way. In the Register of Shap Abbey, Westmoreland:—"Totam illam terram de dominio meo infra has *divisas*," &c.; "Totam illam partem terræ quæ inter has *divisas* continetur; ab Asleg usque ad," &c.; "et inde per *divisas* quas ego cum monachis perambulavimus." A deed of Wederhall (Westmoreland) directs, "to follow the stream called the Raven, 'usque ad *divisas* Roberti Hutescon, et de *divisis* Roberti usque ad Raven,' then again along the Raven 'usque ad *divisas* Willielmi Surray et de *divisis* Willielmi usque ad quercum,'" &c.

In short, *divisa* was the regular mediæval word for a boundary; not between large territories, as provinces or shires, but only, so far as my own observation has gone, between smaller ones, as hundreds, parishes, or fields.

Such was precisely the situation of the "*Castrum ad Divisas*." It stood, not only close to the meeting of three boundary lines which divided two of the bishop's manors from one of the king's, but actually across one of those lines, so that the precincts of the castle lay in two separate hundreds.

As to the meaning of *divisæ* which Mr. Lammin would have us adopt, viz. "a place from which a number of roads divided or deviated," I can only say that I have never met with it, either in mediæval or any other kind of Latin: and therefore, on behalf of the topographers of Wiltshire, I beg to decline his interpretation.

How a part of the Levels in Yorkshire came to be called "the devizes of Hatfield," it is for Yorkshire topographers to explain; but they are not likely to follow Mr. Lammin, for Mr. Hunter has long since told us (South Yorkshire, i. 170) that the name there "is in fact the Latin word *divisas* in an English

form, and meant (at Hatfield) border lands." It may have been so, for border lands and boundaries are very much akin.

My own impression, however, is that by the "devizes of Hatfield" was meant a particular district marked off out of the general Levels by certain boundaries. Hatfield Chase was not co-extensive with "The Levels," as Mr. Lammin would seem to suppose, for he speaks of the Chase as "consisting in 1643 of 180,000 acres of wood and water, wild and waste," &c. If he will divide his large figures by 2, and then from one-half deduct 20,000 acres more, he will be approaching the real size of Hatfield Chase. Of this reduced quantity a large portion had been drained before 1643, but the boundaries of the Chase had been defined long before the drainage. They were perambulated in the reign of Henry VIII. (South Yorkshire, i. 151), and must have even then been in existence time out of mind, boundaries of property being coeval with property itself. Whether documents of an older date than those in English which Mr. Hunter produces do or do not exist, I cannot say: but if any could be found written in mediæval Latin, the merestones, dykes, sykes and banks, with which that district abounds—and perhaps the district itself included within them—would in all probability be described, as in the documents relating to the flat country round Glastonbury, by the name of "*divisæ*."

I am, &c.

J. E. Jackson.

Leigh Delamere, Chippenham.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Sir, — The following payments of Henry III., in 1246, towards the works in Westminster Abbey are of considerable interest, because prior to the Pipe Roll accounts given in Mr. Gilbert Scott's "Gleanings." There is a confirmation in them of Mr. Scott's suggestion that the building southward of the vestibule (p. 50) was used as a treasury.

"Rex dedit et concessit Deo et beato Edwardo et Ecclesiæ Westmon. ad fabricam ipsius Ecclesiæ ii. M. libras D. iiii^{xx} xi. Libr. et rex vult quòd pecunia illa reddatur ad novum Scaccarium quod rex ad hoc constituit apud Westm. Arch. de Westm. et Edwardo de Westm. quos ejusdem Scaccarii et thesaurarios assignavit."—(22 April, *Pat.* 30 *Hen. III.*, m. 5, *MS. Harl.* 6,957, 48.)

"Consimiles literas pat. habent ipsi Thesaurarii de £60 quas *Petrus Chacepork* solvet ad easdem operationes et de M. marcis quas Paulinus Reyner et de 300 marcis quas *Rob. de Mucegros* solvet et de 60 marc. quas *Ric. de Clifford* solvet ad operaciones. Districtiones fiant pro debitis regis propriis ita quòd opus illius ecclesiæ pro defectu pecuniæ illius non retardetur."—(*Ibid.*, m. 4.)

Peter de Chacepork was Keeper of the Wardrobe, Treasurer of Lincoln, Dean of Tetenhall, Archdeacon of Wells, Treasurer to the King, and Canon of Chichester; Robert de Mussegros, or Muxcros, held Bryweham Park (*Cal. Ro. Pat.*, pp. 23, 23 b) and Bouret Castle in Ireland (p. 46); Richard de Clifford was regis exactor extra Trentam (*Ibid.*, 39).

I am, &c.,

Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., F.S.A.

CHARTER OF HENRY III.

Sir,—The following document, which is now in the Warrington Museum, and may be considered of more than local interest, is a confirmation by Henry III. of two deeds given by his second son Edmund; the whole transaction being characteristic of the time.

William le Butiller of Warrington had bought the adjoining manor of Burtonwood from Robert de Ferrariis, Earl of Derby, for 900 marks (£600), which he undertook to pay by half-yearly instalments of ten pounds. During the contest between the King and the

Barons under De Montfort, the Earl raised a war on his own account, attacking and pillaging with great impartiality all parties. He was at length defeated and made prisoner at Chesterfield in 1267, deprived of his titles, and his lands, tenements, chattels, and debts were given by the King to Prince Edmund, as stated in the first deed; which acknowledges the receipt of 105 marks by Roger Cockayn, Clerk of the Wardrobe at Leicester, Nov. 22, 1269. The Prince further promises that if it should happen that peace was made with De Ferrers, and the lands, &c., were restored, this should only be done by De Ferrers giving up all claim upon Butiller for the money paid to the Prince.

The second deed seems to restrict the gift of the King to the lands *inter Rybel et Merse*, and relieves Butiller from the consequence of not paying the annual quota at the Earl's priory of Tutbury; the money is to be paid to the receiver of Prince Edmund in Lancashire. Dated London, Feb. 12, 1270; the confirmation at Westminster, Feb. 16 following.

It is curious that Prince Edmund, who had been created Earl of Chester, Leicester, and Lancaster (Nicolas, *Synopsis*, i. 360), is merely called the son of the King. William le Butiller as well as Earl Ferrers is constantly entitled *Dominus*, though he had not then been summoned to Parliament, and at no time seems to have been a peer of the realm. (Nicolas, i. 74.) The document appears to be the original, but the seal has been cut off.—I am, &c.,

JOHN ROBSON, M.D.

Warrington, Nov. 17.

"Henri(cus Dei Gratia Rex) Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Aquitaniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem.

"Inspeximus literas patentes Edmundi filii nostri quas fecit dilecto et fideli nostro Willielmo le Butiller de Werinton, in hæc verba.

"Universis præsentes literas inspecturis Edmundus illustris Regis Angliæ filius, salutem. Noveritis nos recepisse die Sancti Edmundi Regis et Martyris anno regni domini Regis Henrici patris nostri quinquagesimo quarto apud Leyc(estriam), a domino Willielmo le Butiller de Werinton, centum et quinque marcas sterlingorum per manum Rogeri Cokayn clerici Garderobæ nostræ, quam summam pecuniæ idem Dominus Willielmus solvit nobis pro illis viginti libris annuis, quas idem dominus Willielmus tenebatur solvere domino Roberto de Ferrariis quondam Comiti Derbeiæ usque ad solutionem nongentarum marcarum, pro bosco de Burtoneswode eidem vendito secundum conventiones habitas inter ipsos. Cujus quidem domini Roberti terras, tenementa, catalla et debita, Dominus Rex prædictus nobis dedit per cartam suam. Et de prædicta summa pecuniæ tenemus nos plenarie pro pagatis; promittentes bona fide, pro nobis et heredibus seu assignatis nostris dicto domino Willielmo quod tam de prædictis centum et quinque marcis nobis solutis, quam etiam de aliis solutionibus quas deinceps nobis faciet annuatim ad terminos præstitutos usque ad solutionem totius debiti, in quo prædicto Roberto tenebatur, secundum conventiones prædictas, ipsum dominum Willielmum et heredes seu assignatos suos versus dictum dominum Robertum et heredes seu assignatos suos et versus quoscunque alios warrantizabimus et indempnes conservabimus in perpetuum. Et ad hæc omnia observanda obligamus nos, heredes, assignatos et exequtores nostros et omnia bona nostra. Promittimus etiam bona fide pro nobis et heredibus nostris dicto domino Willielmo, pro se et heredibus seu assignatis suis quod si forte tempore procedente contingeret nos cum dicto domino Roberto pacem facere quo terras et tenementa sua sibi restituere deberemus, hoc non faciemus nisi prius idem dominus Robertus dictum dominum Willielmum heredes seu assignatos suos de omnibus quæ ipse dominus Willielmus vel heredes seu assignati sui nobis solverint de debito supra dicto, quietum clamaverit de se et heredibus seu assignatis suis. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus literis sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. His testibus, dominis Rogero de Pomery, Johanne de Oketon, Ricardo Fukeram, militibus et dominis Gerardo de Grandissono, Petro de..., Rogero Bourc et Hugone de Vienna clericis et aliis. Datum Leyc(estriæ) die et anno prædictis.

"Inspeximus etiam alias literas patentes præfati Edmundi filii nostri quas fecit præfato Willielmo in hæc verba.

"Edmundus illustris Regis Angliæ

filius dilecto sibi domino Willielmo le Butiller de Werinton salutem. Cum dominus Rex pater noster prædictus dedit nobis omnes terras et tenementa, necnon omnia bona et debita quæ fuerunt nuper Roberti de Ferrariis, quondam comitis de Derbeia inter Rybel et Merse[a] existentia, ac vos eidem domino Roberto in quadringentis et sexagenta marcis sterlingorum de residuo nongentarum marcarum pro qua summa pecuniæ vos a prædicto domino Roberto boscum de Burtoneswode emistis secundum conventiones inter vos habitas, tenebamini, vobis mandamus quatinus Receptori nostro in Comitatu Lancastriæ qui pro tempore fuerit ad receptum nostrum ibidem viginti libras sterlingorum ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festum Paschæ medietatem, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis aliam medietatem, singulis annis solvatis donec prædicta summa quadringentarum et sexaginta marcarum de totali summa prædicta remanentium nobis fuerit persoluta. Et nos et heredes nostri vos et heredes vestros tam de pecunia nobis soluta quam de loco solutionis mutato de Prioratu Tottebyriæ erga dominum Robertum prædictum et heredes seu exequtores aut alios quoscunque assignatos suos warrantizabimus acquietabimus et indempnes conservabimus. In cujus rei testimonium impressio sigilli nostri præsentibus est appensa. Datum London XII° die Februarii anno regni domini Regis patris nostri quinquagesimo quarto.

"Nos igitur prædicti bosci venditionem et præfatæ pecuniæ terminis supradictis solutionem ratas habentes, et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus, sicut prædictæ literæ patentes quas prædictus Willielmus de præfato Edmundo filio nostro inde habet, rationabiliter testantur. Concedimus etiam eidem Willielmo quod si contingat ipsum per præfatum Comitem de debito prædicto implacitari nos ipsum Willielmum et heredes suos penes prædictum Comitem et quoscunque alios conservabimus indempnes. Hiis testibus Willielmo de Valencia fratre nostro, Philippo Basset, Roberto Walerand, Roberto Agulun, Johanne de la Lynde, Willielmo de Wintreshall, Willielmo de Aete et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Wesmonasterium sextodecimo die Februarii anno Regni nostri quinquagesimo quarto. Per regem ad instantiam prædicti Edmundi."

DAME DOROTHY SELBY'S MONUMENT.

Sir,—Your note annexed to the letter of "Excursionist," inserted in your number of last month [b], induces me to trouble you with the following facts, in the hope that it may throw some light in support of Major Luard's endeavour to prove at the visit of the Archæological Institute to Ightham Mote, in July last [c], that the inscription on this lady's tomb indicates her to have been in some sense the revealer of the Gunpowder Plot.

Before I proceed with my facts in support of this view, permit me to draw your attention to the lady who, it is said, wrote the letter to Lord Monteagle [d], through which the plot was fortunately discovered. This is Mary the wife of Thomas Abington (or Habington), of Hinlip (or Hindlip), Worcestershire, which Thomas had been Cofferer to Queen Elizabeth. Abington was concerned in many projects for the release of Mary Queen of Scotland, and contrived various places of concealment in his old mansion at Hinlip. He was condemned to die for concealing Garnet and Oldcorn the Jesuits, but was pardoned at the intercession of his wife and her brother Lord Monteagle. The letter is stated in Ra-

[a] This is probably the latest mention in legal form of the land between Ribble and Mersey—"inter Ripam et Mersham" of Domesday Book. The account there given is obscure, both as to the properties and owners, and later inquirers have not done much to enlighten us. The Derby hundred is the only one particularly described, and Baines and his followers have made mere ludicrous guess-work of the places named in it. If, however, Walintune hundred, which is described in *mass*, included the large parish of Prescot, some difficulties will be removed. Is there any mention of the county of Lancaster before the reign of King John?—J. R.

[b] Gent. Mag., Nov. 1863, p. 624.

[c] Ibid., Oct. 1863, p. 442.

[d] The Lord Monteagle's father had been a great sufferer in the reign of Elizabeth for his affection to popery.

pin's "History of England" to have been delivered to Lord Monteagle's servant by an unknown person[e], with a charge to give it into his master's own hand, and the writing was unknown and somewhat "unlegible." Lord Monteagle carried the letter to Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, who either thought, or pretended to think, little of it; and the affair was dropped till the King, who had been at Royston, returned to town, when the letter was further considered, and the plot was scented. Most authors attribute this to the sagacious timidity of James[f], who was fond of the reputation of this discovery, and publicly assumed the credit of it.

When the Earl of Suffolk, then Lord Chamberlain, went himself to search the cellar where the powder was, and saw the coals and faggots with which it was covered, he asked Whyneard, the Keeper of the Wardrobe, who attended him, to what use he had put the cellar; Whyneard answered, that Mr. Percy had hired it. Lord Monteagle was curious to know the event of the Lord Chamberlain's search, and on Percy's name being mentioned to him, he immediately guessed that the letter came from him, there being great friendship between the parties.

But there is another strange coincidence connected with Lord Monteagle which, so far as I am aware, has never been pointed out. Francis Tresham was one of the chief conspirators; the wife of Lord Monteagle[g] was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thos. Tresham, Knt.; may it not be inferred that the warning came through this channel? But I leave to "Excursionist" to draw his own inference from the facts stated.

I now proceed to deal with Major Luard's statement. He says there is an old tradition that it was Dame Dorothy Selby who discovered the meaning of the anonymous letter; and a report, less well founded, adds that she discovered it by working it on a piece of tapestry. I cannot vouch for this latter report, but the following facts are beyond dispute. My great-great-grandmother, Dorothy, (the daughter of Sir Henry Selby, Knt., second son of George, cousin of Sir William Selby, the husband of Dame Dorothy,) handed down this tradition to her children, and as such it was stated to me by my grandmother, the late Mrs. Selby, of the Mote, who died in 1845, at the age of 90. "Excursionist" says, "If the lady referred to by Major Luard was the saviour of her king and country, something of the fact must be found among the family papers; they never could be all silent on such a subject." This, however, is easily accounted for. Dame Dorothy Selby, by her will proved in Doctors' Commons in 1642, by Richard Amherst, Esq., one of her executors, leaves (with the exception of a few pecuniary legacies to friends and servants) the whole of her estates and effects to the said Richard Amherst and his son William, who inherited the estate of Bayhall, near Maidstone, where all the documents and papers of the Selbys were burnt, together with the family mansion, during the last century.

"Excursionist" speaks of Dame Dorothy Selby as a "poor housewifely old dame, whom the village gossips of Ightham have for the last hundred years considered as the consorter with traitors and a treacherous revealer of their plots." To this remark I have only to say, that the elder branch of the Selby family, from Bryan Selby of Selby, some six centuries back, have been Roman Catholics, and are so to this day; but from William Selby of Branxton, who purchased Twizell Castle, North-

[e] This was on the 26th of October, 1605.

[f] Some authorities say that Cecil had before received from France an intimation of the intended plot, and of the manner in which it was to be executed. Cecil owns, in a letter to Cornwallis, that he had intimation of some plot in hand. He also mentions that the whole affair was discovered before the letter was communicated to James.—*Winwood's Memorials*, vol. ii. p. 172.

[g] The Lord Monteagle was rewarded with an estate of £200 a-year, and a pension of £500 for life.

[h] GENT. MAG., Oct. 1863, p. 444.

umberland, *temp.* Hen. VIII., and from whom I am ninth in descent, some of them have been Protestants; still abundant evidence can be given from the wills of the two Sir William Selbys of the Mote, that the greatest affection subsisted between themselves and the Roman Catholic branch of their family. The obvious inference is that the latter may have known of the intended plot from their intimacy with Percy, and if so, it is natural to suppose they would be anxious to warn Sir William Selby for his safety, he being at the time (1605) M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed. If Sir William or his lady did receive this warning, there can be no doubt that, from feelings of gratitude, they would plan some method by which it should be brought under the notice of the King[i]. A fit ground for such a feeling of gratitude may be found in the fact that two[j] other members of the Selby family had already obtained the honour of knighthood from James, viz. Sir William Selby's brother-in-law, George Selby, of Newcastle, knighted July 23, 1603; and Sir William's brother, John Selby, knighted May 4, 1605. Sir George Selby was distinguished by the title of the King's Host, from having the honour of entertaining King James on his various progresses northwards, and his splendid hospitality seems to have been a very leading feature in his character, and not forgotten in his epitaph[k]. My motive for bringing under notice the above, is merely to shew the terms upon which this branch of the Selby family stood with King James, and the feeling they would have for his preservation. But it may be asked why William Parker, who had been summoned to Parliament in right of his mother as Baron Monteagle, should have been the party to whom Sir William or Dame Dorothy Selby should have sent the letter? It is a strange coincidence that the will of the first Sir William Selby of the Mote, who died in 1611, is witnessed by Sir Lionel Parker, clearly shewing there must have been some intimacy or friendship between the families, and therefore indicating the greater probability of the Selbys being the revealers of the intended plot to save their friends. I must also introduce another singular coincidence in the will of the second Sir William Selby. It will be seen by Rapin's History that the chief conspirators in the plot were Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, John Grant, Ambrose Rookwood, John and Christopher Wright, Francis Tresham, Guy Fawkes, Sir Everard Digby, Robert and Thomas[l] *Winter*, Thomas Bates, and Robert Keyes; and among the legatees named in Sir William Selby's will is "*Goodwife Winter.*"

"Excursionist" asks,—

"Is it possible that one that was known to have saved King and country from such an awful calamity as the success of Guy Fawkes would have inflicted should go down to the grave unrewarded and unhonoured, her services only inferred from a word of doubtful meaning on her monument? Her fame, on the contrary, would have been blazoned by every historian, and every poet. The whole nation would have gloried in doing her honour."

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[i] James was proclaimed King of England, France, and Ireland at Berwick on the 26th of March, 1603. He entered Berwick on the 6th of April, and the keys of the town were delivered to him by William Selby, gentleman porter, on whom his Majesty instantly conferred the honour of knighthood, and immediately returned him the keys.—*Fuller's Hist. of Berwick*, p. 135.

[j] A fourth member was subsequently knighted by James, viz. William Selby of Branxton (nephew of the above Sir William); he was knighted Nov. 26, 1613. He married the second daughter of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, of Denton, Yorkshire.

[k] "Serenissimi Regis Jacobi hospes et servus nobilitatus ob lautum certe et affluentem perpetuo apparatum et liberalissimæ mensæ communicationem merito passim celebratissimus." And again, "per totum vitæ cursum lautissimâ usus fortunâ." There is a full account of Sir George's splendid monument in Bourne, pp. 62—72, and in Brand's Northern Antiquities.

[l] This Thomas Winter seems to have been the first contriver of the plot, about Easter, 1604; but Catesby invented the manner of putting it into execution. See Fawkes's Confession, Rapin.

To this I would reply by asking whether it is at all likely, if the secret of the plot came through any of the Selby family or their friends to Sir William or Dame Dorothy Selby, that they would have compromised them by revealing the fact openly? As for reward, surely they had it amply in the honour of knighthood conferred on three members of the family, and in the knowledge that they had been the means of averting an awful calamity; and as far as pecuniary benefit was concerned it was not required. Sir William Selby's wealth and position may be inferred from his will and funeral certificate in the Heralds' Office, both of which I shall be happy to insert in a future number if any of your readers should feel interested in promoting a further enquiry into matters that seem to have been strangely dealt with, and which on public grounds demand investigation. Dame Dorothy Selby was an heiress, well provided with this world's goods, and unencumbered by the claims of a family; she had therefore little or no reason to wish for fee or recompense, and virtue in her case was its own reward. I may add that the directions given in her will for her funeral are quite in keeping with her character during life, and fully confirm the view which I have maintained above: for she desires that her body may be buried with as little state and ceremony as is consistent with her rank and position; and the splendid monument to her memory in Ightham Church was erected, not in accordance with any instruction in her will, but by the spontaneous act of the Amhersts, who benefited so largely by her testamentary dispositions.

It is possible that on a future occasion I may trouble you with a few remarks on some curious matters connected with the Bayhall mansion and estate mentioned above, and also on a bequest from Sir William Selby to the town of Berwick, which I think will have especial interest for your clerical readers in the north.—I am, &c.

THOMAS SELBY.

19, *Westbourne-sq., Hyde-park,*
Nov. 20, 1863.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, THE ASTRONOMER.

SIR,—I wish to call the attention of your subscribers to a Yorkshire astronomer who lived in obscurity and died at a very early age, but who nevertheless lived sufficiently long to produce an instrument the invention of which would have rendered his name illustrious, had not his untimely death, and the melancholy circumstances which produced it, given another an opportunity of claiming the honour and receiving the measure of applause the invention so nobly deserved — I mean William Gascoigne, the inventor of the micrometer.

The reason why I make this appeal, is the hope that some of the learned and curious who read your pages may not only be able but willing to assist me in my attempt to rescue the memory of this long-neglected genius from the undeserved oblivion into which it appears to have fallen.

William Gascoigne sprang from a noble race, one that produced a man who fearlessly committed an English prince to prison for offending the laws of his country, and that, too, at a period when might was considered a right, which few were hardy enough to doubt, and none except himself ever dared to put to the test. William was the son of Henry Gascoigne, Esq., of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, a small village in the parish of Rothwell, near Leeds; and Henry was descended from John Gascoigne, Esq., the fourth son of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe. John Gascoigne married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Swillington, of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, and in right of his wife became possessed of property there which had been for centuries belonging to her ancestors. According to the pedigree compiled by Hopkinson, a native of the same parish and a man who must have known him, Henry Gascoigne married,

firstly, Jane, the daughter of William Cartwright, and by her had issue William, Henry, John, Margery, and Eleanor. His wife, who in the parish register is called Margaretta Jana, was buried at Rothwell on the 31st of August, 1617. I have diligently searched the registers, but nowhere can I find a notice of the baptism of William; neither are the names of the children there mentioned the same as those given in the pedigree. The first is "Elizabeth filia Henrici Gascoigne, armigeri, primo die Januarii, 1613-14;" "Henricus filius Henrici Gascoigne, armigeri, 27 die Sept., 1615;" "Johannes filius Henrici Gascoigne, armigeri, primo die Januarii, 1616-17;" and those are all I can find mentioned: the others have either been omitted, or else they have been baptized in another parish. Hopkinson tells us William was slain in the Civil War at Melton Mowbray, while Aubrey states that he was killed at the battle of Marston Moor, being at the time of his death about the age of twenty-four or twenty-five at most. It is also stated that he fell at York fight, but at which of the battles he really was slain I am unable to decide. In his account of the first siege of Pontefract Castle in December, 1644, Drake enumerates among the gentlemen volunteers under the command of Sir John Ramsden, a Mr. William Gaskon, but whether he is the same William Gascoigne I cannot say.

His age, however, must be incorrectly given, for his mother died in 1617, so that he could not have been killed at Marston Moor in 1644 when in his twenty-fifth year. Henry, his younger brother, was born in 1615, Elizabeth his sister was older than Henry, and therefore if William was the oldest he must have been born not later than 1612.

According to one of his friends, Mr. Townley, of Lancashire, it appears that it was "on Marston with Rupert 'gainst traitors contending," when he lost his life; for in a letter to Thoresby dated from Townley, Jan. 16, 1698-9, Mr. Chas. Townley says:—

"My brother Townley desires me to acquaint you that he has several letters and papers, and some instruments, that were Mr. Gascoigne's, and hopes you will print nothing of that great astronomer till he can have looked over and digested what he finds, that so deserving an ornament of your country may not want what he can contribute towards the setting of him forth in his good and due colours. Sir Edward Shireburn, once a considerable man in the Tower, in his translation of Manilius de Sphæro, makes an honourable mention of him amongst astronomical writers, of whom he gives a large catalogue. By the superscription of letters to him, it appears that he lived with his father at Middleton, near Leeds; he followed King Charles the First's party, and was slain at the battle of Marston Moor, (at the age of 23, Ann. Reg. 1761, vol. iv. p. 196,) where my father, being in the same interest, was likewise killed."

Mr. Townley appears to have had the most intimate knowledge of Gascoigne, and therefore his assertion that Marston Moor was the scene of his death may be considered to put the matter beyond dispute, notwithstanding what has been said by Hopkinson. The few accounts we possess of this man appear so contradictory, that it becomes almost an impossibility to settle the place of his birth.

The letters mentioned by Mr. Townley were probably part of a correspondence that had passed between Gascoigne and the Lancashire astronomers, Horrox and Crabtree:—

"And it is to the mutual correspondence of this triumvirate that we owe the letters my brother Townley has of theirs *de re astronomica*. They are many and intricate, and we think not to be made use of without particular hints or instructions from himself. You may assure the curious that he has, under Mr. Gascoigne's own hand, wherewith to entitle him to the invention of the micrometer before all foreigners or English: it was invented before 1641, for then he mentioned it as in being. My brother has been told by my uncle that Mr. Gascoigne, at his father's house when he was slain, had a whole barn full of machines or instruments; it is not known what he intended them for, but perhaps if some of them could be found, guesses might be made which

way his endeavours or further studies looked."

Mr. Townley tells us that at the time of his death Gascoigne had a treatise on optics ready for the press, "but though I have used my utmost endeavours to retrieve it, yet have I in that point been totally unsuccessful."

In 1715 Dr. William Derham told Thoresby he had prepared a paper for the Royal Society relating to Gascoigne, whom he calls "an admirable son of Sir William Gascoigne, of Middleton, near Leeds;" and then he proceeds to say that Gascoigne was killed at Marston Moor when at the age of twenty-three. Where the paper is I cannot find, nor do I think the Doctor had much matter to communicate to his learned friends for me, finding him asking Thoresby to investigate the matter for him. In describing one of his rambles on March 16, 1702, Thoresby says:—

"We walked up-hill to Thorpe-super-Montem, as it is writ in the Rowell register, now the seat of Mr. Ingram.... Thence to New Hall, once the seat of the most celebrated mathematician, not only in these parts but I believe in the world, viz., Mr. William Gascoigne, eldest son of Henry Gascoigne, Esq."

On what authority he is called a son of Sir William Gascoigne I am ignorant: the New Hall spoken of is an ancient house in the township of Middleton, and on Thoresby's information we may presume once the seat of his father, and as Gascoigne's letters to Crabtree and Horrox appear to have been written from Middleton, it was probably the place of his residence up to the time of his death.

But on what grounds Dr. Derham calls him a son of Sir William Gascoigne I should like to learn. I am not aware that any branch of the Gascoigne family (except the Thorpe branch) ever settled at Middleton, which is a township adjoining Thorpe, and also in the parish of Rothwell; but there was a branch of the Gawthorpe Gascoignes settled at Hunslet, another adjoining township, in 5 Henry IV., the founder of which was Richard Gascoigne, brother of the celebrated judge; but they appear to have become extinct long before this time, and their estates passed into entirely different hands. Whittaker says William Gascoigne, of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, who is so deservedly celebrated for his astronomical discoveries and mathematical genius, was the last of the Thorpe branch; and as Henry Gascoigne's grandfather was called William, the mistake probably arose from his profound ignorance of the family and the district, for he naively asks whether Middleton is nearer to Leeds or Wakefield.

If any of your correspondents or subscribers possess information concerning Gascoigne I shall be most sincerely obliged to them if they will favour me with it; and as I neither possess nor have access to a copy of Manilius, for the information therein given I appeal to those who have, nor do I think the appeal will be made in vain.

I am, &c. W. WHEATER.

8, *Albion-street, Leeds.*

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING AN ORDER OF MERIT.

SIR,—That an Order of Merit is very much required in the present day, to reward the varied and extensive services of those who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, and art, few persons will deny. That which has been so truly said of the soldier may be also applied to the historian, philosopher, and artist:—

"What is a ribbon worth to a soldier? Everything! Glory is priceless."

There is no rank, there are no distinctions more wise and politic than our Orders of Knighthood, and their decorations, ribbons, stars, and medals. They cost the Government nothing, the State nothing, you and I nothing, unless we should be so fortunate as to obtain them, and then, I would answer for it, we should not grudge the cost. But the beauty of them is,—and herein they seem to differ from most other objects of

ambition,—the less intrinsic value they have, the more desirable and the more honourable they are. Give money instead, and all the glory attending the distinction is gone. Money, as Montaigne says, is the recompense and reward of valets, couriers, and dancers. Honour and virtue scorn such common rewards. Their proper recompense must be altogether noble, generous, and unmercenary. Its very cheapness constitutes its worth. Augustus Cæsar, we read, was very liberal of his costly remunerations, but cautious to a high degree in the distribution of merely honorary distinctions; such as his crowns of laurel, oak, myrtle, vestments of peculiar make, the use of carriages and flambeaux in the streets at night, and particular seats in their public assemblies. It seems advisable — and, if I mistake not, many will echo the same sentiments — that the enlightened benevolence and patronage which the late lamented Prince Consort so nobly evinced and bestowed, should be commemorated by the institution of a new order of decoration: let us call it, for the sake of example, the Order of Albert the Good. The value of these incentives to manly exertion has been acknowledged and acted upon with singular advantage by all nations from the earliest times. The Olympic games furnish proof of this—perhaps the earliest instance where decorations had a political significance. Let an Order of Merit be instituted in pious memory of *him* who laboured so long, zealously, and successfully to revive art and advance literature in this country. When a great and glorious life is ended, it becomes our sacred duty and high consolation to make its noble significancy and its beneficial effects present to our minds. A life such as his gleamed upon us like a genial sun, sending forth light and warmth in all directions through long years of activity: of whom it was impossible to decide whether he was greater as a man or as a prince. The Albert Cross would be not only highly valued by those so fortunate as to obtain that decoration as a mere honour, but would for ever tend to associate the name of Albert the Good in their hearts and lives. We are all aware that there is no decoration awarded to the peaceful arts in this country, but if we had an order similar to that of St. James of the Sword of Portugal, which has just been remodelled to suit the requirements of the present age, it would be a very great advantage. On the continent, they have the Order of Merit in Prussia, Denmark, Saxony, and Wurtemburg; medals for civil merit also in Hanover, Baden, &c. In the event of an Order of Merit being instituted here, it should not be made exclusively civil, but embrace the army and navy: thus linking in a common bond of union all ranks of men renowned in their own departments. Objections have been made, and will be made again and again, to the institution of a new decoration, on the ground that we already have the civil division of the Order of the Bath, which fully answers the same purpose. But does it answer the same purpose? Most assuredly not; for the 'Bath' is well known to be out of the reach of a very large majority of talented civilians. We have lost the Guelphic Order, and by the cession of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece the Order of St. Michael and St. George passes to the new King of Greece. It is certainly very probable that a new Order will be instituted some time or another, and the only plea on which such an institution could take place, is manifestly one, viz., to reward literary and artistic merit. We have heard much of the supposed uselessness of orders of chivalry in this dull prosaic age, and are, moreover, told to look abroad and see how promiscuously chivalric honours are distributed. Most true is this. We could point out several instances. But then, it is not the use but the abuse which makes them so ridiculous. No, such a state of things is not likely to occur in England, as long as the "fountain of honour" is so graciously represented as it is at present. The achievements on the battle-field are recognised and rewarded by the

Sovereign and the *vox populi;* may not the achievements in the republic of letters, the laboratory, and the studio, be also worthy of royal recognition? There is a victory to be won in literature, science, and art, no less than in the field of battle.

> "Peace hath her victories,
> No less renowned than war."—MILTON.

Finally, to the young man entering life it would most assuredly be a bright spot glistening in the distance to labour, seek, and obtain the Albert Cross, even as it is now the great aim of the soldier to wear on his breast the Victoria Cross, urging him onward in the station to which he has been called, for ever linking together in pleasing associations the imperishable memory of the best of princes, and stirring him up more and more to merit by patient industry the gracious favour of our most endeared Queen.—I am, &c.,

JAMES W. BRYANS.

LINCOLN'S INN.

SIR,—The following extracts from the Chichester Chapter MSS. refer to Lincoln's Inn in London:—

"Dec. et Cap. confirmarunt suo sigillo communi indenturam locacionis fuisse magni messuagii vocati Lincolne's Inne Mr° Will. Guliarde armigero pro termino xcix. annorum, reddendi annuatim x. marcas Ep° Cicestr. et successoribus suis in festo Michaelis annuatim, xx. Dec. 1535."—*Lib. MSS.*, fo. 77, No. 139.

"Sciatis nos præfatum Epum dedisse concessisse et hoc præsenti scripto nostro confirmasse, Will. Guliard armigero et Eutachio Guliard, uni generosorum hostiariorum Camere dni Regis, totum illud magnum messuagium nostrum vocatum *Lincolnes Inne*, cum curiis cartilagiis gardinis, et orto vocato Le Conygarth ab antiquo vocato Coterel Garden, cum pertinentiis unâ cum quâdam viâ per portam vocatam *Faldegate*, ex opposito Domus Conversorum vulgariter nuncupato *Le Rolls*, viz. a communi stratâ vocatâ *Chauncery Lane* per dictam portam usque in campum vocatum *Fyketts Felde*, et abhinc directe usque ad messuagium prædictum. July 1, 1536."—*Ibid.* fo. 79, No. 144.

On April 18, 1542, the messuages in Chancery-lane were let by the Dean and Chapter at a rent of 53*s.* 4*d.* for a lease of 90 years to the Master and Wardens of the Guild of St. Mary and Dunstan.—Fo. 91, No. 181.—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

Canon-lane, Chichester.

"SPERNIT PERICULA VIRTUS."

SIR,—Would you kindly assist me in verifying some lost property?

About the year 1786 a relative of mine picked up at or near Fyfield, Hants., a seal with this coat of arms engraved on it,—Or, between two eagles displayed a bend azure, charged with mullets of the first.

Crest—A demi-griffin rampant holding a mullet or.

Motto—"Spernit pericula virtus." The arms are borne (I believe) by the family of Ramsey.

I should be glad to restore this seal to any one who can rightly claim it. The original loser no doubt is gathered to his fathers, but perhaps some of his descendants or relatives may know of the fact of his residing or visiting in the neighbourhood of Andover, or of his acquaintance with the families of Pollen, Fowle, Pierpoint, Scrivener, or any other of the gentry in that neighbourhood. To such I should be happy to restore the seal in question.—I am, &c.,

WILLIAM GREY.

Milford, Godalming,
Nov. 19, 1863.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

The Herald and Genealogist. Edited by JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. Vol. I. (J. B. Nichols and Sons.)—Publications on Heraldry are sufficiently numerous at the present day to prove that an interest is taken in the subject, and that too pretty widely, but in general it can hardly be called an intelligent interest. Hence we have seen with pleasure the establishment of a monthly Periodical especially devoted to the antiquities of Heraldry, and the elucidation of those branches of local and family history to which Heraldry gives such important aid. The work, however, is by no means limited to what can only be appreciated by those who are already well versed in the study. On the contrary, one of its main objects is to increase and popularise an heraldic taste. The name of the Editor is a very sufficient guarantee for the soundness of the views advanced, and we feel that we need do no more to recommend the work than to enumerate the principal contents of the first half of the volume that is now before us; want of space prevents our doing more. These consist of Essays on the Ancient Writers on Armory,—Change of Name by Enrolment in Chancery,—Grants of Arms to the Ironmongers of London,—Gerard Legh's Accedens of Armory, with his Will,—the Heraldic Exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries,—How to print Armorial Blason,—Letters of Nobility granted by King Henry VI.,—On Surnames and Titles with the prefix "De,"—Refugee Families in England,—Arms of the Nine Worthies,—the Companions of William the Conqueror and the Battle Abbey Roll,—Descent of the Manor of Hampton Poyle in the families of Gaynesford, Bury, Dormer, Hawtrey, and Croke,—Coat Armour, Surcoat, and Tabard.

Beside these we find, Wills of Thomas first Lord Wharton and his Widow,—Wills of the Shakespeares,—Notices of Genealogical and Heraldic Works,—Heraldic Notes and Queries, &c., &c. The work is illustrated, wherever necessary, by engravings, which are heraldically correct, and therefore of real value, which is more than we would venture to affirm of some publications of a professedly similar nature.

German Theology during the Thirty Years' War. The Life and Correspondence of George Calixtus, Lutheran Abbot of Königslutter, and Professor Primarius in the University of Helmstadt. By the Rev. W. C. DOWDING, M.A. (Oxford and London: John Henry and James Parker.)—"Who was Calixtus?" is a question that may very reasonably now be asked, though in his time he was a man of mark, commended alike by Grotius and by Bossuet. Beside the information given in the title-page, we may state that he was the youngest son of a Lutheran pastor, settled at Medelbye, near Flensborg, in Schleswig (who being a "Latin man," in accordance with the pedantry of the age, changed his name of Kallisön into Calixtus), and was born in 1586. He was educated at the University of Helmstadt, in Brunswick, an institution only ten years older than himself, became in due time a Professor, and honourably distinguished himself by his efforts, unsuccessful though they were, "to remove, or at least to lessen, the Church's schisms." He attended Conferences, wrote books, and suffered reproach and loss in the cause, being stigmatized by the zealots of all parties. He died in 1656, at the age of 70, almost his last words being

a wish that he might live a little longer, if he could in any way contribute to union among the Protestant Churches. Calixtus has found a sympathising biographer in Mr. Dowding, whose little book is one of a rare degree of merit.

Froude's History of England. Vols. VII. and VIII. (Longmans.)—These two volumes contain but one-fifth part of the reign of Elizabeth (i.e. nine years out of forty-five), and therefore we have no present intention of entering into the question of how much or how little reliable history is contained in them. Mr. Froude some time since created a "sensation," as it is called, by publishing, in "Fraser's Magazine," his "discoveries" among the records at Simancas, which, according to his shewing, did indeed contain some "slander about Queen Elizabeth," but he has since found that his conclusions were too hasty, and he has the manliness to own the mistake, which contrasts favourably with the conduct of another eloquent historical romance-writer, who stood to everything that he had once asserted, in spite of the clearest evidence to the contrary, as witness the cases of Marlborough, Dartmouth, Dundee, and William Penn. We observe that Cecil is the prominent figure in the present volumes, and that Elizabeth, Leicester, and Mary of Scotland are complete miracles of weakness or wickedness. But as the disparagement of the Virgin Queen is mainly based on the dispatches of a Spanish ambassador, which Mr. Froude thinks he has at last correctly interpreted, and Mary is condemned on the faith of the genuineness of the letters of the celebrated casket, probably most readers will consider the pictures only drawn to match Mr. Froude's former ones of Henry VIII., Thomas Cromwell, and Cardinal Pole, and, like them, very far removed from the truth of history.

OUR valued contributor, Professor George Stephens, of Copenhagen, to whom we were indebted for the translation of the charming poem, "Denmark to her Daughter," printed in our Number for April last, has just issued a very interesting account of the celebrated *Dagmar Cross*, a fac-simile of which, it will be recollected, was among the wedding presents made by the late King of Denmark to the Princess of Wales. The pamphlet is got up in the very best style of Continental printing, and the coloured frontispiece, which represents both sides of the famous jewel, is really a fine specimen of chromolithography. It may be obtained in London of Mr. John Russell Smith, bookseller, Soho-square, and will form a very interesting souvenir of the Royal Marriage.

The Floral Gift: an Illuminated Souvenir. By SAMUEL STANESBY. (Griffith and Farran.)—This is indeed an elegant gift-book. Every page has a border, printed in gold and colours, in which our chief floral favourites are most admirably and truthfully depicted. The literary contents are pieces drawn with excellent judgment from about thirty different poets, and it is but bare justice to say that the text is worthy of the illustrations, and the illustrations are worthy of the text. When we add that the binding is gorgeous, yet in good taste, we have, we think, shewn quite sufficient cause why this should be even more successful than the earlier works of Mr. Stanesby, which we have on several occasions noticed in terms of well-merited commendation.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.—Messrs. Griffith and Farran, the worthy representatives of Mr. Newbery, "the children's friend," are early in the field with a number of books especially adapted for young folks. A brief indication of their names and natures may be useful to those who have to choose gift-books for the rising generation. For the very young, we see *Nursery Nonsense*, a thin volume in green and gold, filled with funny rhymes and laughter-provoking

engravings. More advanced young folks may be treated to *The Happy Home*, by Henrietta Lushington, where they will have it made clear to even rather dull capacities, that to be good and to be happy are really one and the same thing. *Luke Ashleigh*, by Alfred Elwes, describes school-life in Holland, and gives a very pleasant description of the country, and, as we should think, from personal observation. Parents and guardians ought to be obliged to Mrs. Henry Wood for her tale of *William Allair; or, Running away to Sea*, which is well calculated to induce boys who are well off on shore to remain so. Yet it is written in no spirit of antipathy to the sea and sailors. The lad who goes against his parents' inclinations is shewn to have a hard time of it and a miserable end, but Harry Vane, who is an affectionate, dutiful youth, has a happy and prosperous career, the tale leaving him a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, whilst William Allair dies in an Indian hospital. Lastly, we have *Historical Tales of Lancastrian Times*, by the Rev. H. P. Dunster, which are all founded on real events, and very pleasantly convey a good fund of information about the manners and customs of England and France in the fifteenth century. All the books, we may remark in conclusion, are well illustrated and attractively bound, and any one who may express himself dissatisfied with them we should consider very hard to please.

Stanton Grange; or, At a Private Tutor's. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Author of "Walks, Talks, Travels, and Exploits of Two Schoolboys," &c., &c. (Sampson Low and Co.)—Mr. Atkinson's "Playhours," which we noticed some time ago[a], proved him a master of his craft, who well knows how to produce a sound, healthy-toned boys' book from the ordinary incidents of country life. The present work is mainly of the same character, but the adventures of its different heroes take a wider range. They engage in eel-spearing, angling for all kinds of fish, otter-hunting, and even deer-stalking when they make a month's trip to the Highlands. All these pursuits are described with a truth that can only spring from their being painted from the life. We are glad to see so acute an observer of nature as Mr. Atkinson taking up the cause of the small birds and other helpless creatures which boys too often recklessly destroy. Much of this cruelty springs from mere ignorance, and its best corrective is to be found in the notices of their habits and instincts which are abundantly scattered up and down this pleasant little volume.

[a] Gent. Mag., Feb. 1861, p. 196.

The Wisdom of our Ancestors. Selections from the Miscellaneous Works of Archbishop Leighton. With a Memoir. (Religious Tract Society.)—The works of Archbishop Leighton were not printed in his lifetime, and falling into the hands of careless editors, they have never been properly brought before the world. His well-known "Commentary on the First Epistle of Peter" has suffered from the inaccuracy with which it was printed, and his Miscellaneous Works, though many of them are of a high degree of merit, have been little read, from the same cause. The present (which is the first volume of a projected series) is a praiseworthy attempt to call attention to a few select writings of the good Archbishop, and sound judgment is evident in the manner in which a friendly pruning-knife has been applied. The Sermons, Meditations, Lectures, and Exhortations, can now be perused with both pleasure and profit, and a well-written Memoir supplies all needful information of the chequered career of their apostolic author.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

A PROPOSAL made by the Emperor Napoleon, that the Sovereigns of Europe, either in person or by their representatives, should hold a Congress at Paris, with a view to the settlement of various embarrassing questions, and a mutual disarming, has been but coldly received by the Great Powers, and seems little likely to have any practical result. But since the proposal was made the dispute between Germany and Denmark has assumed a new aspect, in consequence of the death of King Frederick VII. A claim to the Duchies has been advanced by Prince Frederick of Augustenberg (the son of the Prince who relinquished his right of succession to the Danish throne in 1852 for a sum of money), he has appealed to the Diet of the Confederation, and his cause has been warmly espoused, not only in Germany but in Holstein, where many of the judges and other officials have refused to take the oaths to the new King, Christian IX. On the other hand, the Danes have been prompt in declaring their intention of holding the Duchies at any cost, so that, unless the other Powers interfere, a War of Succession seems but too probable, which could hardly fail to involve all Europe. The Polish insurrection appears to be dying out, but Russia is reported to be making most formidable warlike preparations to meet any attempt at interference with her policy from whatever quarter.

In the latest news from America, Lee is said to have removed further from Washington, but his reason for so doing is not known; the Federals are in a confessedly difficult situation in the South-west; and Charleston is not taken. Thus nothing is reported that gives any prospect of a termination to the war.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Oct. 23. Major-Gen. Burke Cuppage to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Percy Douglas, bart., resigned.

Oct. 27. Mr. Humphry Evatt to be Colonial Surveyor for the Colony of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Edmond Pictet approved of as Vice-Consul at Liverpool for the Swiss Confederation.

Oct. 30. Edward Bowdler, esq., to be Assistant Surveyor-General and Civil Engineer for the Island of Mauritius.

Mr. T. W. Ploos van Amstel approved of as Consul-General at Melbourne for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

Don Carlos Garcimartin approved of as Vice-Consul at Gibraltar for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Nov. 3. The Rt. Hon. Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven and Hamilton, K.T., to be Lord-Lieut. of the county of Lanark.

Mr. John Forbes White approved of as Consul at Aberdeen for H.M. the King of Hanover.

Mr. Henry James Duncan Padday approved of as Consul at Penang.

Mr. J. A. Baesjou approved of as Consul at Albany, Western Australia, for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

Nov. 6. Henry Mills, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

William Henry Cooke, esq., of the Inner Temple, London; John Gray, esq., of the Middle Temple, London; and John Joseph Powell, esq., of the Middle Temple, London, to be of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law.

Mr. Gustav Schunhoff approved of as Consul at Capetown for H.M. the King of Hanover.

Nov. 13. His Highness Seramudi Rajahye, Hindostan Raj-Rajender Sree Maharajah Dheeraj Sewaee Ram Sing, Bahadoor of Jyepore, and his Highness Furzund Dilbund Rasekool Itahqad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Suroop Sing, Bahadoor of Jheend, to be Knights of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

78th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., from the 104th Foot, to be Col., *vice* Gen. Roderick Macneil, deceased.

104th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. George Bell, C.B., to be Col., *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., transferred to the 78th Foot.

Nov. 17. The following gentlemen, now Attachés at the undermentioned places, to be Third Secretaries in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service:—The Hon. Power Henry Le Poer Trench, Munich; Audley Charles Gosling, esq., Stockholm; Henry Nevill Dering, esq., Berne.

Nov. 20. The Rev. Capel Sewell, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to be one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Oct. 23. *Borough of Barnstaple.*—Thomas Lloyd, esq., of Spark-hill, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, in the room of George Potts, esq., deceased.

Oct. 27. *County of Worcester, Western Division.*—The Hon. Frederick Lygon, of Madresfield Court, in the county of Worcester, in the room of Henry Lygon (commonly called Viscount Elmley), now a peer of the United Kingdom.

Nov. 6. *Borough of New Windsor.*—Col. Richard Henry Richard Howard Vyse, of Stoke Place, in the county of Buckingham, in the room of George William Hope, esq., deceased.

Nov. 10. *City of Oxford.*—Charles Neate, esq., in the room of James Haughton Langston, esq., deceased.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. At Kamptee, Central India, the wife of Capt. F. H. Hanmer, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, a son.

Aug. 14. At Kurrachee, the wife of Capt. H. S. Anderson, Bombay Army, a son.

Aug. 27. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Henry Archibald Mallock, R.A., a son.

Aug. 30. At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, the wife of Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., a dau.

Sept. 4. At Dhurmsalla, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Edward Lake, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jullundur Division, a son.

Sept. 6. At Cocanada, the wife of Henry Morris, esq., Madras C.S., a dau.

Sept. 8. At Arrah, Bengal, the wife of Thos. Frank Bignold, esq., Bengal C.S., Joint Officiating Magistrate for the Province of Shahabad, a son.

Sept. 9. At Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Brigadier J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, a dau.

At Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, the wife of Gilbert Bethune Hadow, esq., Bengal Medical Service, a dau.

Sept. 10. At Darjeeling, Bengal, the wife of Henry Bruce Simson, of the Bengal C.S., a dau.

Sept. 13. At Poona, the wife of Capt. Ritchie, R.A., a son.

Sept. 14. At Mussoorie, the wife of Major Medley, Bengal Engineers, a son.

Sept. 15. At Gyah, Behar, Bengal, the wife of Capt. Clement J. Mead, R.A., a son.

At Dugshai, N.W. Provinces, India, the wife of Capt. Webber, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a son.

Sept. 17. At Meean Meer, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Oxenden, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Setabuldee, the wife of Thomas T. H. Keys, H.M.'s 17th Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

Sept. 19. At Belgaum, the wife of Capt. Merriman, R.E., a dau.

Sept. 21. At Jamaica, the wife of Major Chandler, R.A., a dau.

Sept. 22. At Calcutta, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Beadle, R.E., a son.

At Calcutta, the wife of Robert E. Pearse, esq., Madras Army, a dau.

Sept. 26. At Umritsur, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, Adjutant 2nd Bengal Cavalry, a dau.

Sept. 28. At Belgaum, the wife of Capt. David J. Kinloch, of Gourdie, R.A., a son.

Oct. 1. At Icicle-lodge, Colpetty, Colombo, Ceylon, Lady Creasy, a son.

Oct. 2. At Simla, the wife of Lieut. A. M. Brandreth, R.E., a son.

Oct. 3. On board the P. and O. steamer "Nemesis," the wife of Major Bent, 25th Regt., a dau.

At Paraiba, Brazil, the wife of Robert James Shalders, esq., British Vice-Consul, a son.

Oct. 4. At Kotagherry, the wife of William Robinson, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, a son.

Oct. 9. At Belgaum, the wife of Capt. John P. Malcolmson, R.A., a dau.

Oct. 10. At Penang, the wife of Major G. T. Hilliard, a son.

Oct. 11. At Edinburgh, the wife of Major Dawson, 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, a son.

Oct. 16. At Hollybank, Drumcondra, the wife of Capt. Walter B. Persse, a son.

At Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of Wm. Martin Leake, esq., a dau.

Oct. 17. At Wiske Moor-house, Northallerton, the wife of Capt. Robson, late 12th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 18. At the Rectory, Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Molony, a dau.

At Bettws-y-Coed, Carnarvonshire, the wife of G. W. Maine Hellyer, esq., a dau.

At Little Shelford, near Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Taylor, a son.

At the Vicarage, Prestbury, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Stephen Lea Wilson, a son.

Oct. 19. At East Dean, Romsey, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Curzon, a dau.

At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, the wife of David Spain, esq., Capt. R.N., a son.

Oct. 20. At Kirby Underdale, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Monson, a dau.

At Corfu, the wife of Capt. Falkland Carey, R.A., a son.

Oct. 21. At Ashburnham-house, the Countess of Ashburnham, a son.

At the Rectory, Queen-st., Cannon-st. West, the wife of the Rev. Lewis Borrett White, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Watson Askew, esq., of Pallinsburn, a son and heir.

At Meriden Vicarage, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Harris, a dau.

Oct. 22. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Henry Highton, a son.

At Corfu, the wife of Col. Elmhirst, 9th Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Shoeburyness, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Edward Wynne, a dau.

At Ryton, Durham, the wife of the Rev. Robert Steavenson, a son.

Oct. 23. At the Rectory, Sutton Veney, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. George F. S. Powell, a son.

At the Parsonage, Tidebrook, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Roberts, a dau.

At Somerby-hall, near Brigg, the wife of W. H. Underwood, esq., a son.

At Bayswater, the wife of the Rev. Sydney Scroggs, a son.

At Sileby Vicarage, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward N. Pochin, a son.

Oct. 24. At Dytchley, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Halford, a dau.

At Worthing, the wife of G. Sclater-Booth, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. W. Pemberton Hesketh, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. Dixon Brown, of Unthank-hall, Northumberland, a dau.

At Bromley, Kent, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Hellicar, a dau.

At Cork, the wife of Capt. William Vesey Munnings, 24th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 25. At Hythe, the wife of Col. Bewes, School of Musketry, a dau.

In Queen Anne-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Brampford Speke, Devon, the wife of the Rev. R. C. Kindersley, a son.

At Ilford, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Sperling, a dau.

Oct. 26. At Walmer, the wife of Capt. A. W. Hall, 6th Depot Battalion, a dau.

Oct. 27. At Aldershott, the wife of Ludovick C. Stewart, esq., Staff Surgeon-Major, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. William Gill, Rector of Barton, South Beds., a son.

At Claremont-villa, Southsea, the wife of F. J. Conway-Gordon, esq., late Capt. 104th Fusiliers, a son.

Oct. 28. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Col. Sir Thomas McMahon, bart., C.B., a son.

At Heathfield, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the wife of Commander J. H. Bushnell, R.N., a son.

At the Vicarage, Combe St. Nicholas, the wife of the Rev. Hans F. Hamilton, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Ennis Twyford, esq., Madras Staff Corps, a son.

At Aller Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. Y. Nicholson, a son.

Oct. 29. In Queen's-gate-terr., the wife of Col. Little, C.B., a son.

At Hilsea, near Portsmouth, the wife of Major Cox, R.E., a son.

At Town Malling, the wife of W. South Norton, esq., a dau.

At Horne, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. John Norton, B.A., a dau.

At Newport, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. J. C. Tyrwhitt Drake, 2nd Queen's Royals, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Richard Hichens, a dau.

At Higher Broughton, Manchester, the wife of Capt. Elrington, Adjutant 24th Lanc. R.V., a son.

At South Hackney, the wife of Lieut. W. Collingwood, H.M.'s late I.N., a dau.

Oct. 30. At the Villa Abbo, Nice, the Dowager Lady Nepean, wife of Dr. Montague Kirkman, a dau.

At Hurn-cottage, Beverley, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Layard, a dau.

At Rockenham, Waterford, the wife of Godfrey T. Faussett, esq., of Heppington, Kent, and of H.M.'s 76th Regt., a son.

At Tacolnestone-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Francis G. M. Boileau, esq., a son.

At Wainsford, near Lymington, Hants., the wife of H. Fawcett, esq., of Broadfield, Yorkshire, late Capt. 3rd Hussars, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Richd. Wilkins, Clifton-house, Exeter, a dau.

Oct. 31. In William-st., Lowndes-sq., the Lady Catherine Loftus, a dau.

At Wyvenhoe-hall, Essex, the wife of Sir C. W. C. de Crespigny, bart., a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major Godby, R.A., a son.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, the wife of Capt. Harry Edgell, R.N., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, a son.

At Corfu, the wife of Dr. Innes, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, of twin daus.

At St. John's Parsonage, Keswick, the wife of the Rev. T. D. Harford Battersley, a son.

At Camden-road-villas, N.W., the wife of the Rev. J. H. M. de Mowbray, a dau.

Nov. 1. At Great Malvern, the wife of P. S. Melvill, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At St. Mark's Parsonage, Reigate, the wife of the Rev. A. Cazenove, M.A., a dau.

At Cranborne, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Carnegie, a son.

At Caverswall Castle, the wife of J. P. Radcliffe, esq., a son.

At Pullwyke, Windermere, the wife of T. R. Morris, esq., late 53rd Regt., and 92nd Highlanders, a dau.

Nov. 2. In Seamore-pl., Mayfair, the Lady Elizabeth Adeane, a son.

At Holly-hill, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Edward G. Arnold, Rector of Barrow, Cheshire, a dau.

Nov. 3. At Tarleya, Lady Menzies, a son.

In Stephen's-green, Dublin, the wife of John Edmonde, esq., M.P., a son.

At the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, the wife of Major H. Bradley Roberts, Royal Marine Artillery, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Gibson Stott, late 92nd Highlanders, a dau.

Nov. 4. At the Rectory, Church Stretton, the wife of the Rev. H. O. Wilson, a son.

At East Cliff, Preston, the wife of Capt. W. P. Elgee, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Geddes, 76th Regt., a son.

At the Parsonage, Burley, Wharfedale, Mrs. Charles Ingham Black, a dau.

Nov. 5. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, the wife of Dr. Beith, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, a dau.

At Norton-court, near Gloucester, the wife of Thomas Marling, esq., a son and heir.

Nov. 6. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. Rainier, 5th West India Regt., a dau.

Nov. 7. At the Rectory, Weston-sub-Edge, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. G. D. Bourne, a dau.

In Sidney-st., Cambridge, the wife of P. W. Latham, esq., M.A., M.B., a son.

At High Bickington, Devon, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Fenwick, a son.

At Hampton-court, the wife of the Rev. J. Lovell Robinson, a dau.

Nov. 8. In Curzon-st., Mayfair, the Countess Vane, a dau.

At the British Legation, Dresden, Lady Augustus Hervey, a son.

In Bruton-st., Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a son.

In Belgrave-sq., the Hon. Mrs. J. Vivian, a dau.

At Balham-hill, the wife of Major H. F. Williams, 60th Rifles, a dau.

At Dunsby-hall, Lincolnshire, Mrs. J. Compton Lawrance, a dau.

At Ennis, the wife of Capt. T. C. Crowe, R.A., a dau.

At Lichfield, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Curteis, Principal of the Theological College, a son.

At the Lodge, West Malling, Kent, the wife of G. F. Busbridge, esq., of twin daus.

At Bromley-common, Kent, the wife of the Rev. A. Rawson, a son.

Nov. 9. At New Brighton, the wife of Major Frederick Middleton, 29th Regt., a son.

At Birr, King's County, the wife of Major Robert B. Boyd, 13th Depot Battalion, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Assistant Commissary-General Henry Clarke, a dau.

At Winchelsea, the wife of R. V. Skinner, esq., a son.

Nov. 10. At Broadmeadows, Selkirk, the Hon. Mrs. William Napier, a son.

At Evenlode Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Windsor E. Hambrough, a son.

The wife of Capt. A. H. Augustus Durant, a dau.

Nov. 11. In Chesham-pl., the Lady Jane Levett, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. the Hon. N. Leslie Melville, Grenadier Guards, a son.

At Bowater-house, Hampton-court, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Barnard, Grenadier Guards, a son.

At Stoke Devonport, the wife of the Rev. W. Sykes, Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. Marcell Conran, 56th Regt., a son.

At Hope Bowdler Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Riou G. Benson, a son.

Nov. 12. At Sidcup-pl., Footscray, the wife of Col. J. H. Smyth, C.B., R.A., a dau.

At Mylnbeck, Windermere, the wife of Capt. Pasley, R.N., a son.

At Broomhouse, Berwickshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Logan Home, a son.

At St. Philip's Parsonage, Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. H. Collis, a dau.

At Biddenden, Kent, the wife of Capt. Tylden-Pattenson, a son.

At Camberwell-grove, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Gace, M.A., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Francis J. Parry, esq., Royal Marines (Light Infantry), a dau.

At the Grammar-school, Macclesfield, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Tiarks, a dau.

At Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, the wife of Dr. John Campbell, R.N., a dau.

At Ardee-house, Ardee, co. Louth, the wife of William Ruxton, esq., a son and heir.

At Whitby, the wife of Capt. Dearden, late 13th Light Dragoons, a dau.

At Wicken Bonhunt Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Bliss, M.A., a dau.

Nov. 13. At Brancepeth Rectory, co. Durham, the wife of the Rev. A. D. Shafto, a dau.

Nov. 14. In St. Mark's-sq., Regent's-pk., the wife of the Rev. James Joyce Evans, a son.

At Dublin, the wife of Capt. J. C. Boyce, 4th (The King's Own) Regt., a son.

At Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. Francis Slater, a dau.

At the Rectory, Tolleshunt Knights, the wife of the Rev. Charles Lawrence, a son.

Nov. 15. In Wilton-crescent, the wife of Major Thomson, late K.D.G., a son.

At Woodlands, Worksop, the wife of C. Tylden-Wright, esq., a son.

Nov. 16. At Fryern-court, the wife of Col. W. Neville Custance, C.B., a dau.

At St. Margaret's, Herringfleet, the wife of Major Hill M. Leathes, a son.

At Friar's-hall, Hadleigh, the wife of Wm. Bacon, esq., a dau.

At Treago, Herefordshire, the wife of John H. N. Walford, esq., a son.

At Bowden-hill, Wilts., Mrs. Henry Alworth Merewether, a son.

At Manchester, the wife of the Rev. Francis Jourdain, M.A., Derwent Parsonage, Derbyshire, a dau.

Nov. 17. At Colchester, the wife of Major F. S. Vacher, 22nd Regt., Brigade Major, a son.

At Barwell, the wife of the Rev. H. T. Salmon, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of Professor Wall, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. C. W. Lohr, of Bedingham, Norfolk, a dau.

At King's Cliffe Rectory, Northants., the wife of the Rev. Edward Du-Pré, a dau.

Nov. 18. At Beckley Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. W. Hedley, a son.

At Clifton College, the wife of the Rev. J. Percival, a son.

Nov. 19. At Camden-house, Hounslow, the wife of Col. Oakes, 12th Lancers, a dau.

At Ickenham Rectory, Uxbridge, the wife of the Rev. Beauchamp H. St. John Pell, a son.

At Broxbourne, Herts., the wife of George Harmer, esq., 81st Regt., a son.

At the Vale, Ramsgate, the wife of George Burgess, esq., a son.

At Woodseat, Staffordshire, Mrs. C. M. Campbell, a dau.

Nov. 20. In Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Louisa Mills, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 11. At Rangoon, Capt. D. J. McGrigor, R.A., son of the late Lieut.-Col. Chas. McGrigor, 70th Regt., to Helen Louisa, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Richardson.

Sept. 5. At Morar, Gwalior, Capt. J. Shakespear Lowe, eldest son of J. Lowe, esq., of Hyde-park-sq., to Mary Alice, youngest dau. of the late Major Kenneth Campbell, 45th N.I., and Paymaster of the Punjaub.

Sept. 7. At Agra, F. A. Turton, esq., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary Lindsay, widow of Lieut.-Col. Remmington, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery.

Sept. 8. At Mussoorie, Upper India, Capt. George Eugene Logan, Queen's Bays, eldest son of Major-Gen. George Logan, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Louisa, only dau. of Major James Sinclair Thomson, H.M.'s 54th Regt.

Sept. 10. At the Cathedral, Port Louis, Mauritius, Lieut. Pasfield Oliver, R.A., eldest son of the Rev. William Macjanlay Oliver, Bovinger, Essex, to Clara Georgina, second dau. of Frederick Mylius Dick, esq.

Sept. 24. At the British Legation, Tangier, William Kirby Green, esq., British Vice-Consul at Tetuan, to Mary, third dau. of the late Sir Thomas Reade, C.B.

Sept. 29. At Surat, W. G. Pedder, esq., B.A., H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, late of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. W. N. Pedder, A.M., Vicar of Clevedon, Somerset, to Julia Frances, eldest dau. of Capt. C. J. Prescott, H.M.'s Staff Corps, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Province of Goozerat.

Sept. 30. At Rampore Bauleah, Bengal, James Tweedie, esq., of Quarter, Peeblesshire, N.B., to Emma Charlotte, second dau. of David Cunliffe, esq., H.M.'s Bengal C.S.

Oct. 8. At the British Legation, Tangier, Peter W. Scott, esq., of Tangier, to Francisca Maria, youngest dau. of the late Major T. H. Harrison, Royal Marine Artillery.

Oct. 13. At the Garrison Chapel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, C. W. Elphinstone Holloway, esq., Military Store Staff, second son of the late Col. Elphinstone Holloway, C.B., and grandson of Gen. Sir Charles Holloway, K.C.B., to Caroline, second dau. of Edward Pengelley, esq., Military Store Staff, Halifax.

Oct. 15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. and Rev. George Herbert, Vicar of Clun, Shropshire, to Elizabeth Beatrice, fourth dau. of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, bart., of Sledmere, Yorkshire.

At St. Katherine's, Savernake Forest, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Byng, of the Coldstream Guards, second son of the Earl of Strafford, to the Countess Henrietta Danneskiold Samsoe, eldest dau. of H.E. Count Christian Danneskiold Samsoe, and niece to the Marquis of Ailesbury.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, George Lidwill, esq., late Capt. 19th Regt., only son of Fredk. Lidwill, esq., of Dromard, Templemore, co. Tipperary, to Edith Wheatley, eldest dau. of Henry Adams, esq., of Hanover-villas, Notting-hill.

At Chute, Wilts., John Frederic Everett, esq., Capt. 25th Regt. (the King's Own Borderers), eldest son of Joseph Everett, esq., of Greenhill-house, Wilts., to Mary Florence,

second dau. of the Rev. Henry Fowle, of Chute-lodge, in the same county.

At Trinity Church, Winchester, the Rev. James Leith Moody, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. W. D. Longlands, M.A., formerly Rector of St. Gerran's, Cornwall.

At St. John's, Paddington, Edward, son of Henry Wilkin, esq., of Connaught-terr., Hyde-park, to Katharine Anne Sarah, eldest dau. of John King, esq., of Tunbridge-hall, Bottisham, Cambridge.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Arthur Annesley, third son of the late John Hancocks, esq., of Wolverley Court, Worcestershire, to Gertrude, dau. of the late Rev. John William Donaldson, D.D., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and granddau. of Sir John C. Mortlock.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, the Rev. J. J. Reynolds, B.A., Rector of Shaftesbury, Dorset, to Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Meadows, esq., and widow of T. E. Wills, esq., of Belle Vue, Shaftesbury.

At Knoddishall, Suffolk, Oswald Peter Leigh, esq., of Belmont, Cheshire, to Frances, only dau. of the Rev. George A. Whitaker, M.A., Rector of Knoddishall, and Rural Dean.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edward Hamilton Finney, esq., Major 4th Royal South Middlesex Militia, and late 1st Royals, to Susan Mary Ann Waite, granddau. of the late John F. Spenlove, esq., of the Abbey, Abingdon, Berks.

Oct. 17. At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Montrose, Lieut. Arthur Bagley, R.N., youngest son of the late Richard Boyle Bagley, esq., and nephew of Lord Castlemaine, Moydrum Castle, Athlone, to Williamina, youngest dau. of the late George Smart, esq., of Cairnbank, Forfarshire.

At Weybridge, George Howard, son of the late Major Fenwick, R.A., to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late J. Langstaff, esq., President of the Medical Board of Bengal, late Hon. East India Company, and of Cambridge-square, Hyde-park.

Oct. 20. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, C. F. Bailey, esq., of Stratford-pl., London, and Lee, Lynton, North Devon, to Emily Jeannette, eldest dau. of Charles Norris Wilde, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. C. N. Wilde, of Russell-sq.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., the Rev. John T. Barker, M.A., of Whitby, Yorkshire, to Helena, eldest dau. of Elliot Macnaghten, esq., Member of the Council of India.

At Chilham, William Nugent Smyth, esq., of Low Moor, Yorkshire, son of the late Rev. W. St. John Smyth, of Ballymoney, co. Antrim, to Catherine Isabel, eldest dau. of Chas. Hardy, esq., of Odsall-house, Yorkshire, and Chilham Castle, Kent.

At Revesby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. W. L. Childs, Perpetual Curate of Carrington and Frith Ville, to Henrietta Fowles, second dau. of George Bell, Revesby.

At Little Shelford, the Rev. John Jordan Soden, M.A., Second Master of the Coventry Grammar-school, to Eleanor Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Finch, Rector of Little Shelford and Vicar of Great Shelford, and of Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire.

At Desertcreight, James Corry Lowry, esq., Lieut. R.A., eldest son of James Corry Lowry, esq., of Rockdale, co. Tyrone, and Mountjoy-sq., Dublin, to Elizabeth Jackson, second dau. of Thomas Greer, esq., of Tullylagan, co. Tyrone, and widow of the Rev. Thomas F. Bushe.

At the Cathedral, Chichester, Wm. Richard Harry Willett, esq., of Jersey, to Cornelia, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Phillips Roberts, Rector of Eastergate, and Minor Canon of Chichester Cathedral.

At Frome, Capt. Edward Lloyd Malcolm Evans, of H.M.'s late 51st M.N.I., son of the late Col. Evans, of H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. M. H. Williams, of Park-hill, Frome, Rector of Orchard Leigh, and Perpetual Curate of Lullington, Somerset.

At Holy Innocents', Liverpool, the Rev. Robert J. Bird, Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road, London, to Dorothea, second dau. of Andrew M'Kean, esq., of Kilkenny.

Oct. 21. At Egginton, Derbyshire, the Rev. W. M. P. Pym, Curate of Little Drayton, Salop, to Maria Georgina, third dau. of the late Henry Every, esq., of Old Windsor, Berks., and sister of Sir Henry Every, bart.

At Holy Trinity, Pitlochrie, Perthshire, N. W. Massey, son of the late Hon. Geo. Massey, to Georgina, dau. of the late J. G. MacTavish, esq., of Montreal, Canada.

At Deane, Lancashire, the Rev. Joseph Heaton Stanning, of Heywood, near Manchester, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Thwaites, esq., of Sharples, near Bolton-le-Moors.

At Farmborough, near Bath, Capt. Walter J. Lord, of Sydenham, late Indian Army, to St. Clair Inglis, younger dau. of Dr. Ransford, M.D., of Sydenham, and Old Broad-st., London, F.R.C.P.E., &c.

Oct. 22. At Wormbridge, Lieut.-Col. Wilberforce Greathed, C.B., to Alice, only dau. of the Rev. Archer Olive, of Whitfield, Herefordshire.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, Henry William Bristow, esq., F.R.S., of the Geological Government Survey of Great Britain, only son of Major-Gen. H. Bristow, to Eliza, second dau. of David Harrison, esq., of Upper-green, Kennington-pk.

At Hertingfordbury, Herts., John Wormald, esq., of Raven's-lodge, Dewsbury, to Annie, eldest dau. of Col. Bailey, of Hertingfordbury.

At Hagworthingham, Francis, second son of the Rev. W. Worsley, Rector of Bratoft, to Katherine Elizabeth Edith, youngest dau. of the Rev. Francis Pickford, Rector of Hagworthingham.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Brice McI. A. Colliver, esq., S.C.L., Ch. Ch., Oxford, to Maude Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. G. L. Hanson, Vicar of Great Burstead, Essex.

At Hallaton, Thomas Hicks, esq., of Brighton,

to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Bromley Hinrich and of Lady Hinrich, of Hallaton Manor-house, Leicestershire.

Oct. 24. At the parish church, St. Marylebone, Major Henry M. Sall, unattached, late 1st Battalion 22nd Regt., to Elizabeth Sarah, widow of Thos. Reeve Tucker, esq., of Ceylon, and second dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bennett, late 101st Regt.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Frederick J. Ponsonby Hill, esq., Capt. 1st (the Royal) Regt., fourth son of the late Edward Eustace Hill, esq., Major 96th Regt., to Elizabeth Newenham, eldest dau. of Solomon Watson, esq., of Monkstown, co. Dublin.

Oct. 27. At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, Frederic Andersen Stebbing, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 8th (the King's) Regt., to Louisa, second dau. of J. S. Pidgeon, esq., of Pembridge-villas, Bayswater.

At St. Mary's, Sandwich, Alfred Gillow, esq., of St. Nicholas, Thanet, to Eliza Anne, only child of Richard Joynes Emmerson, esq., of Sandwich, and granddaughter of Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, K.C.B., of Walmer, Kent.

Oct. 28. At All Saints' Church, Lewes, George Cresswell, esq., Capt. unattached (late H.M.'s 89th Regt.), youngest son of William Cresswell, esq., of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-pk., to Isabel Sophia, elder dau. of William Vidler Langridge, esq., of Lewes, Sussex.

At St. John the Baptist's, Kentish-town, John Smith Betts, esq., of the Grange, Eastcott, Middlesex, to Lucy, youngest dau. of Commander Lardner Dennys, R.N., of Leighton-villas, Tufnell-pk. West.

At Scissett, Yorkshire, the Rev. William R. Tagart, B.A., to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Edward Sykes, esq., Bank-house, Wakefield, and widow of the Rev. J. Starkey, of Routh, Yorkshire.

At St. Giles's, Colchester, Brevet-Major Emilius Charles Delmé Radcliffe, 88th Connaught Rangers, to Louisa Boddicott, youngest dau. of the Rev. James John Holroyd, of Whitehall, Essex, Rector of Abberton.

Oct. 29. At Moncrieffe-house, the Marquis of Tullibardine, only son of the Duke of Athole, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Moncrieffe.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, George, eldest son of George Sowerby, esq., of Wycliffe-hall, Yorkshire, to Emily Isabella Jane, third dau. of the late Robert Airey, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Wadsley, Henry Tuke Holmes, esq., Capt. Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia, to Mary, youngest dau. of John Fowler, esq., of Wadsley-hall, near Sheffield.

At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, the Rev. Alexander Grimston, fifth son of the late Charles Grimston, esq., of Kilnwick, to Una Kate, dau. of the late Roland W. T. Money, esq., of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At All Saints', Derby, George Ruddle, esq., of Walton-house, Gloucestershire, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Laing, of the Mythe, Tewkesbury.

At St. David's, Exeter, Charles J. Follett, esq., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, second son of John Follett, esq., of Mount-Wear-house, Devon, to Eliza Harriet Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Nation, esq., of Exeter.

At Seend, Wilts., Nelson, third son of the late John Bendyshe, esq., of Barrington-hall, Cambridgeshire, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Brodrick, 29th Regt.

At Normacott, the Rev. Charles Clark, of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Jane Eliza, dau. of Henry Wileman, esq., of Canterbury-villa, Longton, Staffordshire.

Oct. 31. At Charlton, Kent, Major W. R. Gray, 4th Battalion Military Train, to Amy, second dau. of the Rev. William Hare, Chaplain to the Forces, Woolwich.

At Addlestone, Walter Booth, esq., of H.M.'s Military Store Staff, to Florentia, fourth dau. of Capt. G. J. Gardner, R.N., of New Haw.

Nov. 2. At Hythe, Kent, Adolphus Franke Notley, esq., of the Royal Engineer Department, to Ellen Louisa, youngest dau. of Robt. Fletcher, esq., of Worthing.

Nov. 3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Edw. Coysgarne Sim, esq., Capt. R.E., to Alice Frances Howley, youngest dau. of William Kingsmill, esq., of Sydmonton-court, Hants.

At Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, Seafield Grant, esq., H.M.'s 47th Regt. M.N.I., third son of the late Col. Charles St. John Grant, of the Madras Army, to Jane, elder dau. of Henry Taylor Chamberlain, esq., of Redland, Gloucestershire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., J. V. Ashwood, esq., of Longdon-hall, Shropshire, to Caroline Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Belliss, esq., of Wappenshall, in the same county.

Nov. 4. At Felton, Herefordshire, the Rev. J. H. Bainbrigge, second son of the late Gen. Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., to Eliza Emily, youngest dau. of the late Col. Bund, of Wickhouse, Worcestershire.

At Kilcullen, co. Kildare, Hans Hendrick, esq., of Kerdiffstown, Naas, to Jane Harriette, dau. of the late Robert Borrowes, esq., Gilltown, co. Kildare, and granddau. of Sir Kildare Borrowes.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Robt. Lampen, esq., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Mary Coralie, widow of William J. Durham, esq.

At St. Philip and St. James', Oxford, Wallace William Cragg, of Exeter College, and Glyn Padarn, Llanberis, N. Wales, to Elizabeth Ann, fifth dau. of the late William Seckham, esq., of the Rectory-house, Kidlington, Oxon.

Nov. 5. At St. Barnabas', Kensington, Alexander, only surviving son of the late Peter Clutterbuck, esq., of Red-hall, Watford, Herts., to Adelaide, youngest dau. of Sir George Barrow, bart.

At St. Thomas's, Dublin, Cuthbert F. Daly, esq., Capt. R.M.L.I., son of the late Col. Daly, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late W. Hopkins, esq., Frayne, co. Meath.

At Cranoe, Harry Walker, esq., of Burton

Coggles, Lincolnshire, youngest son of John Walker, esq., of Spilsby, to Augusta, second dau. of the Rev. John Harwood Hill, Rector of Cranoe, and Vicar of Welham, Leicestershire.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Edward William Seymour, esq., of Porthmawr, Breconshire, to Louisa Frances, youngest dau. of the late William Grant Macdowall, esq., of Arndilly.

Nov. 7. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Michael F. K. Seymour, esq., only son of Vice-Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, to Elizabeth Georgina Frederica, only dau. of Capt. W. H. Kennedy, R.N., and granddau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Sir Charles Paget.

At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, Capt. John Macvicar Burn, R.A., to Jemima, youngest dau. of James Syme, esq., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

Nov. 8. At Ealing, Middlesex, T. Prendergast B. Walsh, esq., of the Laragh Manor, and of Carrareagh, co. Cavan, H.M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt., to Isabel, only surviving child of the late Francis Nicholas, esq., LL.D., of Ealing, and Wadham College, Oxford.

Nov. 9. At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Michael Stocks, esq., of Latheronwheel, Caithness, late Major Royal Dragoons, elder son of Michael Stocks, esq., of Shibdenhall, Yorkshire, to Jane Mary, younger dau. of the late Colin Macechran, esq., of Oatfield, Argyleshire.

Nov. 10. In the house of H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin, Douglas Arthur, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. William Campbell Onslow, Madras Army, to Caroline Isabella, second dau. of the Rev. Robert Loftus Tottenham, M.A., Chaplain to the British Legation at Turin, and granddau. of the late Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Lord Bishop of Clogher.

At Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, Major-Gen. Edward Hely Hutchinson, late commanding H.M.'s 35th Regt., youngest son of the late Hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson, M.P. for the city of Cork, to Margaret Bell, dau. of the late John Livingstone, esq., and niece of the late George Hamilton Bell, esq., of Edinburgh.

At Parsonstown, King's County, George Gilmour, esq., 21st Fusiliers, to Rebecca, fourth dau. of John Fossitt, esq., of the Island, in the same county.

At St. James's, Bristol, James Highett, esq., to Frances Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Charles Robert Dampier, Rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorset, and only child of the late Rev. Edward Frowd, Rector of Upper Clatford, Andover, Hampshire.

At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, John Whitfeld Bulmer, esq., of Hereford, to Emily, second dau. of Thomas Pritchard, esq., of Ford-house, Devon.

Nov. 11. At Black Rock, Dublin, James Vaughan, esq., Staff-Surgeon R.N., Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Nicholas R. Caffrey, esq., of Dublin.

Nov. 12. At Holbrooke, Derbyshire, T. B. Horsfall, esq., M.P., to Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Leeke, Incumbent of Holbrooke.

At St. Clement Danes', Strand, the Rev. John Edw. Johnson, B.A., Vicar of Thorney, Notts., and eldest son of the late John Johnson, esq., of Highfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Harriett Lætitia, eldest dau. of John Riles Bindley, esq., of Prior-pk., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

At St. Peter's, Sandwich, Thomas William Russell, esq., to Mary Ann, relict of John Fryer, esq.

At Eccles, Robert Phillips, esq., of Manchester, fourth son of the late Robert Phillips, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 40th Regt. Foot, to Cecilia, dau. of the Rev. Canon Stowell, of Christ Church, Salford.

At Perth, John Thomson Crawford, esq., Bengal C.S., to Anna Maria Jessie, dau. of Donald McCallun, esq., late of Calcutta.

Nov. 14. At All Saints', Norfolk-sq., Edward Francis Murray, esq., of Slough, youngest son of Sir James Murray, Dublin, to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Smith Boulderson, esq., Gloucester-sq., Hyde-pk., and widow of Henry Brereton, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

At Henbury, the Rev. Henry Law Harkness, of Malvern, to Agatha Ariel, eldest dau. of Edw. Clark, esq., of Brentry, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 17. At St. Alphege, Greenwich, James Chaston, esq., of Brundish-lodge, near Framlingham, Suffolk, to Julia Atkins Sanders, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Cousens, H.E.I.C.S., and granddau. of the late Robert Leech, esq., Member of Council and Civil Judge in the Island of St. Helena.

At the parish church, Kensington, Lord William Lennox, to Maria Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Capel Molyneux, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Onslow-sq.

Nov. 18. At St. Germains, East Lothian, Col. D. Anderson, 22nd Regt., eldest son of Warren Hastings Anderson, esq., to Charlotte Christina, eldest surviving dau. of David Anderson, esq., of St. Germains.

Nov. 19. At Riddlesworth, the Hon. T. C. Bruce, youngest son of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Sarah Caroline, eldest dau. of Thomas Thornhill, esq., of Riddlesworth-hall, Norfolk.

At Hollington, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Richd. Graham Birch, esq., Lieut. (late) 1st Bengal Eur. Lt. Cavalry, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Birch, K.C.B., to Marion, youngest dau. of the late W. F. Bally, esq.

At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-st., Capt. Chas. Lennox Tredcroft, R.H.A., to Harriette Sophia Louisa, eldest dau. of J. H. Woodward, esq., of Bruges.

At the Church of the Subdeanery, Chichester, Stephen Ratcliffe Pope, esq., of March, Cambridgeshire, to Frances Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. T. Brown, Prebendary of Chichester.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, John William, only son of John Parker, esq., Wincanton, Somerset, to Blanche Charlotte Willsher, second dau. of Geo. Harrison Rogers-Harrison, esq., Windsor Herald, F.S.A.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

Sept. 17. At Orton Longueville, near Peterborough, aged 71, the Marquis of Huntly.

The deceased peer, Charles Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Huntly, Enzie, and Aboyne, &c., in the peerage of Scotland; and Baron Meldrum of Morven, co. Aberdeen, in that of the United Kingdom; Premier Marquis of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was the eldest son of George, ninth Marquis, by Catherine, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., of Bramshill Park, Hants., and was born at Orton, Jan. 4, 1792. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as M.A. in 1812. From 1818 to 1830, under the title of Lord Aboyne, he was a member of Parliament, but he was unsuccessful in contesting Huntingdonshire in 1831, and from that time may be said to have retired from public life. In 1826 he married Lady Elizabeth Henrietta, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Conyngham, who died in 1839 without issue; and in 1844, Mary Antoinetta, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Wm. Pegus and the Countess Dowager of Lindsey, by whom he has left a family of six sons and six daughters. He succeeded to the marquisate June 17, 1853, and on the death of the Earl of Aberdeen, in 1860, he was chosen to fill the vacant post of Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son Charles, Earl of Aboyne, who was born on the 5th March, 1847, and is now consequently in his seventeenth year.

A local paper (the "Banffshire Journal") justly remarks that "though not coming much before the public, the deceased Marquis was highly respected in Aberdeen, and especially on Deeside. At Aboyne, from which he took his earlier titles, and where he resided a portion of every year, he was, with his amiable Countess and family, greatly beloved. The frank and kindly manner which distinguished his intercourse with all his tenants and neighbours—of whatever estate—was a trait in his character that will long be pleasantly remembered amongst the hills and forests of Aboyne, Glentanner, and Birse."

LORD SINCLAIR.

Sept. 30. At Pilmuir, Torquay, aged 95, the Right Hon. Lord Sinclair.

The deceased peer, Charles St. Clair, thirteenth Baron Sinclair, was the only surviving son of Andrew, the twelfth Lord (who did not assume the title), by Elizabeth, daughter of John Rutherfurd, esq., of Edgerston, Roxburghshire, was born at Edinburgh, July 30, 1768, and succeeded his father Dec. 24, 1776; his claim to the peerage was affirmed by the House of Lords in 1782. He entered the army, and served for several years in the 15th Regt. of Foot, but retired in 1802, when he had attained the rank of lieut.-col. He married, first, Feb. 13, 1802, Mary Agnes, only daughter of James Chisholme, esq., of Chisholme, by whom (who died July 16, 1814) he had issue four sons and two daughters; and secondly, Sept. 18, 1816, Isabella Mary, youngest daughter of Alexander Chatto, Esq., of Main House, Roxburghshire, by whom he had two daughters and one son. His Lordship was long one of the representative peers for Scotland, and he was also a deputy-lieut. for Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, but he took little part in public affairs. He is succeeded by his

son, the Hon. James, Master of Sinclair (born July 3, 1803), formerly an officer in the Grenadier Guards, who married, Sept. 14, 1830, Jane, eldest daughter of Archibald Little, esq., of Shabden Park, Surrey, by whom he has a numerous family.

The barony of Sinclair was erected in 1489, in favour of a son of William, Earl of Orkney, the Chancellor of Scotland under James III. The eighth baron obtained an extension of the patent to the heirs male whatsoever of his father, but the ninth, tenth, and eleventh barons (*de jure*) never assumed the title.

Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B.

Sept. 23. At Holly Hill, Hampshire, aged 76, Admiral Sir Henry Hope, K.C.B.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of Captain Charles Hope, R.N. (nephew of the second Earl of Hopetoun), by Jane, daughter of Admiral Sawyer, was born in 1787, entered the navy in the spring of 1798 as midshipman, became lieutenant in 1804, and captain in 1808. He served in the Mediterranean on board the "Kent," 74 (which ship conveyed Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt), and was also at the blockade of Alexandria, in 1801. He afterwards removed to the "Swiftsure," Captain Benjamin Hallowell, and was on board that ship in the desperate engagement with the enemy which reduced her to a wreck, and rendered her a prize to a portion of the French squadron which had escaped from Toulon. He afterwards saw a variety of hard service in almost every part of the world, and was in command of the "Endymion," 40-gun frigate, in 1815, when he distinguished himself by his ardour in pursuing, his intrepidity in bringing to close action, and his undaunted spirit in maintaining for two hours and a half a most unequal conflict with the American ship "President," of 56 guns and 465 men, which at length hauled down her colours, after a loss of 35 killed and 70 wounded. Previously to this affair, Captain Hope had taken the "Perry," letter of marque, had also served at the blockade of New London, and had contributed, during an expedition up the Penobscot, to the capture of the town of Castine, September 1, 1814. On arriving with his prize at Spithead, he was presented by the Admiralty with a gold medal, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. The "Endymion" was put out of commission in September, 1815, and her commander ever after remained on half-pay. He, however, was successively advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, vice-admiral, and admiral, and was also naval aide-de-camp to William IV. and to her present Majesty. In July, 1855, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. His commissions bore date as follow:—Lieutenant, May 3, 1804; commander, Jan. 22, 1807; captain, May 24, 1808; rear-admiral, Nov. 9, 1846; vice-admiral, April 2, 1853; and admiral, Jan. 20, 1858.

In 1828 he married his cousin, Jane Sophia, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B., of Dalby Hall, Leicestershire, but was left a widower in the following year. He left personal property to the amount of £70,000, nearly one-half of which he bequeathed to various religious and charitable societies; the main bequests being the following:—Church Missionary Society, £4,000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £4,000; London City Mission, £4,000; Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £2,000; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £2,000; Colonial Church and Schools, £2,000; Irish Church Mission, £1,000; Sailors' Home, Wells-street, London Docks, £1,000; and to the church in connection with the Sailors' Home a legacy of £5,000 (which by the codicil was increased from £1,000); to the Richmond School for the Daughters of Naval Officers, £1,000; Thames Church Mission, Sailors' Destitute Asylum, Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, Sailors' Orphan Girls' School at Hampstead, London Church Extension and Training Aid Institution, each a legacy of £500.

RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE, M.P.

Sept. 17. At Ardochy, Glengarry, aged 80, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.

The deceased was descended from a family long settled in Aberdeenshire, but was himself born at Montreal, in Canada, in 1781, his father, Mr. Alexander Ellice, being then the managing director of the Hudson's Bay Company. Being sent to Europe for education, he was placed first at Winchester School, and afterwards at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, which he left with the degree of M.A. in 1800, when he returned to America, and entered into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.

After the lapse of a few years he settled in London as a member of the firm of Inglis and Ellice, an extensive West India and American house. He soon after married Lady Hannah Bettesworth (the youngest sister of Earl Grey, and relict of Captain Bettesworth, R.N.), and thus became connected with the leading members of the Whig party; he, however, by no means neglected commerce for politics, but was one of the most successful merchants of his time. In 1818 he was elected M.P. for Coventry, and, with only the interval of one Parliament (1826—1830), he continued the representative of that city until his death. When Earl Grey came into office, Mr. Ellice obtained the post of Secretary to the Treasury, and he made himself conspicuous by his activity in regard to the election of the Parliament of 1831 which passed the Reform Bill. He resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury in August, 1832, but was induced to resume office in April, 1833, when he was appointed Secretary of War, which post he continued to hold till the Melbourne Administration retired from office in December, 1834. From that time he refused to again enter the public service, but he continued an active member of the House of Commons, and his counsel and co-operation were earnestly sought by each succeeding Ministry of Liberal principles.

Mr. Ellice was a man of large property, not only in Canada, but in Great Britain. He through life evinced a great partiality for the Highlands, and at his residence of Glenquoich, where he usually passed the Parliamentary recess, he exercised unbounded hospitality, as many as 1,400 guests being entertained there in a single season. There was scarcely a visitor to the North, distinguished either in the literary or political world, who had not the privilege of spending a few pleasant days at Glenquoich, and the friends of the deceased in that part of the country had thus opportunities of mixing in society such as could rarely be met with elsewhere.

Mr. Ellice's death was very sudden. Only a week before, he had presided at a public dinner at Aberdeen, and he continued to the last apparently in his usual health and spirits, being found dead in his bed without any previous illness.

By his first wife (who died July 29, 1832) Mr. Ellice had an only son, Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P. for St. Andrews Burghs, who married a daughter of the late General Balfour, and sister of the present Mr. Balfour, of Balbirnie. In 1843 he married Lady Leicester, the relict of Mr. Coke of Holkham, the first Earl of Leicester, who died in the following year.

Mr. Ellice last year received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of St. Andrews, and he was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Invernesshire. He was the original chairman of the Reform Club, which was mainly established in 1834-5 by his influence. He was the intimate friend of many French statesmen of the Orleans dynasty, and of M. Thiers in particular; and with many other foreigners of distinction he maintained to the hour of his death confidential correspondence.

As to his long Parliamentary career, "The Times" remarks:—

"Perhaps no representative of a large town was ever so long a popular member or was allowed such independent action in the House of Commons. On any unpopular vote in Parliament he was accustomed to make public an explana-

tory and exculpatory letter to his constituents. If this was not altogether 'satisfactory' to his hard taskmasters the 'old freemen,' his personal presence in Coventry always made everything right. He never canvassed in the ordinary sense of the term. On his arrival for re-election he addressed the workmen in the manufactories and at their nightly places of resort. It is needless to say that his occasional donations and gifts for public local purposes were most liberal. Among his best Coventry supporters he numbered several masters of Conservative opinions, and the most extreme Radicals gave him their split votes in exchange for his capital speeches and promises to be less Whiggish in future. The truth was that the member and his constituents thoroughly understood and trusted each other."

G. W. HOPE, ESQ., M.P.

Oct. 18. At Luffness, Haddingtonshire, aged 54, George William Hope, Esq., M.P. for New Windsor.

The deceased was the eldest surviving son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope (fourth son of the second Earl of Hopetoun), by Georgina Alicia, third daughter of George Browne, Esq., of Ellistoun. He was born at Blackheath, in 1808, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831. The death of an elder brother, however,—who, by the way, contested on one occasion the county of East Lothian, and there displayed the talents for which the whole family have been remarkable,—altered his position, and removed him out of the ranks of practising barristers. In 1836 he married the younger daughter and co-heiress of Lord Montagu. Mr. Hope, having by the death of his brother been rendered independent of the legal profession, very early began to turn his attention to politics, was elected for Weymouth in 1837, and was again chosen for the same place in 1841, but was unseated on a petition. He was returned for Southampton in 1842, and became Under Secretary for the Colonies, an appointment which he held until the retirement of Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, in December, 1845, and when the Parliament was dissolved in 1846 he did not offer himself for re-election. In 1859, however, he again came forward, and was chosen for New Windsor, as an avowed supporter of the Derby Administration. He retained his seat until his death, although failing health had of late rendered his attendance in Parliament very much less frequent than in former days, when he was remarkable for his earnest attention to business. He then shewed himself an able speaker, and was remarked for his spirited defence of the policy of Lord Stanley as Colonial Minister, when called in question on several occasions, particularly by Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller, after his elevation to the House of Lords had rendered the services of an attached friend and champion necessary to him.

J. H. LANGSTON, ESQ,. M.P.

Oct. 19. At Sarsden, Oxfordshire, aged 66, James Haughton Langston, Esq., M.P. for the city of Oxford.

The deceased was the son of John Langston, Esq., of Sarsden House, and was born in 1797. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, at which University he was created Honorary Doctor of Civil Law in 1819. In 1824 he married Lady Julia Moreton, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Ducie.

Mr. Langston's first entry into Parliament was for the borough of Woodstock. In 1826 he was elected for the city of Oxford, when he headed the poll, and he occupied the same position at each succeeding election. In 1835 he retired from political life, but came forward again in 1841, and was elected. In 1847 and 1852 he was returned without opposition in company with Sir W. P. Wood. In 1857 he again stood a contest with the same result as before, being returned with Mr. Neate, when the numbers were as follows:—Langston, 1,667; Neate, 1,057; Cardwell, 1,016; Gaselee, 225. Mr. Langston throughout his early career was

a Liberal, and he was also a strenuous supporter of the ballot. He stood very high in the estimation even of his political opponents, and he was also favourably known as a good landlord and an active magistrate.

MARSHAL COUNT D'ORNANO.

Oct. 14. At the Hotel des Invalides, Paris, aged 79, Marshal Count Philippe d'Ornano.

The deceased, who was born at Ajaccio, January 17, 1784, was son of Lucien d'Ornano, Col. of the National Guard of Ajaccio, and of Isabelle Bonaparte, cousin of Napoleon I. At 16 he was sub-lieutenant of Dragoons, and made the second campaign of Italy; at 19 he formed part of the expedition to St. Domingo. He brought home despatches, and went out again to St. Domingo, where he had the good fortune to escape the almost entire destruction which swept away the expeditionary force and its chief.

In 1803 Ornano was made captain and adjutant-major of his regiment, and a couple of years afterwards the First Consul gave him the command of a battalion of Corsican sharp-shooters. He was present at the camp of Boulogne, and there received, at the creation of that order, the Legion of Honour. He was present at Austerlitz, and obtained the Cross of officer of the Legion. After the battle of Jena he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 25th Regiment of Dragoons, with which he served in Poland. He next went to Spain under Ney, and was present in several affairs. In 1811 he obtained the rank of general of brigade; joined the expedition to Russia; was present at Ostronow and Mohilev, and was named general of division a few days before the battle of the Moskowa, where he commanded the cavalry of the army of Italy under the orders of Prince Eugène Beauharnais. He was severely wounded in the retreat, and only escaped through a carriage being given up for him by Napoleon. During the campaign in France he commanded the Dragoons of the Guard, and took an active part in the defence of Paris. He gave in his adhesion to the Bourbons when they were restored in 1814, and served under them; but when Napoleon escaped from Elba he declared for his old chief, but a wound received in a duel prevented his appearing at Waterloo. After the second fall of the Emperor he was arrested, imprisoned, and finally exiled to Belgium. He was, however, allowed to return to France in 1818, but took no part in public affairs. In 1830, however, he joined the monarchy of July, and became commandant of the 4th Military Division, and Peer of France. On the establishment of the Republic in 1848, Count Ornano, who had been removed from his command by the Provisional Government, accepted without any difficulty the new order of things, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Indre and Loire in 1849. His known relations with the President of the Republic caused him to be regarded as one of the leading partisans of the Elysée. On the dissolution of the Constituent, he was again returned for the same department to the Legislative Assembly, and, as a matter of course, constantly voted with the Elyséans. He was one of the first named members of the Consultive Commission after the *coup d'état*, and his fidelity was rewarded by his nomination to the post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, together with the rank of Senator. On the retirement of Prince Jerome, father of Prince Napoleon, he was appointed Governor of the Invalides, where, two days only before his death, he was visited by the Emperor.

We borrow from *Galignani* some particulars relating to the ancestry of the late Marshal:—

"Few families reckon among their members a greater number of distinguished men than that of the late Count, the third marshal of the name. Sprung from the sovereign counts of Corsica, dukes de Mittihano, princes of Montlaur and Cistria, the family goes back to Ugo Colonna, who conquered Corsica

from the Saracens in the time of Charlemagne, and it has produced a cardinal, several bishops, and three marshals. Sampierro d'Ornano entered the French service in 1533, and obtained from Francis I., for his conduct at the siege of Perpignan, where he saved the life of the Dauphin, the right of bearing in his arms two bands azure, with a fleur-de-lys or. He was killed while attempting to conquer Corsica from the Genoese in 1567. Alfonse his son, the first marshal, was created by Henri IV., after having rendered constant services to his King. The son of Alfonse—Jean-Baptiste, Count de Montlaur — was the second marshal, and received the bâton under Louis XIII.; Richelieu had him imprisoned in 1626, considering him dangerous. The last representative of that branch died in 1698. The chief of another branch was a general and governor of Bayonne under Louis XVI., and was the guardian of Mlle. Cabarrus, afterwards wife of Tallien and Princess of Chimay."

The Marshal first married the Countess Colonna Walewski, *née* Countess Laczynska, mother of the present Count Walewski. She died in 1817. He leaves only one son, Count Rudolphe d'Ornano, Deputy, first Chamberlain to the Emperor, and Master of the Ceremonies. His cousin, Napoleon Ornano,—also related to the Bonaparte family,—who was then a second lieutenant in the 3rd Regt. of Dragoons, was implicated in the Boulogne affair in 1840. He was tried before the Chamber of Peers, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

M. Billault.

Oct. 13. At Gresilières, near Nantes, aged 58, M. Billault, Minister of State.

The deceased was born at Vannes, Nov. 12, 1805. He joined the bar of Nantes at the age of twenty, and was named deputy in 1837, by three electoral colleges in the Loire-Inférieure, those of Nantes, Paimbœuf, and Ancenis, when he selected the last, which he represented until 1848. He soon made himself noticed in the Chamber of Deputies. Energetic, bold, and always ready to speak, he soon became one of the most prominent members of the constitutional Opposition. When M. Thiers formed the second Cabinet of which he was President (March 1, 1840), he named M. Billault Under-Secretary of State for Commerce and Agriculture, and the new official soon displayed a rare aptitude for business. M. Thiers' ministry being overturned on the Eastern question and replaced by that in which M. Guizot was Minister of Foreign Affairs, before becoming President of the Council, M. Billault returned to the Opposition. He was soon after admitted a member of the Paris bar, and in the Chamber he became one of the most persistent and acrimonious opponents of M. Guizot's Government. He particularly distinguished himself by his opposition to the right of search, and to what was called the "Pritchard indemnity." In 1846 he was elected for the third *arrondissement* of Paris, and also for Ancenis in the Morbihan. Though he was one of those who declaimed most violently against the corruption "which," he said, "threatened to destroy for ever all representative institutions in France," he declined taking any active part in the organization of the Reform banquets which were the precursors of the Revolution of February. Immediately after that event, M. Billault was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Loire Inférieure. There were thirteen representatives named, and he was third on the list, having obtained 88,858 votes. He took his place among the "moderate Democratic" party, and voted for the banishment of the Orleans family; against the Bill requiring security from the journals, and against two Legislative Chambers; but in all other questions, including the election of President of the Republic, he acted with the Right. He was not re-elected in 1849 for the Legislative Assembly, but the Prince-President, who had formed a just appreciation of his value, did not lose sight of him, and more than once applied to him when new ministerial combinations were found necessary.

After the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December M. Billault was returned for

St. Girons in the Ariège, and was named President of the new Corps Législatif, and greatly contributed to the re-establishment of the Empire. In July, 1854, he succeeded M. de Persigny as Minister of the Interior, and was called up to the Senate in December of the same year. While in this post he succeeded in passing the law of public safety, popularly known as the *Lois des Suspects*, after Orsini's attempt, but was superseded by General Espinasse, who was considered the best instrument for carrying out its provisions. M. Billault was subsequently named Minister without portfolio, and his duty was, with M. Baroche, to defend in the Chamber the acts of the Government. The labour thrown upon him by this ungrateful office (for he often had to defend measures which he did not approve) undermined his health. At the next change of Ministry he was appointed Minister of State in place of M. Walewski; and as he continued to be the official advocate in the Senate and Legislative Corps, it seemed to be the first step towards a return to the old system of responsible Ministers. His death occurred from heart disease, which was believed to be aggravated by the result of the elections of 1863, when several known opponents of the Imperial rule were returned. He was an able and a ready speaker, and no one ever succeeded better in dressing out a bad cause in the fairest colours. He was always listened to with pleasure, even by those who most differed from him, and he was singularly mild and unassuming in his deportment.

"In his private character," says the *Moniteur*, "he was kind, affable, and easily reached. He was fond of facilitating the entrance into life to young and hardworking men whose merit he had discovered. He remembered that he had himself risen by his own exertions, and that he had met with many difficulties. He has thus inaugurated more than one career, and leaves behind him men who will never forget him. M. Billault was before all a family man, and it was there that he found his greatest enjoyment, although cruelly affected by the loss of a wife whose virtues are not forgotten. He had married his daughters, one to a deputy and the other to a member of the Council of State, and he had concentrated all his affections on his children and grandchildren. M. Billault has now become a part of history, but he will be perhaps able even after his death to render further services to his country."

General Bedeau.

Oct. 30. At Nantes, aged 59, Marie Alphonse Bedeau, a General exiled from France in 1851.

The deceased was born in 1804, entered the army at the age of 20, and commenced his active military life as a captain in the Belgian campaign of 1831-2. In 1836 he was sent to Algeria, where, during a period of ten years, he won for himself high promotion. For his distinguished conduct at the siege of Constantine, he was appointed commander of the town after its capture. Subsequently he was employed against the Kabyles, took part in the expedition of Cherchell, held the hill of Mouzaia against the force of Abd-el-Kader, fought the Arabs at Medeah and Miliana, and in 1842 was sent to operate on the frontiers of Morocco—where Abd-el-Kader had sought refuge—and to occupy the province of Tlemcen. Having tranquillized that district, after an immense number of conflicts with the Arabs, he took part in the battle of Isly in 1844, winning for himself a Divisional Generalship, and the post of Superior Commander of the Province of Constantine. He made two successful campaigns in 1845; and in 1847 was engaged in the expedition against the Kabyles of Bougie. He was Governor of Algeria for a short time, being succeeded by the Duc d'Aumale, after which he returned to France, receiving the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He was chosen to act against the insurgent Parisians at the outbreak against Louis Philippe's Ministry, but so favoured the popular cause as greatly to forward the views of the Republicans.

On the fall of the King he was nominated Minister of War by the Provisional Government of the new French Republic, but had hardly time to accept the office when he received the military command of Paris, one of his first acts being the disarming of a portion of the troops whose excesses were dreaded by the Government. Among his subsequent honours were his promotion to the command of the First Division of the Army of the Alps, his election for the Loire-Inférieure, his appointment to the Vice-Presidentship of the Assembly, &c. In his position in the French Republic he distinguished himself as a friend of moderation, and assisted in crushing the rising of the "Reds" at Paris, June, 1848, when he received a wound. He refused the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs, tendered to him by Gen. Cavaignac; but continued to discharge the duties of Vice-President of the Corps Législatif, to which he had been elected by the department of the Seine, up to the *coup d'état* in 1851. He was then arrested by order of Louis Napoleon, with Cavaignac and Lamoricière, and finally banished from France. For many years he lived privately in Belgium, taking no part in political affairs, but of late he had been allowed to return to France.

THE REV. H. J. HUTCHESSON.

Sept. 12. At the Rectory House of St. Alphege, Palace-street, Canterbury, aged 80, the Rev. Henry John Hutchesson.

The deceased was one of the five children of the Rev. Thomas Hutchesson, Rector of Elmstone, Vicar of Northbourne, and Perpetual Curate of Shoulden in the county of Kent, by his second wife, Elizabeth Beale, daughter of the Rev. John Pery, a clergyman who, though holding a benefice near Maidstone, resided chiefly at Knowle, as the intimate friend of the Duke and Duchess of Dorset. The eldest brother of the deceased, General Thomas Hutchesson (born Jan. 11, 1781), and his youngest brother, Francis Pery Hutchesson M.D. (born April 4, 1784), died some years ago, leaving behind them the character of distinguished men in their respective professions. His two sisters, Misses Elizabeth and Jane Hutchesson, the eldest and youngest children of their parents, still survive.

The deceased was born at Northbourne, Nov. 26, 1782, and was baptized on the following day. His family having removed to Canterbury on his father's decease (Nov. 3, 1789), he was entered on the books of the King's School in that city in the year 1791, at the age of nine years, under the care of the learned and reverend Christopher Naylor, M.A., and the amiable and reverend John Francis, M.A., the then Head and Under Masters of the school. In 1800 he became, as a Tancred Scholar, a member of Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1804 he took the degree of B.A., but was not created M.A. till 1812. On the 13th of Jan. in that year he was elected to one of the Fellowships founded by Mr. Philpot for natives of Kent in Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was ordained deacon at Lambeth on Dec. 22, 1805, by Archbishop Manners-Sutton, and by the same prelate was admitted into the priesthood in Canterbury Cathedral on Sept. 24, 1809. He was licensed to the Curacy of St. Alphege and St. Mary, Northgate, with the Chaplaincy of St. John's Hospital, in December, 1805; and on April 26, 1806, was appointed Domestic Chaplain to George John Frederick, Duke of Dorset. In 1809 he became Curate of Waldershare and Whitfield, and in April, 1812, he accepted the Curacy of Thanington, near Canterbury, to which in 1817 he added the Curacy of SS. Cosmas and Damian in the Blean. These latter curacies he resigned after a tenure of about fourteen years, and retired into unofficial life, residing with his venerable mother (who deceased in 1830) and his sisters in St. Alphege Rectory. His Fellowship at Clare Hall he retained till his death, so that he was probably connected as Fellow of a College with the University of Cambridge for a longer

period than any other Fellow of any College. For a brief period in 1815 he undertook, at the request of the Dean and Chapter, the duties of the Head Mastership of the King's School at Canterbury, on the decease of the Rev. Chris. Naylor, a position for which, as a sound scholar, he was well qualified. He had during the two previous years kindly acted as mathematical tutor successively to three pupils, viz. the Rt. Rev. Dr. Broughton, Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australasia, the Rev. George Gilbert, Prebendary of Lincoln, and the Rev. Charles Eaton Plater, Rector of New Church, near Romney. By these he was always regarded with affectionate esteem. Although for the last twenty-five years he declined to accept any ecclesiastical duties, he was not uninterested in the affairs of the Church, but was an attentive observer of the changes which have gradually been taking place in the Established Communion, being ever ready to support by his pecuniary and moral influence all measures tending to promote its efficiency. Quietly and unostentatiously he contributed to the funds of those Societies which have been formed within the Church on orthodox principles, and was generally one of the first subscribers to the special funds raised for the advancement of religion in the colonial dioceses, having always a particular regard to the province of his dear friend and pupil, Bishop Broughton[a]. During his lifetime he aided in the support of several students at St. Augustine's, recommended to him by the College authorities, and on the day of the consecration of the College chapel he offered the magnificent sum of one thousand pounds sterling for the foundation of a Scholarship for an Australian student in that institution. A few years later he founded another Scholarship in the same College by a donation of one thousand pounds stock, to be held by a student from the Clergy Orphan School, or in default of such applicant, by any *orphan* son of any clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland, of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, or of the Colonial Churches.

Recently he supplied the funds for a Life Boat at Dungeness, which is called "The Providence," and which has already been the means of saving fourteen lives.

After an illness of about a month's duration, Mr. Hutchesson was taken to his rest on the 12th of September, in a good old age, deeply regretted by his sisters and by all those who had the privilege of being admitted to his intimate friendship. His mortal remains were deposited in the churchyard of Elmstone, in a grave formed at the south-east angle of the chancel. The mourners were Colonel Powell and Rev. F. Rouch (his executors), Mr. Jenkin (a nephew-in-law), the Warden of St. Augustine's, Rev. W. Temple, Rector of St. Alphege, Rev. Charles Barlow, Captain Crawley, and P. B. Hallowes, Esq. It is the intention of his sisters to place a painted glass window in Elmstone Church to his memory, and a tablet in the crypt of St. Augustine's Chapel. The legacies of a public kind devised by him are as follows:—

To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £1,000; to the Christian Knowledge Society, £1,000; to the Sons of the Clergy, £500; to the Clergy Orphan School, £500; to the Society for Additional Curates, £500; to the Kent Ophthalmic Hospital, £300; to the Destitute Sailors' Home, £100; to the Deaf and Dumb Society, £200; to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, £100; to the Canterbury Dispensary, £50; to the St. John's Foundation School, £200.

[a] One of his last gifts was a donation of £10 towards the Broughton Window in Sydney Cathedral.

William Ranger, Esq., C.E.

Sept. 12. At his residence, St. George's-square, Pimlico, aged 63, William Ranger, Esq., C.E.

Mr. Ranger was known of late years chiefly from having been employed by

the Board of Health upon many of the inquiries into the condition of towns, preliminary to the provisional orders and application of the Public Health Act. His reports include those on Aylesbury, Barnard Castle (two), Barnsley, Cambridge, Chatham, Cheshunt, Coventry, Crumpsall, Darlington, Dartford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Edmonton, Elland-cum-Greetland (two), Enfield, Grimsby, Halifax, Hartlepool, Heckmondwyke, Hexham, Hertford, Hitchin, Hoddesdon and Broxbourne, Leicester (besides one on the burial-grounds), Northallerton, Northowram and Southowram (Halifax), Romford, Ryde (two or three), Shipley, Shirley, New Sleaford, Southampton, Spalding, Stockton-on-Tees (two), Thurmaston, Tottenham, Tynemouth, Uxbridge (two), Wakefield, Waltham Abbey, Ware and Great Amwell (two, and one on the burial-grounds), West Cowes, Whippingham (two), and perhaps some others, besides that on Croydon, for which he was associated in the inquiry with Mr. Page.

Some seven or eight and twenty years ago, Mr. Ranger's name was most known in connexion with a patented system for the formation of concrete in blocks for the building of walls in the manner of masonry. The principal applications of the material that we can call to mind in London buildings, were those in part of the Wellington Barracks, and in Barry's front of the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields. In these cases the effect was superior at least to that of cement; but in some buildings in which the material was employed, the durability for ornamental accessories, if not plain surfaces, has not been found sufficient. Still, the artificial stone of the College of Surgeons is in as good a state as the natural stone of the hall and library of Lincoln's Inn, hard by, of so much later date.—*The Builder.*

Professor Cockerell.

Sept. 17. At his residence, in Chesterterrace, Regent's-park, aged 75, Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A., Emeritus Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy.

The deceased was the son of Mr. Samuel Pepys Cockerell, himself an architect of eminence, and was born in 1788. His father sent him at an early age to Westminster School, where, as the form-fellow of the Duke of Bedford, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Russell, Sir John C. Hobhouse, and other eminent men, he contracted many valued friendships, which he retained to the last. From Westminster he entered his father's office, where he studied for some years, perfecting his power of pencil, and evincing soon such ability that in 1809 we find him acting as confidential assistant to Sir R. Smirke, who was then engaged in the rebuilding of Covent-garden Theatre, and who always cordially acknowledged the value of the aid rendered by his young friend in the accomplishment of the work. Meantime influences were in action which were to sever him for some years from the dry details of the desk and the practical application of his professional talent. Few of those who knew him, even in later years, when age had subdued and softened those indications of character which appear on the countenance of men, could fail to fancy how plainly in youth energy and imagination must have been legible on that fine brow and in those deep, expressive eyes; and it is easy to conceive how an enthusiastic love of sculpture, excited and fostered by a perusal of the *Reliquiæ* of Stuart and Revett, and other publications of the Dilettante Society, would combine with his innate spirit of adventure to drive him with resistless impulse from the cold and imperfect representations of beauty to which alone he had access in England to the land of their conception itself, the city of the Violet Crown and the very imprints of the chisel of Phidias. Interest was accordingly sought to secure him a safe conduct to the East, and in May, 1810, he sailed in a sloop of war, intrusted by the kindness of the late Mr. William Hamilton, F.R.S., then Under-Secretary for Foreign

Affairs, with despatches for the Embassy at Constantinople. Here he passed some pleasant months in the society of Byron, Hobhouse, Stratford Canning, and others of taste and genius; but Greece was the country of his longing, and he was impatient to realize the glory of her deathless monuments, which had so long dazzled his imagination. At Athens, where he arrived in the autumn of the same year, he allied himself to a brotherhood of kindred fervour to his own. Haller of Hallerstein, the eminent Bavarian, with Linck and Stackelberg, and Foster, an architect of Liverpool, offered their help and companionship in an undertaking, which conferred on the party a fame probably coeval with the beautiful remains which their labours and discoveries gave to the world. The state of comparative preservation in which the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius at Ægina then stood made them sanguine of recovering valuable sculptures as a reward for excavating there, and a fee to the Vaivode of Athens purchased the right of establishing themselves on the island. It could not purchase immunity from vast manual labour, from exposure to climate and precariousness of supplies, or from the great personal danger which in those days and in those lawless lands attended any attempt to travel or explore beyond the supervision of garrisons and patrols. Ægina itself was then, as of old, a stronghold of pirates, who lorded it in those waters, while the mainland swarmed with banditti, a band of whom, at a later period, held Stackelberg for a long time prisoner to ransom, and made cartridges of his beautiful drawings. However, the cool heads and stout hearts of the artist-adventurers were shortly rewarded for all their perils by the discovery of the celebrated Æginetan marbles, now in the Glyptothek at Munich. Urgently and repeatedly did Cockerell write to the English Government pressing them to purchase for his country these fruits of his labour, and offering, with a generosity which those who knew him will recognise as an element of his character, to surrender his own share of their value. But there were weighty claims on the attention of Ministers at home, and Haller, more fortunate in his invitations to the Crown Prince of Bavaria, himself a *dilettante* of eminence, did not hesitate to avail himself of their delay, securing the prize for his country by purchase at Zante, where in the first instance the marbles had been stored after their removal from Ægina. An article on these sculptures, from the pen of Mr. Cockerell, appeared in the "Quarterly Journal of Science," 1819; but the beautiful and elaborate work in which they, together with the treasures from Bassæ, are described and criticised, was not brought out by him, partly owing to diffidence of his own editorial powers, and partly to pressure of professional avocations, till the year 1860, when it was published in a handsome folio volume. It was in July, 1811, that the party of friends, having deposited for safe keeping at Zante the beautiful Æginetan relics, set sail thence in an open boat for the small port of Pyrgo, which lies opposite on the coast of the Morea. Then striking inland, and journeying with fatigue and difficulty through a wild population, they reached Olympia, where, however, they seem to have found nothing worthy of a long halt. A happy instinct led them on to the Arcadian village of Andritzena, in the immediate neighbourhood of which, at Bassæ or Phigaleia, stood remains of a temple of Apollo Epicurius, with considerable indications of buried treasure. A singular fortune, attendant on Cockerell's spirit of adventure, led in a great measure to the discovery of the Phigaleian marbles, of which he was able to induce England to become the possessor, and which are to be seen in the British Museum. Having crept during the temporary absence of the tenant into a hole or cleft where a wolf had established her lair, he felt, on probing with his knife the accumulated litter, the resistance of some uneven surface beneath, which before withdrawing from the den he satisfied himself

was sculpture. Immediate excavation was resolved upon; shepherds were induced to assist with their labour, and two fine bas-reliefs having been exhumed the hopes of the party were at their highest, when there came a peremptory order from the Vaivode of the district forbidding the peasants to help the work of the Giaour. Resistance to such a decree was hopeless, and, though Cockerell's indomitable spirit rebelled against the notion of retreat, having worked with little result for two days by himself with a small pickaxe, which was his constant companion, while the others were occupied in drawing, he too was fain to bow to necessity, and the party left Bassæ, resolving to prosecute, if possible, under more favourable auspices the research which had been so cruelly interrupted. Passing through Messenia, Cockerell now resolved to visit, at the price of all the hazard which the incursion might entail, the province of Maina, a land of savage patriots, whose boast it was that from the time of the Spartans they had held their soil unconquered against every successive invader. A Turk would not have dared to pass their frontier; the church bells, which hung mute throughout the rest of Greece, rang out defiantly from the belfries of Maina, and few Franks committed themselves willingly to their vicinity; but no calamitous result attended this visit, and Athens was safely reached again in the autumn of the year.

It was always a subject of deep regret to Mr. Cockerell that he had no share in the expedition which, during his absence from Greece in 1812, was undertaken to the rich ground from which, in the previous summer, he had been driven; but Haller and the rest, having obtained a concession from Vely Pasha, then Governor of the Morea, were harassed by a continual fear lest the secret of the wolf's den should ooze out, and the territory they claimed to themselves be occupied by strangers, and deemed it but prudent to avail themselves without delay of the sanction they had so long striven for. Assisted accordingly by Leigh, who charged himself with the guardianship of English interests, and Bronstedt, a talented Dane, they proceeded to Phigaleia, and were beyond their expectation fortunate in the task they had prescribed to themselves, shipping for Zante the proceeds of their enterprise. Meanwhile, he who had been the life and soul of their earlier explorations was in Sicily, whither he was borne rather by accident than design. Dispirited at the untoward close of the campaign at Bassæ, and without immediate prospect of those facilities which his friends afterwards obtained, he parted from them at Athens, and in a small coasting trader, threading the islands of the Ægean, and filling his sketch-books as opportunity permitted along the shores of Asia Minor, one morning found him in the Gulf of Satalia, or, as the newer maps have it, Adalia, where Captain, afterwards Admiral Beaufort, the celebrated hydrographer, was surveying. It could not have been other than a pleasing change from the discomfort of the little *speronaro* to the hospitalities of the frigate, which were freely offered, and in the enjoyment of which Cockerell spent some months. During the cruise an incident occurred which was near entailing on him a severe penalty for the recklessness with which, where an antiquity could be visited or a drawing made, he habitually trusted himself to the tender mercies of those lawless populations. While separated from his party, and sketching at the castle of Ayas, near Satalia, where the captain had landed for water, he was informed by some better-disposed native that the townspeople had attacked the boat; and, taking instantly to flight, he had barely time to board it as it pushed off, the men being unarmed, when a fire of matchlocks was opened from the shore, killing a midshipman and severely wounding Beaufort. This disaster necessitated the sailing of the frigate to Malta, whence Cockerell crossed to Sicily, and spent the greater part of 1812 there, devoting much attention to the renowned port of Syracuse, and labouring long and

earnestly at Agrigentum. The visit resulted in the beautiful work which he published at a later date on the Temple of Jupiter Olympius there, vulgarly called the "Temple of the Giants." He had now heard of the success of his friends at Bassæ, and was restlessly anxious that England should become the possessor of the precious remains they had brought to light. Thinking, therefore, to give greater weight to his country's pretensions by his presence at Athens, he rejoined his former companions, and had the satisfaction of seeing the Phigaleian marbles purchased by an agent of the English Government for $60,000 in May, 1813. Then the robust constitution and elastic frame, which had braved so long that night air of the mountain and more deadly malaria of the marsh, to which many a gallant traveller had succumbed, broke down in its turn beneath the deferred attack of those insidious enemies. Prostrated for three months by a fever so akin in its terrible symptoms to plague, that he was deserted by the chief physician of the city, he owed his life to the devoted constancy of Haller and the kind care of a lady at whose house he lay. At last he regained strength, and, setting out from Athens in November, 1813, he went northward during that winter by Thebes and Delphi, and other haunts of classic fame, to the wild beauties of Epirus, and its then important capital of Janina. It was probably during the year 1814 that he visited the Seven Churches of Asia Minor. The record of that expedition is a considerable collection of drawings, to which no date is attached, but at the time of Napoleon's return from Elba, we find him investigating Pompeii, and forming one of a band of Englishmen who united and armed themselves to protect their countrywomen in those days of anarchy at Naples, when the King fled at the rumour of Murat's march upon the city. Everywhere Italy was disturbed, and travel was difficult and dangerous. With his drawings under his arm and pistols primed at his girdle, Cockerell rode up to Rome, where his reputation had long preceded him. The fatigues and dangers he had surmounted, the courage which no less than talent had been essential to his successes, all the difficulties scarcely appreciable in these easier days, were fully realized there, and the society of men of genius, gathered that year in the Eternal City, welcomed with open arms the handsome, talented, brave young Englishman, who had so dared and triumphed for Art. Frenchmen formed a majority of the artistic circles there, and Cockerell soon found himself allied in close intimacy with Caristie, Haudebourg, Mazois, Ingres, and others of their most distinguished countrymen. The impression made upon his imagination by that winter of study in such companionship, among Rome's princely palaces, her rich galleries of sculpture, and her noble vestiges of Imperial glory, found utterance in that beautiful and well-known drawing of the "Restoration of the Roman Forum," exhibited by him soon after his return to England, and subsequently engraved and published. In 1816 he was at Florence, where, by his arrangement of the group of Niobe as it at present stands, he solved a long-vexed question, and left to the city of the Medici a lasting memento of his perception and skill. Returning in the ensuing spring to England, he found himself famous before he had entered on his strictly professional career, which, indeed, was but the superstructure of the foundations he had laid in his absence. Business flowed at once to his office, and before the year 1825 he had been engaged on a score or more of works of various importance. Among them were the national monument on Calton-hill, Edinburgh, intended to be a copy of the Parthenon, but never completed; the Hanover Chapel in Regent-street, Lampeter College (Gothic), the Bristol Institution of Science, and many country houses. Later he was successful in competing for the Cambridge University Library, of which, however, only one wing was built (1837); he executed the London and Westminster Bank, Loth-

bury (1838), the Taylor Buildings at Oxford (1841-42), the deservedly admired Sun Fire Office in Threadneedle-street, the Church of St. Bartholomew, Moor-lane (1847), and completed the St. George's Hall at Liverpool (of which the architect, Elwes, had died, worn out with the work) in 1852-54. His title to be considered a master of sculpture, if not sufficiently proved by his written works, would be amply established by the pediment of this edifice, which has no parallel in modern performance. He was appointed Surveyor to St. Paul's in 1819, and held that office till his final retirement from the profession. About the year 1832 he became Architect to the Bank of England, and in that capacity executed important works, not only at head-quarters, but also at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, and Plymouth. He entered diligently into most of the leading competitions, but his unwillingness to sacrifice his own views on the principles of art to the popular preferences of the day, proved in several instances detrimental to his interest. The design which he submitted for the Houses of Parliament, in a different style from the beautiful conception of Barry, had, nevertheless, its warm supporters; and in the case of the Royal Exchange, it will be remembered by those interested in architecture at that time that his plan was placed first by the judges, though some irregularity prevented its being adopted.

But upon his extensive attainments, not only in architecture but in sculpture, and all other branches of æsthetic knowledge, and upon the services which his unwearied zeal rendered to the cause of pure art, rather than upon the number or importance of the works which he executed, the fame of Mr. Cockerell will rest. The pure classical spirit which stamps its impress on his buildings has secured to them an immunity from those attacks which the partisanship of rival schools or the captious jealousy of critics has directed against so many cotemporary works. The battle of the styles, which for thirty years has divided the world of art, raged harmlessly around the eminence on which all had agreed to place him, for the love and enthusiasm with which he devoted himself to the study and illustration of English mediæval art secured to him the respect and admiration of the followers of the Gothic school, no less than of those who professed the style of which he was the special exponent.

In his efforts for the advancement of art, as in his æsthetic views, he was eminently catholic and liberal. He laboured zealously for the more general diffusion of art-knowledge, and was long a director of the School of Design at Somerset House. In the Royal Academy, though an uncompromising supporter of the integrity of that body, he proposed and vigorously pressed several important reforms, in most of which his ardour and disinterestedness, though met by long opposition, eventually triumphed. The admission of engravers to the full honours of the Academy and the retirement of superannuated members in favour of rising men were favourite schemes of his; in both of these he was ultimately successful, and as regards the latter he was himself the first to act upon his own measures. His cordial encouragement in private life of merit among the younger members of the community of art secured him their affectionate esteem, and the loyalty of his opposition and conciliatory demeanour preserved to him the friendship of those of his colleagues from whom he differed in opinion. His solicitude for the material welfare of his less gifted or less fortunate brethren manifested itself in the efforts which, in conjunction with others, he devoted to the maintenance of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, to which he acted for forty years as treasurer; he also elaborated in 1850 a scheme for a properly guaranteed Provident Society for Builders' Workmen, which, however, fell to the ground through the indifference of the objects of his benevolent exertions.

His country showered upon him her ἀριστεῖα of artistic distinctions, con-

ferring upon him the titles of A.R.A. (1829), R.A. (1836), Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy (1840), D.C.L., Oxon. (1845), and President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1860),—being the first professional man appointed to that post. The first gold medal given by Her Majesty to the Institute was awarded to him in 1848, and he was a member of the Dilettante Society, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. The estimation in which he was held in foreign countries is sufficiently attested by the honours they conferred upon him. He was appointed one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France in 1841; one of the ten members of merit of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome in 1843; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour (1855); member of the Royal Academies of Bavaria (1828), Belgium (1852), Copenhagen (1858), of the Society of Arts of Geneva (1823), of the Archæological Society of Athens (1837), and of the Institute of Architects of New York in 1860.

It is almost superfluous to add that the death of Mr. Cockerell leaves a sensible blank in the roll of English artists. Not only by the members of his own profession has his claim to the honour and esteem in which he was held been fully recognised, but for upwards of half a century the refined charm of his classic taste and the truthful grace of his pencil have been influential over minds less susceptible of interest in the mere practical results of his great architectural skill. Eminently of an æsthetic temperament, and clinging, doubtless, with the proudest memories to the glorious labours and discoveries of his youth, he was himself a little impatient of the reputation which to some extent has accrued to him, that he permitted the Greek to reign too paramount over the mediæval model in his estimate of merit and beauty. But this judgment can never be acquiesced in by those who will avail themselves of the evidence which lies to their hand of his warm appreciation of other schools. His preface to the "Iconography of the West Front of Wells Cathedral," over which work he expended much labour and research, manifests so clearly his sympathies with Christian art and so deep an intelligence of its aim, that we are tempted to extract one passage from it which is conclusive upon this point:—

"It is the moral understanding of the artist," he says, "which is most affected by the contemplation of so vast an assemblage of Christian art, as contrasted with the classical contained in our museums or in ancient monuments. Habituated to the Grecian model, in which the pride of life, the sensuality of beauty, a superhuman energy, or an unreal Elysium are assumed, deluding with a beau-ideal and disappointing to all human experience, he is brought here to the full admission of the realities and the true conditions of human existence—probation by the sweat of the brow, and the grand achievement of eternal life."

Nor are there wanting other works of his, such as the papers written for the Archæological Institute on the works of William of Wykeham and the cathedrals of Lincoln and Salisbury, to refute any accusation of a want of interest in the architecture of the Middle Ages, though such portion of his fame as he won during the early years which he devoted to classic art cannot but remain inseparably associated with it.

Mr. Cockerell married, in 1828, a daughter of the celebrated engineer John Rennie, and leaves several sons, and also a daughter married to Mr. Ralph A. Benson, eldest son of M. G. Benson, Esq., of Lutwyche Hall, Shropshire. By them, as by all who knew him, the charm of his character, in which were blended with so much strength and manliness the deepest tenderness and the most active kindness of heart, made him loved as he is regretted. Death, as is somewhere written, gives liberty to memories as well as to critical judgments, and in his case there can be none but loving thoughts to recal

> "The touch of a vanished hand,
> And the sound of a voice that is still."

The remains of the deceased Professor were laid in their last resting-place in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the side of his

relative, Rennie, on Thursday the 24th of September, in the presence of a large body of professional and personal friends, the beautiful and impressive service of the Church of England being chorally celebrated on the occasion.

Rev. Dr. Faber.

Sept. 26. At the Oratory, Brompton, aged 49, the Rev. Francis William Faber, D.D., formerly of Oxford, but of late years Superior of the Congregation of St. Philip Neri, in the Church of Rome.

The deceased, who was the son of — Faber, Esq., an attorney of Durham, and nephew of the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B.D., the author of several well-known works on Prophecy, was born in 1814, was educated at Harrow School, and was sent thence to University College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship. In 1836 he gained the Newdigate prize for his English poem, "The Knights of St. John;" in the same year he took a second class *In Literis Humanioribus;* and in 1837 was elected to one of Dr. Johnson's Theological Scholarships. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ripon and priest by the Bishop of Oxford. He retained his Fellowship at University College till 1843, when he took the college living of Elton, Huntingdonshire.

Mr. Faber had early in his University career adopted High Church opinions. In 1838 he published a work called "The Ancient Things of the Church of England," in which, as well as in several others subsequently published, he used hard language respecting the communion which he afterwards joined.

He remained at Elton for rather more than two years, during which time he restored his church, organized a choir, and performed the usual functions; but he at length entertained doubts as to the Scriptural character of the Church of England, and, after a period of hesitation, he threw his lot in with Mr. Newman, who with Mr. Dalgairn, Mr. Capes, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. Cottin, Mr. Morris, and other well-known Anglicans, had been received into the Roman Catholic Church in 1845. On Sunday, November 16 of that year, Mr. Faber preached a short sermon from Ruth, and intimated that it would be the last time he should appear in the pulpit of Elton Church. On the following day he was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Dr. Wareing, vicar-apostolic of the northern district, at St. Felix Chapel, Northampton. Mr. Faber was accompanied in his secession by Mr. T. F. Knox, B.A., a member of a noble Irish family, who had, a year or two before, taken a distinguished degree at Cambridge. Beside Mr. Knox, who was his guest, Mr. Faber took over to Rome a dozen of his parishioners, one or two being chorister-boys of tender age; and this latter fact was the subject of a painful correspondence between the Rev. Sir Geo. Robinson and Mr. Faber in the early part of 1846.

Having been received into the Church of Rome, and having retracted all his hard speeches against her, Mr. Faber was for some time a resident of St. Wilfrid's, Staffordshire, where he founded a confraternity. In 1849 he came to London, and established the brotherhood of St. Philip Neri in King William-street, Strand. In 1854 the Oratory was removed to the splendid buildings adjoining Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, where there are now twenty priests, besides lay members, novices, &c. Here, for ten years, Dr. Faber worked with great success, so far as regards proselytism, and the spacious chapel of the Oratory was filled with a continually increasing number of worshippers. His health was very bad for some time before his death, and his last days were embittered by a controversy concerning one of his converts, a youth from Westminster School.

"Of all the converts to Roman Catholicism from the Anglican faith," says the writer of a memoir in the "Morning Post," "none have been more zealous, more successful, more earnest, than Dr. Faber. His accomplishments, his administrative tact, his brilliant conversational powers, his unfailing good temper and geniality, have brought round him

a band of devoted and attached friends, who attended him day and night during his painful illness, and now bitterly lament his death."

Dr. Faber had been long well known as a writer, and in earlier days he was considered one of the most graceful and charming of young poets. The "Cherwell Water-lily, and other Poems," was a most popular book in the days of his Oxford career. The author's friendship with the poet Wordsworth may account for his enthusiastic affection for the mountain and lake scenery of Cumberland and Westmoreland — Keswick, Longwrigg, Grisedale Tarn, &c. His intense love for Oxford, his description of Oxford in spring, and of St. Mary's by night, take high rank among the poetical triumphs of the nineteenth century. One or two of his poems are addressed to Lord John Manners, his fellow-traveller and most intimate friend; and his "Rosary" and other poems he dedicated to Mr. Beresford Hope, who "out of a humble mind, with cheerful augury, redeemed from sacrilege the Abbey of St. Augustine." His poems on Scio, Candia, Parnassus, Therapia, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Rothsay, and others, shew a great power of description and much poetical feeling; and in his works of late years, since his secession, there is a wonderful combination of piety, credulity, earnestness, extravagance, and eloquence. Among them may be named his popular "All for Jesus," which has had an immense sale in England, and of which 40,000 copies have been sold in America alone; "The Saints and Servants of God," "The Spirit and Genius of St. Philip Neri," "Sir Lancelot," "Spiritual Conferences," "Growth in Holiness," "Jesus and Mary," "Tales of the Angels," "Discourse on the Sacraments," &c. Many of his works have been translated into French, German, and Dutch.

WILLIAM BUCKLE, ESQ., C.E.

Sept. 30. At his residence, Royal Mint, London, aged 69, William Buckle, Esq., Vice-President of the Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The builder of the first locomotive engine which made the journey from Liverpool to Manchester, so unfortunately remembered less for the triumph of engineering art than for the dreadful death of Mr. Huskisson, ought not to pass away from the world without a line of friendly notice. William Buckle was the contemporary and friend of Watt and Stephenson, and his name is associated with many scientific improvements. He was born at Alnwick Castle, in 1794, and was educated at the Hull Grammar School. Mr. Buckle superintended the arrangements of the visit of George IV. to Ireland. After this he became connected with the Soho Works of Messrs. Boulton and Watt at Birmingham, where he held a responsible post till 1851, in which year he was appointed by Sir John Herschel to an important office in the coining department of the Royal Mint. — *The Builder.*

MRS. TROLLOPE.

Oct. 6. At Florence, aged 84, Mrs. Trollope, the well-known novelist.

The deceased, Frances Milton, was born at Heckfield, Hants., in 1779. Her father (who held the New College living of Heckfield) was the designer of the wet dock at Bristol, and was well known as a man of scientific acquirements. She married Mr. Thomas Anthony Trollope, B.C.L. of Oxford (1794), and Fellow of New College, who was called to the bar in 1801, and died at Bruges Oct. 23, 1835 [b]. He was unsuccessful in his profession, and about 1828 removed with his family to America, and resided there for some years. In 1832 Mrs. Trollope, who had then returned to Europe, made her first appearance as an authoress, and produced her caustic

[b] A notice of his decease occurs in GENT. MAG. (N. S. v. 445). In the new edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual" several works are ascribed to him which really belong to his son, Thomas Anthony Trollope.

work termed "Domestic Life of the Americans," which though manifestly written in a most unladylike spirit, and in a style of broad caricature, was favourably received in England—a fact that gave extreme offence in the United States. Its success led her to devote herself to literature as a means of support for her family, the burden being cast on her by the failing health of her husband, and it was soon followed by "The Refugee in America," in which some fancied slights that she had received whilst there, and the comments that her former work had provoked, were repaid with interest.

Being gifted with a ready pen, she continued to write, producing in rapid succession book after book, on a variety of subjects. A considerable portion of her life was spent in travel, and to this source may be ascribed her most vigorous delineations of character and manners. Mrs. Trollope has published no fewer than 102 volumes, all of which have been popular in their day—a sufficient proof of her industry and her facility of composition. In 1833 appeared "Belgium and Western Germany," a work marked by shrewd observation and a lively style. "Paris and the Parisians" was published in 1835. Then came "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," "Vienna and the Austrians," with a novel, "The Romance of Vienna." In 1839 she published three novels, and her literary activity was continued down to 1856, when she published "Fashionable Life in Paris and London." "The Vicar of Wrexhill," "The Widow Married," "The Barnabys in America," "Eustace," "Petticoat Government," and "The Lexingtons," are among the best specimens of her novels. Mrs. Trollope's writings are characterized by great ability, but this is marred by a coarse, unfeminine style.

The "Athenæum" speaks thus eulogistically of her:—

"It is scarcely thirty-five years since she commenced that literary career which made her one of the most remarkable women of her period. But at the time alluded to Frances Trollope was fifty years of age. She had fought a hard battle of life, and was grievously stricken in the contest. But she was a woman of stout heart, perseverance, and ability. The wife of a barrister who had not been fortunate, Frances Trollope found herself, after an unsuccessful attempt to establish a home in America, here in England, with the world to begin again, a husband too ill to aid her, and children who needed aid and could as yet give none. Many men in like circumstances would have appealed to public charity, but the true woman's heart did not fail her. She wrote for bread, and reaped that and honour. Her writings never bore the shadow of her circumstances. They were as bright at the first as when, later, circumstances brightened. Her own sorrows, tears, and anxieties were never intruded between her and her public. Frances Trollope had a heart above that; and such a heart, with such ability as hers, carried her triumphantly to fortune. . . . For some years this indefatigable worker, having fulfilled all duties as wife and mother, and accomplished the purposes for which she had toiled with unfainting heart, withdrew to Florence. She had been tested as few women have been, and we fear that the strain on her powers did not leave her with full capacity even for the enjoyment of her well-earned repose."

Her son, Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, educated at Winchester and at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, is distinguished in the world of letters, and has written two volumes on Brittany, "The Life of Filippo Strozzi," "The Girlhood of Catherine de Medicis," "La Beata," "Tuscany in 1849 and 1859," and other works. His wife (formerly Miss Garrow) translated into English Niccolini's *Arnaldo di Brescia*, and has communicated to the "Athenæum" some valuable papers on the social aspects of the revolution in Italy.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, the author of "Barchester Towers," "Framley Parsonage," "Doctor Thorne," "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," "The Three Clerks," &c., is not, as has been stated, a son of the authoress, but a near relative of her husband's family, which is a branch of the Trollopes of Lincolnshire.

JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, ESQ., F.S.A.

Oct. 19. At his residence, Hanger Vale, Ealing, Middlesex, aged 84, John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., one of the Registrars of the Royal Literary Fund Society.

Mr. Nichols was the only surviving son of Mr. John Nichols, F.S.A. London, Edinburgh, and Perth, the historian of Leicestershire, the literary biographer of the eighteenth century, and for forty-eight years the Editor of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE[c]; the disciple and successor of William Bowyer the learned printer, and one of the friends of the last days of Samuel Johnson.

Mr. Bowyer Nichols was the eldest child of his father's second marriage with Martha, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley, in Leicestershire; was born in Red Lion Passage, in the parish of St. Bride, Fleet-street, on the 15th of July, 1779, and received his baptismal name of Bowyer in respect to the memory of his father's early friend and benefactor. His mother having delicate health, and dying in 1788, after giving birth to a numerous family, his youthful years were chiefly spent with his maternal grandfather and his great-uncle Mr. William Iliffe, at Hinckley, and he received the first portion of his education from the Rev. William Brown, at the neighbouring village of Stoke Golding. It was continued under the Rev. Dr. Roberts at St. Paul's School, which he left in Sept. 1796, and then joined his father in business, to which he attended through life with constant application and assiduity. Among his duties, from an early age, was that of assisting in the editorship of this Magazine; and the contributions which he made to its pages, when not signed with his initials, had usually the signature N. R. S., being the final letters of his name. In 1833 Mr. Nichols became the sole proprietor of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (of which he was previously only a shareholder with the descendants of Edward Cave and David Henry), and in 1834 transferred a share to the late Mr. William Pickering, of Piccadilly, the late Rev. John Mitford, the editor of Gray, being constituted the principal Editor. Having subsequently repurchased that share, he in 1856 conveyed the whole property to Mr. J. H. Parker of Oxford.

Mr. Bowyer Nichols rendered material services to his father's great literary coadjutor, Richard Gough, Director S.A., the editor of Camden's *Britannia*, and author of the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," more particularly in the Histories of the Counties of Surrey and Dorset.

The former History, which was originally compiled by the Rev. Owen Manning, was undertaken in 1803, at the persuasion of Mr. Gough, by William Bray, Esq., of Shere, then Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries; who, in the preface to the second volume, which appeared in 1810, after alluding to the death of Mr. Gough, added that the labours which in consequence had devolved upon him, "had been rendered light by the indefatigable attention and very great accuracy of Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, who left him little to correct, except errors of his own."

"The History of Dorsetshire," by the late Rev. John Hutchins, was in like manner proceeding to a second edition under the superintendence of Mr. Gough, when the whole impression of the third volume (then nearly complete) was consumed in the fire which destroyed the printing-office of Messrs. Nichols in the year 1808. That volume was afterwards reprinted, amplified into Volumes III. and IV., which were published in 1813 and 1815, having been arranged for the press by the industry of the subject of this memoir, under the direction of his father. (See the particulars more fully related in the "Literary Illustrations," vol. viii. p. 568.)

[c] The memoir of Mr. Nichols which appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for Dec. 1826 (accompanied by the last portrait which was taken of him), was written by Mr. Alexander Chalmers, F.S.A., the editor of the General Biographical Dictionary.

We may mention further, in regard to English topography, that from Mr. Nichols's press proceeded also the greater portion of the most magnificent volumes that have ever been produced in that department of literature: as, Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," in three volumes folio; Clutterbuck's "History of Hertfordshire," in three volumes folio; Surtees' "History of Durham," in four volumes folio; Raine's "History of North Durham," in one vol. folio; Sir R. C. Hoare's "History of South Wiltshire and of the City of Salisbury," in five volumes folio; Hunter's "History of South Yorkshire," in two volumes folio; Baker's "History of Northamptonshire," (left imperfect in one volume and part of the next); Whitaker's Histories of Whalley and of Craven; Dallaway's "History of the Rape of Arundel," (as re-edited by Cartwright); Cartwright's "History of the Rape of Bramber;" the commencement of Lipscomb's "History of Buckinghamshire," and the commencement of Phelps's "History of Somersetshire." At the period of Mr. Nichols's death a third edition of Hutchins's "Dorsetshire," in folio, is proceeding from his press, and the fourth Part has just been published.

Mr. Nichols was also, during the whole of his business life, one of the printers of the Votes and Proceedings of the Hon. the House of Commons, an appointment which had been held by his father, and by his predecessor Mr. Bowyer, from the days of Mr. Speaker Onslow. In the year 1819 he removed from the neighbourhood of Fleet-street to Parliament-street, Westminster (carrying with him his tutelary ensign of *Cicero's Head*), in order that the Votes and other parliamentary papers issued with them might thenceforward be daily published with the regularity of a morning newspaper.

Among Mr. Bowyer Nichols's other occasional literary undertakings, we may mention the following:—

"The Life and Errors of John Dunton, Citizen of London; with the Lives and Characters of more than a thousand Contemporary Divines, and other Persons of Literary Eminence. To which are added, Dunton's Conversation in Ireland; Selections from his other genuine works, &c. 1818." 8vo. This remarkable medley of biography had furnished very curious and valuable materials for "The Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," the fifth volume of which contains a long article upon the eccentric author. The "Life and Errors" is reviewed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. lxxxviii. i. 248, followed by a series of additional notes at pp. 292, 393, 441, 513, 599. These were chiefly communicated by the Rev. Edward Berwick [d], D.D.

"The Athenian Oracle Abridged; containing the most valuable Questions and Answers in the Original Works on History, Philosophy, Divinity, Law, and Marriage, published by John Dunton. 1820." 8vo. (See GENT. MAG., 1820, ii. 241.)

Having been appointed printer to the Corporation of London (an appointment that he did not long retain), he was in 1819 induced to produce "A Brief Account of the Guildhall of the City of London," in 8vo. (which is illustrated with two excellent views of the ancient and modern structure, by John Carter and J. C. Buckler), reviewed in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for Jan. 1819, p. 42.

In 1824, on the destruction of the royal foundation of St. Katharine's near the Tower, in order to the formation of St. Katharine's Docks, Mr. Bowyer Nichols remodelled the old History of that establishment by Dr. A. C. Ducarel (4to. 1782), and published it, with the original and additional plates, under the title of an "Account of the Royal Hospital and

[d] The Rev. Edward Berwick, of Lugan, Chaplain to the Marquess of Hastings, and author of a Life of Scipio, was the editor of "The Rawdon Papers," consisting of letters to and from Dr. John Bramhall, Primate of Ireland, printed and published by Messrs. Nichols in 1819, 8vo. Sir Arthur Rawdon, the second Baronet, married Helen Graham, whose grandmother, Isabella Countess of Menteith and Airth, was daughter and co-heiress of the Lord Primate.

Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London," 1824, 4to. (See our vol. xciv. i. 543.)

In 1826—within three weeks of the decease of his old friend the historian of Leicestershire—died Joseph Cradock, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., formerly of Gumley in that county, one of the associates of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and author of "Zobeide, a tragedy," and other literary productions. Mr. Bowyer Nichols was left executor to this gentleman (together with the late Mr. William Tooke, F.R.S., commemorated in the Obituary of our last Magazine); he wrote the memoir, which was accompanied by Mr. Cradock's portrait, in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for Jan. 1837, and he afterwards edited Mr. Cradock's Memoirs and Literary Works, which together formed four octavo volumes.

In 1833 Mr. Bowyer Nichols followed the steps of his father as a commentator on the works of Hogarth. His compilation is a very interesting and valuable manual upon that subject, of which the contents are thus described in the title-page: "Anecdotes of William Hogarth, written by Himself; with Essays on his Life and Genius, and Criticisms on his Works, selected from Walpole, Gilpin, J. Ireland, Lamb, Phillips, and others. To which are added, a Catalogue of his Prints, accounts of their variations, and principal copies; lists of Paintings, Drawings, &c. 1833." 8vo. It is illustrated with forty-eight miniature plates, principally the work of John Mills.

In 1836 Mr. Nichols produced his "Historical Notices of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire," 4to., of which the letter-press was compiled from the previous books on the same subject by Mr. John Britton and Mr. John Rutter, and the plates were those which had illustrated the latter of those works, which had both been produced in 1823, when that extraordinary mansion was a great object of public curiosity. Mr. Nichols brought down the history of the Abbey to its final destruction. (See our Magazine for July, 1836, p. 58.)

A similar completion to the history of a modern structure of equal if not greater curiosity, was Mr. Nichols's "Illustrations of Her Majesty's Palace at Brighton, formerly the Pavilion:" published in folio, 1838. This work contains a series of magnificent plates, executed in the first instance by the command of King George the Fourth, under the superintendence of Mr. Nash the architect: but the history of the building (to a great part of which that favourite term of the elder Disraeli, *secret history*, might justly be applied,) was first collected by Mr. Nichols in this edition; to which was prefixed a description of the Palace from a survey made by Edward Wedlake Brayley, F.S.A., in 1836. Not long after, the desertion of Brighton for Osborne in the Isle of Wight, closed the "Royal" period of the annals of the Pavilion.

After the death of his kind friend and patron, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the Wiltshire historian, Mr. Nichols was invited by Mr. Merrik Hoare, the brother and executor of that public-spirited antiquary, to form a Catalogue of the large and valuable library left by Sir Richard as a heir-loom to his successors at Stourhead. This was printed (for private use only) in a very handsome octavo volume, entitled "Catalogue of the Library at Stourhead, co. Wilts. To which are added, An Account of the Museum of British Antiquities; a Catalogue of the Paintings and Drawings, and a Description of the Mansion: by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart." 1840. At the annual meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, held on the 15th of Sept. 1854, Mr. Nichols communicated "Some Notices of the Library at Stourhead," comprising a review of the topographical labours of all the coadjutors of Sir Richard Hoare and others who have devoted their attention to the history of Wiltshire; this was printed in the second volume of the "Wiltshire and Natural History Magazine," 1855.

The last literary task in which Mr. Nichols engaged was the continuation and completion of his father's "Illustra-

tions of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," the sequel of the well-known "Literary Anecdotes." He arranged and edited the seventh and eighth volumes of that work, which were published in the years 1848 and 1858. They are occupied in great measure with the correspondence of Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, and his literary friends, and contain also supplemental additions to the entire range of both series of the "Anecdotes and Illustrations," with various notices and correspondence of the author's immediate friends and contemporaries, extending necessarily, in some measure, into the literary history of the present century as well as the last.

Mr. Nichols was one of the oldest members of the Linnæan Society, to which he was introduced in 1812, and he was one of the few survivors of those who took part in the Sunday-evening *soirées* of Sir Joseph Banks. It was owing to this connection that he became the publisher of "A Selection of the Correspondence of Linnæus, and other Naturalists, from the Original Manuscripts," edited by Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Linnæan Society, in two vols. 8vo. 1821.

He had also been a supporter of the Horticultural and Zoological Societies from the early days of their existence. In 1818 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to which he became printer in the year 1824, as his father had been at a previous period. He was not the author of any important memoir in the *Archæologia*, but the Society was frequently indebted to him for minor communications and exhibitions; and so was the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, of which he was an original member, as he was of the Numismatic Society, the Royal Society of Literature, and the Athenæum Club.

He served all the annual offices of the Stationers' Company, and attained that of Master in 1850, as his father had done in 1804, and to the last he was a constant attendant at the meetings of its Court of Assistants. He presented to the court-room in 1836 a portrait of his father, by John Wood; and in 1855 supplemented by a gift of £500 consols his father's benefaction for pensions to three poor printers, raising them thereby to £10 each. At the monthly meeting of the Court held next after his death, a resolution has been passed expressive of the deep regret of the members in the loss of one who, "while distinguished for his literary attainments, and remarkable for his kind and courteous disposition, ever took an anxious interest in the welfare of this Company."

In 1821, on the resignation of his father, he succeeded to the office of one of the three Registrars of the Royal Literary Fund, to the business of which he paid a uniform and devoted attention. To the Royal Humane Society, in the foundation of which by Dr. Hawes his father was an active coadjutor, Mr. Bowyer Nichols gave his services for many years as one of the committee of management. In his own neighbourhood of Westminster he was a Governor of the Grey Coat and Green Coat Schools, and of St. Margaret's Hospital. He had been repeatedly a member of the direction of the Westminster Fire Office, and had very recently terminated his two last years of duty in that capacity.

Mr. Nichols inherited from his father many of his excellent qualities, among them an equability of temper which was seldom ruffled or disturbed, and his manners were courteous, conciliatory, and ingratiating. His general conduct was characterized by great industry and assiduous application, both to private and public business. In his domestic relations he was ever affectionate in his family, cordial to his friends, and considerate towards his dependents. Though burthened in his latter years with various infirmities, one of which was loss of sight, that sense having gradually become impaired until it was wholly gone, he retained remarkable powers of memory and energy of purpose, with a continual interest in all that was passing around him, either in private or

public affairs, and a judgment in nowise diminished from its wonted accuracy. He had both on the Tuesday and the Thursday before his death journeyed from Ealing into the City, for the transaction of important business; and to over-fatigue on the latter occasion was attributable the attack of congestion of the lungs, from which his bodily powers were not sufficient to rally, and under the exhausting effects of which he peacefully breathed his last, after only three days' illness.

He married, in 1805, Eliza, elder daughter of John Baker, Esq., of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, and subsequently of Hampstead (of whom a brief memoir is preserved in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1825, ii. 642), and by that lady, who died in 1846, he had issue fourteen children, of whom the survivors are three sons and four daughters. The former are, John Gough Nichols, Esq., of Parliament-street and Brighton, Robert Cradock Nichols, also of Parliament-street, an Associate of King's College, London, and Francis Morgan Nichols, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-law, and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford; and all three are Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Of Mr. Nichols's daughters the eldest is unmarried; Emma (deceased) was the wife of the late Thomas Griffiths, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Hammersmith, and has left one surviving daughter; Harriett, the third, is the wife of the Rev. William Comyns Berkeley, son and heir-apparent of William Berkeley, Esq., of Cotheridge Court, Worcestershire; Isabella is married to George J. Elvey, Mus.D., of Windsor; and Anna, to William John Jarvis, Esq., of Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park.

There are portraits of Mr. Nichols by John Jackson, R.A. (in water colours), about 1818; by F. Hopwood (in pencil), 1821; by John Wood (in oil), 1836; and by Samuel Lawrence (in chalks), 1850. From the last there is a private lithograph by J. H. Lynch. His bust was chiselled by W. Behnes, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858.

Mr. Nichols's funeral took place on Saturday the 24th of October, in the Kensal Green Cemetery, where he had erected a family tomb upon the death of his wife. The attendant mourners were limited to his immediate relatives, accompanied by the Rev. E. W. Relton, Vicar of Ealing, by whom the last rites were performed; but the grave was surrounded by a large concourse of those to whom Mr. Nichols had given employment from their boyhood, and many of whom had grown grey in his service.

Mr. Nichols formed large collections illustrative of English topography, consisting not only of the county histories and other books of local history and genealogy, but also of drawings, engravings, printed papers, and rubbings of sepulchral brasses, which he arranged in parishes, having several portfolios for most of the counties. As he has made no specific disposition of these collections, they will be brought to public sale, with the greater part of his library, in the ensuing spring.

J. B. BUNNING, ESQ., F.S.A.

Nov. 2. At his house in Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 61, James Bunstone Bunning, Esq., Architect to the City of London, Fellow of the Institute of British Architects, and of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Bunning was the son of a surveyor in London. He was articled to Mr. George Smith, but appears to have received his professional training chiefly in his father's office, and, losing him in 1819, when he was rising into manhood, he very early commenced practice on his own account. He married, in 1826, Miss Basan, a lady born in the West Indies, of Italian parents: whose good qualities and admirable management contributed to his success, and who now survives him.

From that time he worked at his profession with ardour and with increasing results, obtaining many public appointments, which he retained till compelled to abandon them on being elected, twenty years ago, to his latest office in

the City of London — one which is thought to have been less productive, immediately, of emoluments than the offices which he gave up.

About the period of his marriage, he succeeded by great exertions in obtaining the district surveyorship of Bethnal-green. He also was appointed to the surveyorship of the Foundling Hospital estates. About 1835 or 1836 his design for the City of London School was selected in a competition: the building (in the Gothic style) was erected under his superintendence, and opened on the 2nd of Feb. 1837. He sent a design and model in the competition for the Houses of Parliament, and one for the Royal Exchange competition. The Receiving House of the Royal Humane Society in Hyde Park was erected from his drawings. In 1839 he was appointed Surveyor to the London Cemetery Company. He made considerable alterations in the Highgate Cemetery, and subsequently laid out the Nunhead Cemetery, with all the roads and approaches. About this time also he was surveyor to the Haberdashers' Company, and built the Five Bells Hotel, together with the Railway Tavern, Hatcham-terrace, Albert-terrace, and many streets of houses at New Cross, all on the Company's estate. About 1840 or 1841 he was appointed surveyor to the London and County Bank. He erected and converted buildings for the branches of this bank in many towns, Canterbury, Chatham, Brighton, and Leighton Buzzard being of the number. About the same time he built the Bethnal-green Union Workhouse, which cost about 25,000*l*. Other appointments previously to his City office were those of surveyor to the Thames Tunnel, and surveyor to the Victoria Life Office. Also he was architect to the Chelsea Waterworks. Amongst his latest works in his private capacity were the towers, now cut down, and some part of the approaches, of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge, the work of the younger Brunel. He built a mansion at Lillingstone Dayrell, in Buckinghamshire, and altered one in the Regent's Park for the late Baron Vaughan.

On the 23rd of Sept. 1843, Mr. Bunning was elected to the office of "Clerk of the City's Works," Mr. Tite having been also a candidate. In 1847 the designation was changed to that of Architect. During the twenty years that Mr. Bunning held the appointment, he was called upon to design and carry into effect several important buildings, involving an aggregate expenditure of more than three-quarters of a million, and to design numerous street improvements costing a million; and for which he made all the surveys and valuations, besides performing for the Corporation numerous other duties, such as attendance upon committees, the management of the surveying and valuation business of the City lands, the Bridge House Estates, the Coal and Corn Exchange, and the Markets, as well as the supervision of the police-stations. His completed buildings and street improvements represent but a small part of the labour that he was required to perform.

In 1845 Mr. Bunning designed a street which was to pass from the west end of Cheapside to Carey-street. In 1846 he planned and surveyed the line of New Cannon-street. This street was completed and opened for traffic, after about eight years, that is in 1854. In connection with the design was that of a new street from Earl-street to the Mansion House. That improvement was only commenced; but it may be said to be now about to be completed slightly altered, in the design of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Victoria-street, Clerkenwell, which had been commenced by a Government commission, was continued to Coppice-row, and opened in 1855. Mr. Bunning also carried into effect many minor but valuable street improvements. Such were the widening of Threadneedle-street in 1846, and the continuation of Tudor-street to Whitefriars Dock in 1849.

In 1848 he made a design for raising the Holborn Valley. This project he again brought forward in 1860, in con-

nection with central railway-stations, and with two new streets from a meat-market in Smithfield. Last year he made designs for considerable improvements in the streets about the Coal Exchange, involving a new street thence to the Monument, and he proposed to widen Thames-street from Billingsgate to St. Magnus' church.

Giving the list of his buildings as nearly as we can, in their order:—The *Coal Exchange* was completed in 1849. There is great merit in the internal planning, if not also decorative design, of the rotunda, which has an iron and glass dome, and is sixty feet in diameter. The idea of the painted decorations illustrative of coal and the trade was excellent. The *City Prison, Holloway*, of "Castellated Gothic" character, was completed in 1852. It contains 436 cells for male and female prisoners. In 1853 *Billingsgate Market*, in Lower Thames-street, was completed. The front is next the river, in Italian style, of red brick and stone, and with a central campanile. In the following year was opened the building of the *Freemasons' Orphans' Schools*, at Brixton. It is also Italian, and red brick and stone, and is one of Bunning's best works. His most important completed work, however, was the *Metropolitan Cattle Market* in Copenhagen Fields, which was opened by the late Prince Consort on the 15th of June, 1855. This work was the result of much study in all the details, as those of water-supply, paving, rails, and whatever else. The buildings are Italian. A clock-tower in the centre rises from a duodecagonal building, and is in height 100 feet. Mr. Bunning had previously made a design for remodelling the market on the Smithfield site, at the time when the Corporation were desirous that the central position should be retained. Two *Courts of Law at Guildhall* were erected in 1856. About the year 1858 was commenced the entire reconstruction of the interior of *Newgate Gaol*, the exterior, designed by George Dance in 1788, but since somewhat altered, being left untouched. The male side was first undertaken, and the work was continued on the female side in 1861. In 1858 were erected *Rogers's Almshouses* in Brixton, in "the Domestic Gothic style." In the same style is the *Pauper Lunatic Asylum* for the City, now in course of erection at Stone, in Kent

Last year Mr. Bunning made a design for an open-timbered roof for Guildhall. The contract has been taken; but owing to the festivities of this year, it has not yet been carried into execution: the works are, however, in progress.

In other designs, that were not carried into execution, Mr. Bunning had plenty of work imposed upon him. In Sept. 1855, he made a design for lodging-houses for the poor, to be erected on a portion of the vacant land in Victoria-street, Farringdon-street; in 1857, a design for converting the west wing of Farringdon Market into baths and wash-houses; and, in October, one for converting it into a police-station. In 1858 there was a design for increasing the width of London Bridge by a projecting footway on each side, to be supported by iron cantilevers, so carrying the width of the bridge from 54 ft. to 70 ft. 6 in. In Feb. 1860, there was a design for improving the library and front of Guildhall. Lastly, there was one for the Meat-market, Smithfield, in 1861, to be in connection with the Metropolitan Railway.

In addition to his other labours, Mr. Bunning was each year required to design and superintend the fittings and decorations for the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall, and for other entertainments, excepting only the recent one when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the City, and when Mr. Crace was allowed to do more than had been permitted to his predecessor. Mr. Bunning's decorations were essentially temporary, but were made productive of some charming pieces of effect. Sculpture was often exceedingly well-displayed. Indeed, his aim at the introduction of sculpture as a feature in

architecture, was one of the points to be noted in the estimation of him as an architect; and, could he have been accorded more power of influence over art-work in the City generally, he would have striven to decorate the City by the arrangement of open spaces and the erection of fountains, in rivalry with new Paris. He effected something towards the object, long urged upon the Corporation and the City companies, of the expenditure of some of their resources on permanent works of high art, applied to the decoration of the halls. In 1851 he suggested that the sixteen niches in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House should be filled with marble figures representing persons or events remarkable in our national history or poetry. He met with some opposition even at the hands of sculptors; and the average sum allotted, 700*l.* for each figure, was not deemed adequate. The suggestion has, however, to the credit of the Corporation and all parties, been carried out.

Besides the decorations of the Lord Mayor's banquets, that class of his works included the entertainment of Her Majesty on the 9th of July, 1851, that of the Emperor and Empress of the French on the 19th of April, 1855, that of the King of Sardinia on the 4th of December of the same year, and the International Exhibition Ball on the 17th of July, 1862. The arrangement of Temple Bar on the occasion of the Wellington Funeral, which was very remarkable, should also be added. Fresh in every one's recollection are the decorations of London Bridge, the Mansion House, and Temple Bar, and the seats along the south side of St. Paul's, at the reception of the Princess of Wales. The effect of the decoration of London Bridge on that occasion has not been surpassed in any capital of Europe.

When Mr. Bunning was first elected to the office for the City, he received a salary of 1,500*l.* a-year; but, after paying expenses, the returns to him did not exceed 1,100*l.* The remuneration was raised, however, as his labours and expenses increased. The salary became in 1847, 2,000*l.*, giving him 1,400*l.* net. In 1848 it was 2,500*l.*; and so it remained till 1851, when it was made 3,500*l.*; the expenses, however, having so much increased that the net return to him was only about 2,500*l.* He may have received an occasional sum of 100*l.* or so, on extraordinary occasions; but his total net receipts were lately estimated by him as having been 32,000*l.*, for which he had had to perform surveying and valuation work (above referred to as very heavy), and to design buildings costing a sum the 5 per-centage upon which would alone have been 38,000*l.* at the least.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1848; and as an antiquary credit is due to him for the arrangements he made to preserve, below the Coal Exchange, the remains of a Roman building discovered during the excavations on that spot.

For some two or three years his friends and assistants had noticed that his multifarious and arduous duties had produced an effect upon him, in the commencement of a wasting or *atrophy* of his frame. On the occasion of the preparations for the Princess of Wales' reception, when the weather was cold and wet, he exposed himself much, and was entirely overcome by the fatigue he encountered. He procured leave of absence; and was taken to Italy, and thence to Switzerland. But circumstances rendered change necessary; and at length he was brought homewards, resting awhile in Paris. Hemorrhage of the lungs, however, came on; and he was placed on a bed, and carried to London in September, but to die. In the interval, he sent in his resignation to the Common Council. In place of granting him, after the form of his request, such a pension, in just and kind consideration of his services, as the Council might deem right, and for so long as it might please God to spare his life, the Court passed a resolution requesting him to continue to hold his appointment until arrangements could

be made for the due execution of the duties; the object being apparently to preserve to him his emoluments as long as possible. His professional value, as well as his private worth, were appreciated by those who knew him best; but his work was done. His intellect indeed remained to the last; and his high character, for strict integrity as well as laborious assiduity, may have well made the City unwilling to part with him.

He had no children; and, being of simple habits, he has left a fair property after a most arduous and praiseworthy career.—*Abridged from The Builder.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 4. The Rev. *Thomas Hewitt Campbell* (p. 514), was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, where he gave considerable promise of what he would be by and by. His course through the school was one of great success. Not to mention his earlier distinctions, he carried off in 1845 the chief mathematical prize, and in 1846, when he left as captain, the chief mathematical prize, the chief prize for Greek composition, the Montefiore medal, and the Pitt exhibition, which is awarded to the best scholar going to the University. In this latter year he proceeded to Oxford as a probationary Fellow of St. John's College, and in due time became a full Fellow. But he was not contented with school honours, or even with an honourable position gained as a result of them. The "Oxford Calendar" shews that he obtained the Junior University Mathematical Scholarship, a first-class in mathematics, and some classical distinction as well, at his B.A. degree, and the Arnold Historical Essay prize. He was then, for a short time, one of the assistant masters of the Charterhouse, and afterwards became Head Master of the Wolverhampton Grammar School. Here his short tenure of office was marked by vigour and by liberal adoption of the latest improvements in education. But his original mind demanded something like adventure combined with usefulness. An opportunity presented itself in the proposal to found a public school on the English type in New Zealand. He accepted the office of the Head Mastership of the High School at Dunedin, in that distant colony, and it was within sight of his intended sphere of duty that he met his end. These particulars are taken from a brief memoir of the deceased, by the Rev. Dr. Hessey, the Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, who thus concludes: "Dunedin may imagine what a man she has lost from this simple catalogue of his distinctions. But she can never know the depth of his character, the *vivida vis* of his intellect, which shewed itself in his features and simplest words as well as in his actions, and the regard which his friends entertained for him as a clergyman and as a man."

Sept. 10. The Rev. *John Cox* (p. 515) graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1813, as Senior Optime. His first living was the Rectory of Otten Belchamp, and he was afterwards presented to the Rectory of Fairstead by his brother-in-law, Bishop Blomfield. "There," (says the "Essex Gazette,") "for the remaining thirty years of his life, he performed the duties of his clerical functions with characteristic ability and energy, good sense and kindliness; winning the esteem and affection of all around him, and of none more so than of the poor, to whom he ever proved himself a warm and devoted friend." "It was, however," (adds the "Essex Herald,") "as a politician and a public man that he was best known to the county. He must be regarded as one of the leading spirits of the Conservative cause in North Essex; and to a considerable extent, by the policy he advised, and the schemes organized in the Council-room and Committee, he may be said to have been the means of keeping the party in the compact shape which it has for some time presented in that division. One of these means was the establishment of the Hinckford Agricultural and Conservative Club, which we think we are justified in saying was chiefly the work of Mr. Cox's hand. . . . Mr. Cox also took part with the late Mr. Robert Baker in the establishment of the Essex Protection Society, and he continued steadily to defend the principle it represented, both at the local meetings and as one of the delegates of the institution at the gatherings of the Central Society in London."

The Rev. *Alexander Cooper*, of Portsoy (p. 515), was a native of Fraserburgh, and was brought up under the eye and friendship of the learned Bishop Jolly. Mr. Cooper studied, and graduated with success and approval, at Marischal College, and afterwards attended the Pantonian Lectures of Bishop Walker, of Edinburgh. When of the requisite age, he was ordained to the office of deacon in the Episcopal Church, by his patron, Bishop Jolly, and went to officiate as curate to the late Bishop Torry of Peterhead, where his ministry, though then a very young man, was most acceptable in that very large congregation, and spoke well for his ability and usefulness in future years. He was in due time promoted to the priesthood by Bishop Torry, and after serving for a short period in some other places, he was offered the charge of the congregation in Portsoy, and instituted to that cure by the late Bishop Skinner in the year 1834. During his incumbency, and owing chiefly to his persevering and successful exertions in procuring subscriptions—both in his own neighbourhood and from friends of the Church in England—a very appropriate place of worship has been erected, and an addition made to the parsonage, which renders it a convenient and suitable

residence for a family. The Rev. gentleman was much esteemed by all who knew him, and on the Sunday following his decease, the Rev. Mr. Murray, of the Presbyterian Church, alluded to the event in very feeling terms, remarking that it had been his privilege to co-operate with him in several benevolent labours, and that he could testify to the singleness of his aim and to the purity of his motives.

Oct. 1. The Rev. *George Stone* (p. 660) was of Trinity College, Dublin, B.A. 1837; Scholar 1838; and was author of "Letters to the Hon. and Rev. Geo. Spencer;" "Letter to Daniel O'Connell, Esq.;" "The Doctrine of the Church of England contrasted with the Church of Rome on the Lord's Supper;" "Sermon on Romish Miracles;" "The Papal Aggression, the Fact, the Cause;" "A Letter to Lord Feilding;" "All Pure Prophecy fulfilled in the Advent of Christ and the Establishment of Christianity;" and other theological publications.

Oct. 18. At Southfields, Wandsworth, aged 63, the Rev. *John Robert Hopper*, Rector of Wells, Norfolk.

Oct. 21. At the Vicarage, Etwall, Derbyshire, aged 46, the Rev. *Wm. Eaton Mousley*, M.A., Vicar of Etwall, Rector of Somershall Herbert, and Master of Etwall Hospital.

Oct. 22. The Rev. *Charles Vernon*, D.D., of Wherstead-pk., Ipswich, and Dovercourt, Harwich.

Oct. 23. At Wootton Courtney, Somersetsh., aged 62, the Rev. *Russell Richards*.

Oct. 24. Aged 87, the Rev. *Wm. Cruttenden Cruttenden*, A.M., Rector of Alderley, Cheshire.

In Addison-gardens North, Kensington, of an apoplectic seizure, aged 61, the Rev. *John Bakewell*.

Oct. 28. At the Vicarage, Garthorpe, Leicestershire, aged 73, *James Procter*, M.A., many years Vicar of the parish.

Oct. 29. At the Parsonage, Meerbrook, near Leek, Staffordshire, aged 66, the Rev. *James Turner*, M.A., for thirty-seven years incumbent of that parish.

Nov. 1. At Washfield, near Tiverton, aged 45, the Rev. *David Lloyd-Jones*, formerly of Plas Madoc, Denbighshire, Rector of Stainton-le-Vale, Lincolnshire.

At Little Shelford, near Cambridge, aged 39, the Rev. *Robert Edgar Hughes*, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalen College.

Nov. 4. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 66, the Rev. *Joseph Palmer Griffith*, late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and Vicar of Norton Bavant, Wilts.

At Arthurstown, Ireland, aged 36, the Rev. *Alfred Lennox Peel*, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. He was the son of Mr. and the late Lady Jane Peel, and cousin to the present Duke of Richmond.

Nov. 5. At Polsloe-pk., Exeter, aged 78, the Rev. *Wm. Grylls*, M.A.

Nov. 7. At Capo di Monte, Torquay, the Rev. *Charles M. G. Jarvis*, formerly Rector of Doddington, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 11. At King's Langley, Herts., aged 64, the Rev. *Henry Dennis*, late incumbent of Chipperfield District Church.

Nov. 12. At the Rectory, Norton Fitzwarren, near Taunton, aged 96, the Rev. *J. Guerin*, M.A., sixty-six years rector of that parish, and J.P. and D.L. of Somerset.

Nov. 13. Aged 64, the Rev. *Alexander M'Caul*, D.D., Rector of the united parishes of St. Magnus-the-Martyr, St. Margaret, New Fish-st., and St. Michael, Crooked-lane; Prebendary of St. Paul's, &c.

Nov. 14. At Southsea, aged 69, the Rev. *Edward Drury Butts*, Incumbent of Melplaish, Dorset.

Nov. 15. At the Parsonage, Hampstead, aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Ainger*, twenty-two years incumbent of the parish.

At St. Erth Vicarage, Cornwall, aged 62, the Rev. *John Punnett*.

Nov. 16. At Chichester, aged 83, the Rev. *John Fullagar*.

Nov. 18. At Uckfield, aged 39, the Rev. *John Darby Streatfeild*.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. 8. At Palmeil River, Great Winter Hock, district of Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope, Robert Wood Bagot, esq., late Capt. 47th Regt.

Aug. 17. At Secunderabad, aged 42, Major Charles Frederick Kelly.

Aug. 24. At Dacca, aged 40, Major J. H. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, eldest son of the late Rev. Joseph Wright, A.M., of Trichinopoly and Bangalore, chaplain to the late H.E.I.C.

Aug. 26. At Patna, aged 77, John Bardoe Elliott, esq., late Bengal Service, eldest son of the late Capt. Elliott, R.N., of Elliott-house, Ripon.

Aug. 27. At Kurrachee, Alice Waters, wife of Capt. H. S. Anderson, Bombay Army.

Lately. In King's-rd., Camden-town, aged 100, J. Mayoss, believed to be the last survivor of Adm. Rodney's engagement, on the 12th of April, 1782. He entered the Plymouth Marines when sixteen years of age, was drafted into the 74-gun ship "Alcide," and in the year 1781 was in the expedition under Admiral Drury, to relieve General Cornwallis, who was at that time blocked up at Yorktown by the French and Americans. In company with the squadron was the ship "Chatham," of 50 guns, having on board the late Prince William Henry, afterwards King William IV. Failing in this expedition, the fleet returned to the West Indies for the relief of St. Kitt's, and on April, 1782, sailed from Martinique, where they were informed that the French were proceeding against Jamaica. On the 12th of April Mayoss was on board the "Barfleur," commanded by Hood, and was engaged in the memorable naval action of that day, between the English and French fleets, commanded

respectively by Admiral Rodney and the Count de Gras. Mayoss in the same year was bought out of the Marines, but soon after he enlisted in the 77th Regt. of the Line, proceeded with it to the East Indies, and was at the capitulation and storming of Seringapatam in 1792 and 1799; on the last occasion he formed one of the "forlorn hope." When the 77th was ordered home, Mayoss enlisted in the 66th Foot, was at the siege of the Isles of Bourbon and Mauritius in 1810; and last served in Ceylon, in 1812. For his lengthened service he received a pension of 2s. 2d. per day.

Sept. 4. At Glasgow, Mr. J. Manson, late of the "Glasgow Herald," a self-educated man, but a writer of no mean power. "Mr. Manson began life as a clothier—his father's business; but his active mind was not long in developing itself in a passion for music and literature. To a thorough knowledge of the science of music he united considerable proficiency as a performer on the violoncello. His reading was very extensive, and some of the fruits of it were produced a number of years ago in these columns in the shape of brief extracts culled by his own hand from a wide range of authors, under the heading 'Facts, Conceits, Definitions, and Counsels.' The admirable volume of original lyrics published by our late townsman, Mr. David Robertson, under the title of 'Whistle Binkie,' was adorned by many pleasing contributions from his pen; and to several biographical dictionaries he furnished most of the musical memoirs. It was his good fortune at length to obtain permanent literary employment on the staff of the 'Herald,' and in that situation he continued until stricken with decay and blindness. One of his last mental efforts was to assist in putting a collection of his poems through the press; and he had the gratification of knowing that his volume was actually to appear; nay, he lived to feel it with his hands, and to be assured that it looked well. As a prose writer he always shewed information and vigour. His views were decided, and he expressed himself with readiness and force. But he lacked training and polish for a thorough mastery of prose; and it was chiefly in his poetical effusions that the graces and tenderness of his nature were manifested. Altogether, James Manson was a remarkable man. Much of what he did best was for temporary and ephemeral uses, doing excellent service at the time, though leaving the nobler dreams of ambition unsatisfied. Nevertheless, he is not unworthy of being ranked among the minor bards of Scotland, in virtue of some few things which many who are to come after him will read with satisfaction."—*Glasgow Citizen.*

Sept. 6. At Whampoa, China, on board the steam-ship "Robert Lowe," aged 18, Thomas Dudley Milner Gibson, son of the Right. Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P.

Sept. 7. At Walthamstow, aged 67, Samuel Read, esq., Member of the late School of Naval Architecture, honorary member of the Institution of Naval Architects, and late of H.M.'s Dockyard, Sheerness. "The reputation achieved by Mr. Read as a scientific naval architect was one of the highest ever attained in this country, and although he has been too much afflicted for several years past to pursue the active duties of his profession, his demise will excite the regret of shipbuilders throughout the world. As a member of the School of Naval Architecture, Mr. Read in early life distinguished himself by his scientific attainments, and although he had to share with his colleagues of that school many injuries and indignities before he attained to the higher posts of the shipbuilding department of the Admiralty, he nevertheless was honoured by being made a member of the Committee of Reference, the Council of Science, and other like committees instituted by successive Governments for the improvement of naval architecture. His published writings upon the higher branches of his profession were numerous and of a very high order, and in particular the 'Reports on Naval Construction,' which bear the names of Read, Chatfield, and Creuze, have taken their place among the standard works of the shipbuilding profession. Being unhappily subject to epileptic attacks of late years,—attacks which he sustained with great fortitude and resignation,—he was unable to participate in the labours that the introduction of armour-plated ships has imposed upon naval designers, but he contrived to assist materially in the establishment of the Institution of Naval Architects, to the 'Transactions' of which he contributed several valuable papers. His services in this respect, and his great professional eminence, were publicly acknowledged last year by the Council of the Institution, who elected him, in conjunction with M. Dupuy de Lôme, to the honorary membership of the society."—*The Times.*

Sept. 13. At Kamptee, Lieut. Charles Barrington Wetherall, of H.M.'s Madras Army.

Sept. 18. At Shanghae, aged 25, Lieut. Henry Metcalfe, R.A., son of Charles Metcalfe, esq., of Inglethorpe-hall, Emneth, Norfolk.

At Malvern, aged 71, William Herbert, esq., of Clapham Common, a Director of the Westminster Fire Office. Mr. Herbert was an eminent builder. The improvements in West Strand and King William-street were due to his enterprise and energy; and by the exercise of his business, there and elsewhere, he realized an ample fortune, which enabled him to cultivate a natural taste, and become a considerable buyer of pictures and sculpture. He was for many years an active and very useful member of the council of the Art Union of London.

Sept. 19. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 77, T. L. Polden Laugharne, esq., senior Captain R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and of Laugharne, Carmarthenshire. The deceased served as signal midshipman of the "Northumberland," in Adm. Sir John Duckworth's action at St. Domingo in 1806, and as lieut. of the "Unicorn" at the siege and storming

of Monte Video in 1807, and in the attack upon the French fleet in Aix Roads in 1809; and he was engaged on several occasions in cutting-out expeditions and boat actions, capturing a Spanish national schooner under the guns of St. Sebastian. As a lieut. of the "Nereide" he served on shore at the destruction of the enemy's batteries at Jacotel, and at the capture of the Island of Bourbon he commanded the seamen attached to the army. He was first lieut. of the "Boadicea" at the capture of the French frigate "Venus," and re-capture of the British frigates "Africaine" and "Ceylon" in 1810, and commanded the boats at the taking of a French national schooner. In the American war he commanded the "Alert," 16, but after a highly honourable defence he was obliged to haul down his colours to the United States frigate "Essex" in 1812. For his defence of the "Alert" and protection of British interests he was presented by the merchants of Newfoundland with a sword valued at two hundred guineas, accompanied by a letter of thanks. He was three times gazetted, and on several occasions had the honour of sharing in the thanks of Parliament. He was a lieut. of 1806, a commander of 1811, and a capt. of 1832, having received the latter promotion when employed in the coast-guard service in Ireland. His appointment to Greenwich Hospital bears date March 1, 1849. In the course of his service he had been several times severely wounded, and had twice had his skull fractured, for which injuries he received a pension of £91 5s. per annum.

Sept. 20. At Sealkote, Frances Henrietta, dau. of Capt. Robert Alexander, 20th Hussars.

Sept. 23. On board the ship "Bentinck," near Calcutta, aged 21, Lieut. F. E. Farquharson, H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, son of R. N. Farquharson, esq., late Bengal C.S.

Sept. 28. Edward Chitty, esq. (p. 663), was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, July 7, 1829. He was author of "New Orders of the Court of Chancery, with Notes and Index," 1831; "Index to Equity and Bankruptcy Cases," 2nd ed., 4 vols, royal 8vo., 1837; and (jointly with the late Basil Montagu, esq.) of "Reports of Bankruptcy Cases," royal 8vo., 1840; and (jointly with F. Forster, esq.) of "A Digested Index to all the Common Law Reports relative to Conveyancing and Bankruptcy," royal 8vo., 1841.

Lately. Aged 31, Mr. Augustus Hullock Morant, an Associate of the Institute of British Architects. He was one of the younger children of the late Mr. George Morant, who was an active founder of the Art Union of London. After a professional tour of some months in France and Italy, he settled at Southampton, where he erected a school-house; but, having been summoned to London by his friends, he soon after, in Dec. 1861, entered into partnership with his relative, Mr. James M. Lockyer, jun., who had been deprived of sight. Since that date he has carried on several important works in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street, the Portland Hotel in Great Portland-street, a terra-cotta portico for Lord Viscount Strangford in Cumberland-st. (which was placed by Mr. Blashfield in the last Architectural Exhibition), and had just before his death completed extensive additions to the large establishment of Messrs. Heal in Tottenham-court-road.

Oct. 1. At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 69, Lieut. A. Parks, R.N. Prior to the peace of 1814 he served as midshipman of the "Sirius" at the capture of the French frigate "Caroline" in 1809, and as master's mate of the "Melpomene" took part in all the boat operations in the "Chesapeake" during the American war, upon which service he was seriously injured by an explosion of gunpowder. He became lieut. in 1815, but being unable to obtain active service afloat, he sought employment in the Coast Guard, Packet Service, and in the Ordinary. His appointment to Greenwich Hospital bears date May 25, 1857.

Oct. 5. At Hipswell-lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 82, Adm. Edward Barnard. This officer entered the Navy May 12, 1797, as an able seaman on board the "Sirius," 36, Capt. Richard King, and attained the rating of midshipman in August following. He became lieutenant in 1803, and having rejoined Capt. King (his early patron, and his friend through life) he served in the "Achille," 74, one of Lord Collingwood's blockading squadron before Cadiz. At the close of the battle of Trafalgar, in which he had the fortune to participate, he took possession of the French 74-gun ship "Berwick," in which he remained until wrecked in the six days' gale that ensued. He continued to serve in the "Achille" under Sir Richard King for a period of five years, and was present with Sir Sam. Hood's squadron at the pursuit and capture, Sept. 25, 1806, of the four French frigates from Rochefort, besides contributing to the bombardment of Flushing in Aug. 1809, and sharing for ten months in the arduous boat service at the defence of Cadiz in 1810. From February, 1811, until April, 1812, he was next, under the same Captain, attached to the "San Josef," 110, flag-ship in the Mediterranean and Channel of Sir C. Cotton; and on the former assuming, as rear-admiral, a command off Toulon, with his flag in the "San Josef," he became, in April 1818, his signal-lieut., in which capacity he bore a part in the attacks on the French fleet of Nov. 5, 1813, and Feb. 13, 1814. On the death of Capt. Wm. Stewart, the flag-Captain, during the "San Josef's" passage home in July of the latter year, Lieut. Barnard was invested with the command in his stead, and on his arrival in England was officially promoted, Aug. 10 following. His next appointment was, Dec. 17, 1816, to the "Bacchus," 18, on the East India Station, where he was posted by the Commander-in-Chief, his friend Sir Richd. King, into the "Conway," of 26 guns, July 4, 1817. From that period until Jan. 20, 1820, he was employed in protecting the trade in the Persian Gulf,

and in suppressing the slave-traffic in the Isle of France. His subsequent appointments were —Aug. 15, 1833, to the "Ocean," 80, flag-ship of his patron Sir R. King, at Sheerness, where he remained until the death of that officer in Sept. 1834; Jan. 25, 1839, to the "Hercules," 74, in which he conveyed troops from the West Indies to North America, and afterwards to Lisbon; and, Jan. 31, 1840, to the "Cambridge," 78, part of the force subsequently employed during the operations on the coast of Syria and the blockade of Alexandria, by Adm. Sir Charles Napier. Capt. Barnard paid the "Cambridge" off Jan. 26, 1843, and accepted the Retirement Oct. 1, 1846. He became retired rear-admiral July 8, 1851; vice-adm., Aug. 28, 1857; and admiral, Nov. 22, 1862.

Oct. 8. At Strote-house, near Chepstow, Gen. Wm. Lindsay Darling, Colonel of the 98th Regt. He entered the Army in 1801, and served at the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1810, when he was severely wounded in the left knee by a musket-shot in storming the heights of Matauba. He next proceeded to the Peninsula, and served with the 51st Light Infantry, or on the Staff, throughout the remainder of the war. He was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the 5th Division in April, 1814, and remained in charge of that department until the embarkation of the division in August, 1814. On the renewal of the war in 1815, Major Darling was reappointed to the Staff as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and attached to the 4th Division, under Sir Charles Colville; he was employed with his division in the operations connected with the battle of Waterloo, the storming of Cambray, and capitulation of Paris. He had received the war medal with three clasps for Guadaloupe, Salamanca, and Nivelle. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, Dec. 13, 1801; lieut., June 23, 1802; capt., June 13, 1808; major, April 14, 1814; lieut.-col., June 21, 1817; col., Jan. 10, 1837; major-gen., Nov. 9, 1846; lieut.-gen., June 20, 1854; and gen., Dec. 15, 1861. In April, 1854, he was appointed Colonel of the 98th Regt. of Foot.

Oct. 12. At Edinburgh, aged 46, Donald Maclaine, esq., of Lochbuy, Mull, President of the Celtic Society. He was for many years a merchant in Java, and was also British and Austrian Consul there. He was the representative of a very ancient Highland family, but on succeeding to the property in 1850 he found it heavily encumbered; he therefore returned to Scotland for a time, put matters in proper train, and then went back to Java. He retired from commercial pursuits in 1856, and returning to Scotland, he earnestly devoted himself to the improvement of his native island of Mull, in which he was very successful.

At Deal, aged 69, William Nethersole, esq., J.P. for Deal.

At Edinburgh, Archibald Frederick Campbell, esq., of Melfort, Lieut. R.A.

Oct. 14. At Walworth, co. Londonderry, aged 63, Col. Thomas Edmund Sampson, late of the Bengal Army.

At St. Leonard's-pl., York, aged 76, Francis Beynon Hacket, esq., of Moor-hall, Warwickshire.

Oct. 15. At Folkstone, aged 80, Harriett, widow of Samuel Weller Singer, esq., of Mickleham, Surrey.

Oct. 17. At Dover, Henrietta Helena Maxwell, second dau. of the late Col. Maxwell, 18th Royal Irish Regt.

Oct. 18. At Felixstowe, Suffolk, suddenly, aged 54, Sir John Spencer Login, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service. After receiving his degree at the University of Edinburgh, he entered the East India Company's Service as Assistant-Surgeon in 1832, and in the same year was appointed to the Bengal Horse Artillery, and after serving with the Nizam's Army, was appointed, in 1836, to the staff of Lord Metcalfe, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. He had medical charge of the Horse Artillery during the Affghan campaign, and afterwards of the British mission to Herat, where he also served in a political capacity. In 1840 he was appointed to the Commander-in-Chief's Staff in India, and subsequently became Surgeon to the British Residency at Lucknow, Postmaster in Oude, and Superintendent of Hospitals to the King of that country. During 1848 and the following year he had medical charge of the Artillery in the Army of the Punjaub, and also took charge of the treasuries of the Sikh Government, of the citadel of Lahore, and of the post-office in the Punjaub. On the annexation of this country to the British dominions he became guardian and superintendent of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing. He was knighted in 1854, and retired from the Bengal service in 1858. In 1842 he married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Campbell, of Kinloch, Perthshire.

Oct. 21. At Malvern, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Edward Jeffreys, late H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Army.

At Buckland Vicarage, Dover, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. Tenison Mosse, and dau. of the late Rev. George Buckston, of Bradburnhall, Derbyshire.

At the Rectory, Radcliffe, near Manchester, aged 16, Herbert Oswald, second son of the Rev. Nathaniel Milne.

Oct. 22. Suddenly, at his residence, Hyde-park-gardens, Gen. Roderick Macneil, Col. of the 78th Highlanders. He entered the army in the spring of 1808, and in the same year joined his regiment on the Continent, under Gen. Sir John Moore. He was in the retreat to Corunna, and subsequently took part in the Walcheren expedition. In 1834 and 1814 he served in Swedish Pomerania, and in Holland, and was present at Bergen-op-Zoom. He was also present at the battle of Waterloo. He was for many years Lieut.-Col. commanding the 78th Highlanders, and accompanied that Regt. to India. After he had obtained the rank of Major-Gen., he was placed on the Staff as commanding a division of the army in the Madras Presidency, where he served five years.

Gen. Macneil's commissions were dated as follows:—Ens., March 17, 1808; lieut., May 9, 1809; capt., Dec. 1, 1814; maj., Aug. 9, 1821; lieut.-col., Jan. 22, 1825; col., Jan. 10, 1837; major-gen., Nov. 9, 1846; lieut.-gen., June 20, 1854; and gen., Dec. 21, 1862. He was appointed Col. of the 8th (the King's) Foot in March, 1855, and was made Col. of the 78th (Highland) Regt. on June 3, 1860.

In Camden-sq., aged 58, Col. Augustus Hotham, formerly of the 76th Regt., eldest son of the late Adm. Sir William Hotham, G.C.B.

At Bishopstowe, Deborah Mary, wife of Henry Lord Bishop of Exeter. Mrs. Phillpotts was the dau. of William Surtees, esq., of Seaton Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was a near relative of the late Lord Eldon. She married his lordship, then the Rev. Henry Phillpotts, a rising clergyman in the diocese of Durham, in 1804, and leaves a numerous family.

At Rock-ferry, Cheshire, aged 39, Comm. Edward Scott, R.N., second son of the late Rev. William Scott, Rector of Aldridge and Great Barr, Staffordshire.

At Kintbury, Berks., aged 60, John Lidderdale, esq., M.D.

At Coblenz, Rhine Prussia, aged 72, Francis Henry Davies, esq., late Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

Oct. 23. At Woolwich, aged 46, Staff-Surgeon-Maj. William Braybrooke.

At the Hall, Broadhempston, aged 80, Thos. Maye Luscombe, esq. He served in the Peninsular War as a lieut. in the 9th Regt., in 1811, 1812, and 1813, and had received the war-medal with several clasps.

At the Vicarage, Wickham Market, Suffolk, Ann Frances, wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler.

In Park-lane, Miss Henrietta Vane Hope Vere.

Oct. 24. In Manchester-st., aged 39, Peter Fleming Leicester, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. C. Leicester, Rector of Westbury, Salop.

At Coventry, aged 32, James Murray, esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Aged 79, Frances Matilda Adams, Water-Colour Painter Extraordinary to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide.

At Valetta, aged 50, the Rev. Lorenzo Pullicino, Professor of Latin and Italian Literature in the University of Malta.

Oct. 25. At Kingstown, Ireland, the Hon. Lady Stanhope, widow of the Hon. Sir Francis Stanhope, and granddau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, bart.

At his residence, Llwynegrin-hall, Flintshire, aged 52, Henry Raikes, esq., F.R.G.S., late Deputy-Chairman of the Flintshire Quarter Sessions, and Registrar of the Diocese of Chester. He was born in 1811, and was the eldest son of the Worshipful and Rev. Chancellor Raikes, by Augusta, dau. of Mr. J. J. Whittington, of Yoxford, Suffolk. His father was a distinguished leader of the Evangelical party, was Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, the advocate of the Church Missionary Society, the Prayer-book and Homily Society, the Conversion of the Jews Society, &c.; the author of "The Memoir of Sir Jahleel Brenton," "The Fundamental Principles of Modern Judaism," and other works; and the intimate friend of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Of the same family were Thomas Raikes, a merchant of London, who was Governor of the Bank of England in 1797, and his brother Robert, the philanthropist, who was the founder of Sunday-schools in England.

Oct. 26. Aged 86, Lieut.-Gen. W. A. Johnson, of Wytham-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. Gen. Johnson served in the early part of the Peninsular war, and had received a medal with three clasps. He retired from the service in 1841, and had since been distinguished as a very active county magistrate.

At Southampton, aged 69, Henry King, esq., R.N.

At Thornby Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 88, Mary Jane Weltden, widow of Thomas Bishopp, esq., M.D.

At Southwick-green, William, youngest and last surviving son of the late Nathaniel Hall, esq., of New-hall, Sussex.

Oct. 27. At the West-hall, High Leigh, Cheshire, aged 74, Vice-Adm. Jodrell Leigh, of Broadwell-house, Gloucestershire. He entered the Navy July 14, 1801, as First-class Volunteer, on board the "Malta," 80, Capt. Albemarle Bertie, attached to the Channel Fleet; in April, 1807, he was nominated Acting-Lieut. of the "Bermuda," 18, Capt. Wm. Henry Byam, in which vessel (being confirmed to her Feb. 29 following) he continued until wrecked on the Memory Rock, Little Bermuda, April 22, 1808. He became post-capt. in 1829, and retired rear-admiral June 2, 1859.

At Claremont, Torquay, aged 77, Sophia Reed, widow of Sir John Theophilus Lee, G.C.H., of Lauriston-hall, Tor, Devon.

At Norton-house, near Stockton-on-Tees, aged 66, Elizabeth Sarah Hogg, second surviving dau. of the late John Hogg, esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Deputy-Lieut. for the County Palatine of Durham.

At Worthing, Georgiana, relict of J. Rycroft Best, esq., Bengal C.S.

At Bellarena, co. Londonderry, aged 70, Wm. Tyndall, esq., formerly of the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Caracas, aged 36, Arthur Cornelius Kortright, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at La Guayra, youngest son of the late Cornelius Kortright, esq., of St. Croix and Porto Rico.

Oct. 28. At Penton-lodge, Andover, aged 72, Wm. Cubitt, esq., M.P. See OBITUARY.

At the residence of his son (Dr. Mark Tanner, St. George's-sq., Belgravia), aged 75, Capt. Thos. Tanner, of H.M.'s Indian Navy.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, Maria, widow of Col. C. R. G. Hodson, formerly of the H.E.I.C.'s St. Helena Service.

In Cumberland-terr., Regent's-pk., aged 81, Frances, widow of Capt. Peter Heywood, R.N.

At Upper Eyarth, Denbighshire, aged 80,

Frances, widow of the Rev. Richard Newcome, M.A., Archdeacon of Merioneth.

At Brighton, aged 34, John Armitage, esq., late Capt. 85th Regt.

At Arndilly, Louisa, wife of Hay Macdowall Grant, esq., of Arndilly.

At Clifton, aged 29, Eliza Maria, eldest dau. of the late Chas. Porcher Lang, esq.

Oct. 29. At the Rectory, Pontesbury, Shropshire, aged 33, Frances Ann, wife of the Rev. W. Harrison.

Aged 67, Sarah, wife of Thos. John Gisborne, esq., of Holme-hall, Bakewell.

At Croome's-hill, Greenwich, Richard Haig, esq., R.N., and Clerk of the Check of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. Mr. Haig was a Paymaster in the Royal Navy, on the half-pay of a Secretary, having served upwards of twenty-six years in the latter capacity, at home and abroad, under Admirals Langharne, Sir Henry Stanhope, Sir Charles Rowley, Sir Charles Ogle, Sir John Gore, Sir Henry Digby, Sir Bladen Capel, &c. He entered the Naval Service in the early part of the present century, was promoted to the rank of Purser in 1813, and appointed to Greenwich Hospital in 1853.

Oct. 30. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 63, Johnson Gedge, esq., Proprietor and Editor of the "Bury and Norwich Post."

At Weston Peverell, near Plymouth, aged 35, Chas. Whitworth Russell, Lieut. R.N., and late Adjutant of the 2nd Brigade of Devon Volunteer Artillery, son of the late Rev. Whitworth Russell.

Oct. 31. In London, aged 46, Arthur R. Henry, Comm. R.N., lately invalided from H.M.S. "Stromboli."

At Egham, aged 64, John Hanmer Wingrave, esq., late Accountant-General for Scotland of H.M.'s Inland Revenue.

Suddenly, at Queen's-row, Camberwell, aged 62, Geo. R. Corner, esq., F.S.A., of Southwark. See OBITUARY.

At St. Andrew's, Fife, Arthur Connell, esq., F.R.SS., L. and E., formerly Professor of Chymistry in the University of St. Andrew's, and son of the late Sir John Connell, Judge-Adm. of Scotland.

At Dale Castle, Pembrokesh., aged 24, Faulknor Cecil, youngest son of J. P. A. Lloyd Philipps, esq.

At Bordeaux, aged 32, Robt. Dalglish Grant, esq., of Nuttall-hall, Lancashire.

Lately. At Essarts, in La Vendée, aged 107, Jacques Chevillon, an old soldier of the Royalist army. He enjoyed excellent health and the use of all his faculties till within a few days of his decease, and very recently, at the wedding of a friend's daughter, opened the ball with the bride. Chevillon was present when the Royalist army passed the Loire in its flight before the successful republicans, and on that occasion, being a good swimmer, he saved a priest and two officers from drowning, and ever since was known by the sobriquet of "Le Sauveur." —*French paper.*

Nov. 1. At Holmwood, aged 90, the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley. Her Ladyship was Maria Josepha, eldest dau. of John, first Earl of Sheffield, and was born in 1773. In 1796 she married John Thomas, first Lord Stanley of Alderley (who died 1850), by whom she had a family of three sons and eight daughters.

At South Lambeth, Mary Munro, wife of Alexander Simson, esq., formerly of Dingwall, N.B., only dau. of the late Geo. Munro, esq., of Culrain, Ross-shire, and sister to Sir Chas. Munro, bart., of Fowlis.

In Eaton-pl., aged 76, Adm. Geo. Frederick Rich. He entered the Navy in 1795 as midshipman of the "Atlas," and when serving in the "Immortalité" assisted at the bombardment of Dieppe and St. Valery-en-Caux, and in several engagements with the Boulogne flotilla. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant 30th Dec., 1805, and appointed to the "Rosario," in which vessel, and the "Clyde" and "Inconstant," he served until 1809, when he was present in the Walcheren expedition. On the 26th Oct., 1813, he was made commander, and posted 1st July, 1823, into the "Gloucester," bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Sir E. Owen. He afterwards commanded the "Hyperion" and "Queen," in which latter, and the "Formidable," he was flag-captain to his old patron, Sir Edw. Owen. His last ship was the "Vanguard," in the Mediterranean, in 1847. He obtained flag rank 20th April, 1853; became a vice-adm. 20th Jan., 1858; and accepted the reserved pension in June, 1859.

In Sunderland-terr., Westbourne-pk., Bayswater, Major-Gen. Andrews, late of the R.A.

At Kempsey, aged 53, Chas. John Griffiths, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, and fifth son of the late Richd. Griffiths, esq., of Thorngrove, Worcestershire.

In Craven-pl., Paddington, Martha Anne Williams, relict of Major John Williams, of Cheltenham.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 14, Emily, younger dau. of the Rev. G. May, late Rector of Lyddington, Wilts.

Nov. 2. At Plymouth, aged 76, Rear-Adm. Pulling. He entered the Navy July 26, 1803, as midshipman on board the "Fisguard," 38, and was present in Sir Robt. Calder's action, July 22, 1805; and in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. He joined the "Atalanta," 18, in September, 1811, and while serving in her as acting master on the North American station, was engaged in frequent skirmishes with gunboats and armed parties on shore; assisted in the attack on Craney Island, in June, 1813; and was wrecked in the following November on the Sisters Rocks, off Halifax. He afterwards served many years in the Coast Guard, and became retired captain in 1856, and rear-admiral April, 1863.

In Cadogan-place, aged 20, Cecil Cholmeley, third son of the late Sir John Muir Mackenzie, bart., of Delvine, N.B.

At Greenwich Hospital, aged 78, Bassett Jones Loveless, esq., R.N., Senior Lieut. of

that establishment. He entered the Royal Navy in 1801, and was present in the actions fought under Sir James Saumarez, off Algeziras (where he was wounded) and in the Gut of Gibraltar, on the 6th and 13th of July in that year. He was at Copenhagen, under Lord Gambier, in 1807, and was wrecked in H.M.S. "Astræa" in 1808, which ship was wholly lost on a coral reef off Anegada, and he remained for three months on that barren and swampy island, where he suffered many privations from the want of food and clothing. He served in the "Fawn" at the reduction of the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, in 1809. As lieut. of H.M.S. "Castor," Capt. Charles Dilkes, he lost his arm at the shoulder-joint, in a boat action off Monjuich, during the blockade of Barcelona, in 1814; and had not since been actively employed.

In Gloucester-terr., Regent's-park, aged 61, James Bunstone Bunning, esq., Architect to the Corporation of the City of London. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 3. At Bath, Capt. Fleming Malcolm Martin, late 52nd B.N.I.

At Rugby, Barbara, wife of E. A. Scott, esq.

Nov. 4. In Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, aged 45, Col. Charles Henry Somerset, C.B., late 72nd Highlanders, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. From his father's connexion with South Africa his own services were principally confined to that quarter. Even before he received a commission he acted as extra aide-de-camp to Sir Benjamin D'Urban during the Kaffir war in 1835, where his knowledge of the country was most useful; he became ensign July 30, 1836; and lieut. Sept. 20, 1839. In 1841 he accompanied Maj. Smith's expedition to Natal, and served in the Kaffir war of 1846 and 1847 as aide-de-camp to his father, and afterwards to Lieut.-gen. Sir George Berkeley during the successful operations in 1847, for which he received a medal. He was advanced to a captaincy Jan. 8, 1847, and became major May 17, 1850; and in the following December took the head-quarters of the Cape Mounted Rifles into the field, and was present in all its operations. He also commanded the regiment in the action at Berea, and his name was frequently mentioned in despatches and general orders. He became lieut.-col. Jan. 28, 1853, and col. Nov. 28, 1854, and was afterwards for several years lieut.-colonel of the 72nd Highlanders. During the Indian mutiny he commanded a flying brigade in pursuit of Tantia Topee, and his health was so much shattered by the hardships that he underwent, that he was obliged eventually to resign a staff appointment and come to England on sick leave. Here he had the misfortune to lose his wife, on the 13th October last, and he only survived her three weeks.

In Princes-place, Kennington-park, aged 67, John Davies, esq., Capt. R.N.

Nov. 5. Aged 26, Fredk. George Wright, esq., of Crondon-park, near Ingatestone, Essex.

In the Bailey, Durham, Maria, relict of the Rev. William Sneyd, and second dau. of Sir Ralph Fetherston, bart., Ardagh, co. Longford.

Suddenly, at Christ Church, Oxford, of which College he was a Gentleman Commoner, aged 20, Charles Breton, eldest son of Horatio F. K. Holloway, esq., and Mary A. Holloway, of Marchwood-park, Hampshire. He had entered upon his Oxford career only last term, and up to the period of the melancholy event was in apparently good health. His servant found him in a lifeless state on the hearth-rug before the fire, death having resulted from suffocation consequent on an epileptic fit.

Nov. 6. At Melville-house, Fife, N.B., Elizabeth, Countess of Leven and Melville. Her ladyship, who was dau. of Sir Archibald Campbell, bart., of Succoth, married, in 1824, David, 10th Earl of Leven and Melville, by whom she leaves a family of four daus. Her eldest and last surviving son, Alexander, Viscount Balgonie, died in 1857, from illness contracted in the Crimea while serving in the Grenadier Guards.

At Dover, aged 74, Major Barry Fox. He served with the Royals in the Peninsular war, and afterwards with the 64th Regt. He retired from the service in 1837.

At Peckham, aged 80, Edward John Eliot, esq., late of H.M.'s Customs, and formerly of the 27th Regt. of Foot.

Nov. 7. At East-hill-house, near Frome, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Edward Edgell.

At Southsea, Charlotte, widow of Capt. Edward Herrick, R.N.

Nov. 8. At Dublin, aged 75, Capt. Rawdon Maclean, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1798, when he joined the "Terpsichore." He served as midshipman of the "Colossus" at Trafalgar, where he lost his left arm, for which he received a gratuity from the Patriotic Fund. He was promoted to the rank of lieut. July 7, 1806. He served on shore under Lord Cochrane at the defence of Rosas in 1808; commanded a gunboat at the siege of Cadiz, and assisted at the capture of a French convoy, in 1811, near Rochelle. After serving for a year in the "Royal Sovereign," he joined, in Nov., 1822, the "Gloucester" as senior lieut., bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Owen, and in 1823 was promoted to be commander, and appointed to the "Bustard," from which he removed into the "Carnation," and was actively employed in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. After paying off the latter ship in 1825 he was not again employed in the Royal Navy, but he was for some years in the West Indies as Superintendent of the Royal Mail packets, and at the time of his death he was the examiner at the Dublin Marine Board.

At Marseilles, aged 33, Gordon S. Weld, esq.

Nov. 9. At the Firs, Binfield, Berks., the Hon. Charlotte, wife of Gerald FitzGerald, esq., youngest and only surviving dau. of the first Baroness Talbot de Malahide.

In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., Geo. Buchanan,

esq., late Capt. Royal Scots Greys, and younger son of the late Robert Carrick Buchanan, esq., of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire.

At his residence, Ingleborough, Yorkshire, aged 78, James William Farrer, esq., late Master in Chancery.

In Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, Helen, wife of William Charles Metcalfe, esq., Capt. R.N., and relict of Wm. Ross, esq., of Shandwick, Berbice, British Guiana.

Nov. 10. In Grosvenor-sq., aged 70, Lord Chesham. See OBITUARY.

At Edinburgh, aged 79, Maj. David Munroe, late of the Old 94th or Scotch Brigade.

At the Curragh Camp, aged 45, Maj. Spier Hughes, 84th Regt.

In Oxford-sq., Hyde-park, aged 27, Capt. William Robertson Tyler, late 15th Regt., youngest son of the late Rev. J. Endell Tyler, Rector of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, and canon residentiary of St. Paul's.

At Walthamstow, Essex, Joseph Bateman, esq., LL.D., Magistrate for the co. of Middlesex, and formerly Assistant Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue.

Aged 92, John Mosely, esq., of Glemhamhouse, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L. for the county.

At Greenlaw Barracks, Arthur B. Murray, esq., Ens. 92nd Regt., youngest son of the late J. Murray, esq., of Touchadam and Polmaise.

Nov. 11. At Streatley Vicarage, Berks., Ann, widow of the Rev. W. Slatter, late of Rose Hill, near Oxford.

At Mount Braddon, Torquay, Sarah, relict of James Brydges Williams, esq., of Carnanton, Cornwall, and Col. of the Royal Cornwall Militia.

At his residence, The Hermitage, Oxton, Cheshire, aged 48, Francis Morton, esq.

Nov. 12. At Biarritz, aged 42, John Bargus Yonge, esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Devon, and eldest surviving son of the Rev. John Yonge, of Puslinch, in that county.

At sea, on his passage home from India by the "Indiana," aged 38, Maj. Edmund Arthur Grubb, of the Bengal Staff, sixth son of the late John Grubb, esq., formerly of Norsendonhouse, Bucks.

At Westfield-lodge, Bath, aged 91, Philip Bury Duncan, esq., late of New College, Oxford.

Nov. 13. At Stevenston, Haddington, aged 73, Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair, bart., of Stevenston. He was eldest son of the seventh baronet by the second dau. of the fourth Duke of Gordon, and was born in Edinburgh in 1790. He served as midshipman on board the "Victory" under Nelson, and was engaged, in the "Amazon," at the capture of the French ships "Marengo" and "Belle Poule." At the actions of Morjean and Cassis he greatly distinguished himself, and was for some time Captain of the Port at Gibraltar. In 1812 he married the dau. of the Hon. Admiral Michael De Courcy; she died in 1857. He succeeded his father in 1795, and was a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Haddington and Caithness. He is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates by his eldest son, Robert Charles Sinclair, formerly a captain in the 38th Regt. of Foot, who was born at Paris in 1820, and married, in 1851, Charlotte Anne, dau. of Lieut. Coote, late of the 71st Regt.

In London, Major Robert Carter Bamford, second and last surviving son of the late Major Bamford, of Bolehall, Tamworth.

In Westbourne-pl., Eaton-sq., aged 70, Mrs. Mary Ann Walton, of Bower-hall, relict of Major Charles Walton, 4th Light Dragoons, and eldest dau. of the late Ellys Anderson Stephens, esq., of Bower-hall, Steeple Bumpsted, Essex.

At Pau, suddenly, aged 60, Richard Wright, esq., J.P., late of Lorigo, co. Cork.

Nov. 14. At Woolwich, aged 78, Capt. Harry Lord Richards, R.N.

Aged 50, R. Lambton Surtees, esq., of Redworth-house, co. Durham.

At Reigate, aged 51, Peter Martin, esq., surgeon.

In Cambridge-ter., Hyde-park, Mrs. Boldero, relict of Charles Boldero, esq., formerly of Aspeden-hall, Buntingford, Herts.

Nov. 15. Aged 54, the King of Denmark. See OBITUARY.

At Oldbury-lodge, near Taunton, Somerset, aged 86, William Walter, esq.

At Peckham, aged 85, R. W. S. Willsonne, esq., of Meopham, Kent.

Suddenly, at Elmley-park, Pershore, aged 66, John Lord, esq.

At Abingdon, Emma Mary, wife of John Yonge Akerman, esq., F.S.A., late Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London.

At the Rectory, Kentisbeare, Devon, aged 19, Charles Stuart Alleyne, Ensign H.M.'s 92nd Regt. (Gordon Highlanders), only surviving son of the Rev. J. Forster Alleyne.

Nov. 16. At the Rectory, Odiham, aged 86, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Bolton. Her ladyship, the Hon. Maria Carlton, was eldest daughter of Guy, first Lord Dorchester. She married, May 8, 1810, William Powlett, second Lord Bolton, by whom (who died in July, 1850) she had no issue.

Nov. 17. In Northwick-ter., St. John's Wood, aged 66, Capt. Frederick Madan, H.C.S., Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

At Southwood-lodge, Cheltenham (the residence of his mother, Lady Gilbert), Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert, bart., Consul at Scutari, Albania, son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert.

At Southsea, Elizabeth Catherine, wife of Col. Thomas Murray Prior, h.-p.

Nov. 18. In Gloucester-st., South Belgravia, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of Major-Gen. Willis, Royal Artillery.

At the Vicarage, Great Missenden, Bucks., Frances Sarah, wife of the Rev. Joshua Greaves.

Aged 84, Timothy Hutton, esq., of Marskehall and Clifton-castle, co. York.

Nov. 19. At her residence, Kennington-pk., aged 89, Maria Dorothea Salome Milne, relict of Capt. James Milne, R.N.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1863.	Oct. 31, 1863.	Nov. 7, 1863.	Nov. 14, 1863.
Mean Temperature . . .			° 52·5	° 45·7	° 47·3	° 41·6
London	78029	2803989	1246	1252	1270	1457
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	183	170	170	216
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	272	256	262	291
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	179	168	175	213
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	263	290	315	316
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	349	368	348	421

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
Oct. 24 .	656	150	212	176	45	1246	1003	948	1951
„ 31 .	687	181	196	162	26	1252	962	873	1835
Nov. 7 .	721	158	182	176	33	1270	1011	952	1963
„ 14 .	757	174	247	232	44	1457	1066	995	2061

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 17, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	*s.*	*d.*		*Qrs.*	*s.*	*d.*		*Qrs.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	1,831	45	7	Oats	1,656	21	8	Beans	279	35	5
Barley	1,498	35	10	Rye	24	31	0	Peas	382	34	5

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	40	2	Oats	18	10	Beans	36	3
Barley	34	1	Rye	28	5	Peas	35	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 19.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 3*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.*	4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 19.
Mutton	4*s.*	6*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*	Beasts 1,390
Veal	4*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Sheep 3,760
Pork	4*s.*	0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Calves 327
Lamb	0*s.*	0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*	Pigs 180

COAL-MARKET, Nov. 20.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 14*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From Oct. 24, to Nov. 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	45	58	50	30. 18	foggy, fair	9	44	49	40	30. 15	fair
25	47	53	44	29. 98	fair, foggy	10	41	46	39	29. 69	heavy rain
26	43	53	45	29. 97	foggy, cloudy	11	39	44	40	29. 33	gloomy
27	44	52	49	29. 88	do. do.	12	39	45	40	29. 81	foggy, fair
28	51	55	50	29. 62	cly. rain, cly.	13	37	48	43	30. 18	do. do.
29	51	53	45	29. 27	rain	14	48	51	43	30. 17	cloudy
30	50	52	42	29. 14	heavy rain	15	50	55	50	30. 18	do.
31	40	51	45	29. 39	fair	16	51	56	53	30. 11	rain
N.1	43	49	46	29. 49	fair, rn. fr. rn.	17	51	56	51	30. 09	cloudy
2	44	57	45	28. 91	rain, fair, rain	18	50	52	49	30. 13	fair, cloudy
3	45	49	44	29. 76	cy.cont.hy.rn.	19	49	53	47	30. 13	do.
4	55	59	57	29. 93	rain, cloudy	20	49	52	50	30. 09	do. cloudy
5	55	59	48	30. 10	hvy. rain, cly.	21	51	56	47	29. 71	fr.cy.hy.rn.hl.
6	55	47	47	30. 24	fair	22	45	52	48	29. 74	do. do.
7	39	57	50	29. 96	cloudy, rain	23	46	52	51	29. 82	rain, fair
8	58	50	44	29. 65	heavy rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	93 ⅛	91 3/8 ½	91 3/8 ½		1 dis. 2 pm.		21 pm.	109¼ ½
26	93 ⅛	91 3/8	91 3/8 ½	236			21 pm.	109½ ½
27	93 ¼	91 3/8 ½	91 3/8 ½	234½	1 dis. 2 pm.	226		109⅛ ½
28	93 ¼	91 3/8 ⅝	91 3/8 ⅝		1 dis. 2 pm.	226		109¼ ½
29	93 ⅛	91 3/8 ½	91 3/8 ½		2. pm.		21. 3 pm.	109¼ ½
30	93 ⅛	91 3/8 ⅛	91 3/8 ½			224	22 pm.	109¼ ½
31	93 ⅛	91 3/8 ½	91 3/8 ½		1 dis. 2 pm.			109½
N.2	Stock	Exchange	closed.					
3	92¾ ⅞	91⅛ ¼	91⅛ ¼	234	2 dis. 1 pm.	224 6	18 pm.	109⅛ ½
4	92¼ ⅝	90⅝ 91	90½ 91	234 6	4 dis. par.			108¾ 9⅛
5	92 ⅜	90⅜ ⅝	90¼ ⅝	236	7. 5 dis.	226½	15.20pm.	108⅝ ⅞
6	92¼ ½	90⅜ ⅝	90½ ¾		7. 1 dis.	224 6		108⅞ 9⅛
7	92⅛ ⅜	90⅜ ½	90⅜ ⅝	236	2 dis.	224	13 pm.	108⅞ 9⅛
9	92⅛ ⅜	90½ ⅝	90½ ⅝	234 6	6 dis.	224		108⅞
10	92⅛ ½	90½ ⅝	90½ ⅝		8. 6 dis.		12 pm.	108⅝ 9
11	92¼ ½	90½ ⅝	90½ ¾		9 dis.			108⅝ ⅞
12	92⅜ ⅝	90⅝ ⅞	90⅝ ⅞				par. 7 pm.	108⅝ ⅞
13	92⅜ ¾	90½ ¾	90½ ⅞	235½	4 dis.	224		108⅝ ⅞
14	92½ ⅝	90⅝	90⅝ ⅞	236		224		108⅝ ⅞
16	92½ ¾	90⅝ ⅞	90⅝ ⅞	236	8 dis.		7 pm.	108⅝ ⅞
17	92½ ¾	90⅝ ⅞	90¾ ⅞	235 7	8. 3 dis.			108⅝ ⅞
18	92⅜ ⅝	90⅜ ⅝	90½ ⅝		8 dis.	221 3		108⅝ ⅞
19	92¼ ½	90⅜ ½	90⅜ ⅝	237	8. 3 dis.	221		108½ ⅞
20	92⅜ ⅝	90⅜ ⅝	90⅜ ⅝			223½	par. 5 pm.	108¾ ⅞
21	92⅝ ⅞	90⅝ ⅞	90⅝ ⅞	235 7	8. 4 dis.	224	7 pm.	108¾ ⅞
23	92¾ 3	90¾ 1	90¾ 1	235 7	8. 3 dis.	224		108⅝ ⅞

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